

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont") is a leading gold and copper producer. The Company was founded in 1921 and has been publicly traded since 1925. Headquartered in Greenwood Village, Colorado, Newmont has approximately 24,700 employees and contractors with operations primarily in five countries on four continents around the world. Newmont is the only gold company listed in the S&P 500 index. Newmont's 100 percent-owned operating assets as of year-end 2017 include the Boddington and Tanami mines in Australia; Ahafo and Akyem operations in Ghana; and the Cripple Creek & Victor (CC&V) mine in Colorado and four operating complexes (Carlin, Long Canyon, Phoenix and Twin Creeks) in Nevada. Operations where Newmont owns 50 % or more and/or is the manager or operator include KCGM in Australia (50 %); Yanacocha in Peru (54.05 %); and Merian in Suriname (75 %). In June 2018, Sumitomo Corporation acquired a 5% stake in the Minera Yanacocha SRL (Yanacocha) partnership. As a result of the transaction, Newmont now holds a 51.35% ownership share of Yanacocha as of June 20, 2018, however all responses in this questionnaire reflect Newmont's share as of year-end 2017.

Our commitment to build a more successful and sustainable business is reflected in our Purpose - To create value and improve lives through sustainable and responsible mining. Our five core values - Safety, Integrity, Sustainability, Responsibility, and Inclusion -- are the cornerstone of what we believe and what we do.

Strategy: Our business strategy serves as a blueprint for sustainable value creation. In 2017, we shifted our strategic pillars to reflect our performance and focus on a longer-term horizon. Our operations are safer and more efficient, and we have made continuous improvement a way of life through our Full Potential program. As a result, our first pillar has changed from improving the underlying business to delivering superior operational execution. The second pillar shifts from strengthening the portfolio – which we have done by selling \$2.8 billion in non-core assets and reinvesting in profitable growth – to sustaining a global portfolio of long-life assets. We have delivered top quartile total shareholder returns, demonstrating our ability to create value for shareholders, so now we are focused on leading the gold sector in profitability and responsibility.

Five strategic pillars -- Health and Safety, Operational Excellence, Growth, People, and Sustainability and External Relations -- form the basis of our business plan; create alignment across regions, sites and functions; and establish the objectives by which we measure our performance.

Significant changes to the business in 2017 included:

- Completing and initiating a number of profitable expansion projects:
- Added profitable production and supported ongoing exploration in Australia through the Tanami expansion project, which reached commercial production safely, on time and on budget;
- Increasing plant capacity by more than 50 percent and extending profitable production through two projects at Ahafo in Ghana – the Subika underground mine and the mill expansion;
- Expanding the Twin Creeks resource in Nevada through the underground project, which began mining high-grade ore in 2017 and is expected to reach commercial production in mid-2018; and
- Extending Yanacocha's mine life to 2027 with the approval of the Quecher Main project in Peru.
- Strengthening our long-term growth pipeline through investments and exploration opportunities:
- Supported near-term development of the high-grade Buriticá gold project in Colombia through a \$109 million investment for 19.9 percent ownership of Continental Gold Inc.;
- Reached an agreement that allows us to earn up to 80 percent equity in a prospective gold district – Plateau – in Canada's Yukon Territory; and
- Announced an agreement to further explore the prospective Esperance gold discovery in French Guiana, owned by Compagnie Minière Esperance (CME).
- Transitioning to new operational leaders in Australia and South America regions;
- Announcing the move of our South America regional headquarters from Lima to Miami to improve how we support the broader region including operations in Suriname and Peru and exploration activities and investments in French Guiana and Colombia; and
- Purchasing the International Finance Corporation's 5 percent equity stake in Yanacocha for \$48 million in December 2017, which increased our ownership in Yanacocha to 54.05 percent (from 51.35 percent).

In 2017, we produced 5.7 million consolidated ounces of gold, which is sold to international bullion banks. Newmont also produced 113 million consolidated lbs of copper and an unreported amount of silver. For more details, visit our online newsroom and our 2017 10-K report.

In general, this response omits data for assets divested or acquired in 2017, non-managed JVs, exploration activities, projects or closed sites. References are included when they are material and provide context.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Not Applicable>
Row 2	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Australia
Ghana
Peru
Suriname
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

Copper
Gold

Processing metals

Please select

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	Joseph A. Carrabba, Chair of the Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors, with direct oversight for climate-related issues. (on board since 2007) .
Director on board	Gregory H. Boyce, Board of Directors and Safety and Sustainability Board Committee member, with direct oversight for climate-related issues (on board since 2015).
Director on board	Noreen Doyle, Board of Directors and Safety and Sustainability Board Committee member, with direct oversight for climate-related issues (on board since 2005).
Director on board	Sheri E. Hickock, Board of Directors and Safety and Sustainability Board Committee member, with direct oversight for climate-related issues (on board since 2017).
Director on board	Jane Nelson, Board of Directors and Safety and Sustainability Board Committee member, with direct oversight for climate-related issues (on board since 2011).
Director on board	Molly P. Zhang, Board of Directors and Safety and Sustainability Board Committee member, with direct oversight for climate-related issues (on board since 2017).

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues Other, please specify (Review shadow cost of carbon)	The Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors has direct oversight for climate change, GHG emissions, energy and water -related issues, all of which align with our broader Global Climate and Energy strategy. Quarterly performance (progress to internal and external GHG emission reduction targets), energy and climate strategy implementation and compliance is reported to the CEO and the Executive Leadership Team as well as the board. Annual progress reports on implementing the global climate strategy, risks, opportunities, challenges and accomplishments are provided to the board's Safety and Sustainability committee members (named in Q C.1.1a of this response). The executive leadership and board are also involved in reviewing and approving the targets and goals for the global climate and energy strategy. This includes the GHG emissions reduction target to reduce emissions intensity by 16.5% from a 2013 baseline by 2020. Additionally, the board and executive leadership team approves capital expenditures related to implementing the global energy and climate strategy.

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
<p>Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) <i>Executive Vice President (EVP), Sustainability & External Relations (S&ER) (equivalent role to Chief Sustainability Officer) has the highest level of direct responsibility for climate issues below the Board level. The EVP S&ER reports directly to CEO and to the Sustainability & Safety committee of the Board of Directors. The Environmental Global Practice Leader and Group Executive briefs the EVP S&ER once a month (or more frequently as necessary) on climate issues.</i></p>	<p>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>
<p>Other committee, please specify (Global Energy & Climate Working Group) <i>The Global Energy and Climate Working Group meets regularly to assess, manage, report and track progress towards implementing the global energy and climate strategy.</i></p>	<p>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>More frequently than quarterly</p>
<p>Other, please specify (Tech Svcs, Asset Mgmt, Bus. Improvement) <i>Technical Services/Corporate Asset Management/Business Improvement Executives have oversight for assessing capital projects that are designed to reduce energy and emissions, improve efficiencies, implement renewable energy projects, fuel switching projects (such as the Tanami Power Project) and related initiatives as part of the Full Potential and Capital Project stage gate review and approval process for capital expenditures.</i></p>	<p>Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>As important matters arise</p>
<p>Other, please specify (Global Group Executive, Environment) <i>Global Group Executive, Environment oversees progress on the Global Energy & Climate Strategy</i></p>	<p>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>More frequently than quarterly</p>
<p>Environment/ Sustainability manager <i>Global Director, Energy and Climate, reports to Group Executive, Environment, and performs day-to-day assessments, management, and project implementation for Global Energy and Climate Strategy.</i></p>	<p>Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>More frequently than quarterly</p>
<p>Risk committee <i>Our Senior Director of Global Risk Management leads the Enterprise Risk Management program, which evaluates and ranks business risks, including physical, regulatory, reputational risks that are discussed in Newmont's annual 10K filing.</i></p>	<p>Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities <i>Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process provides Newmont's senior leaders and Board of Directors updates on the top risks facing the Company along with details of the risk assessments and corresponding management plans. Climate-related risks (including those that tie to water) are integrated into our ERM process. ERM risks and plans are reviewed quarterly, or as needed, by an internal disclosure committee and annually with the full Board. More detailed information about the climate-related risks considered most material to our stakeholders and our business is included in our annual Beyond the Mine sustainability report. In addition, a list of our significant risk factors can be found in our 2017 10-K report, beginning on page 13</i></p>	<p>Annually</p>

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

BOD: The Safety & Sustainability committee of the Board provides oversight for all climate-related issues .

CEO: The CEO reviews climate-related risks and opportunities on an ongoing basis (at a minimum, quarterly; at a maximum, as the need arises if more frequency is needed, such as in the case of a capital allocation project). The EVP, Sustainability & External Relations (equivalent to the CSO role) reports directly to the CEO on climate matters.

EVP S&ER (CSO equivalent): The EVP S&ER is the executive sponsor of global energy and climate strategy and working group; she oversees progress on executing strategy, implementing projects and reporting metrics to meet a range of strategic objectives and GHG emissions intensity reduction targets. She reports directly to the CEO and also provides reports to the BOD's Safety & Sustainability Committee (members listed in response to question C1.1a earlier in this section).

Global Group Executive, Environment Oversees global energy and climate strategy execution and working group; reports directly to the EVP, Sustainability & External Relations; and provides executive briefings to the EVP S&ER and the Executive Leadership Team (all C-Suite executives and regional group executives). The Group Executive briefs the EVP once a month (or more frequently as necessary) on climate-related issues issues.

Global Director, Energy and Climate: The director performs assessments, develops models and calculations/projections/scenarios; implements programs and projects designed to meet global energy and climate strategy objectives; prepares global progress reports and performance metrics, and reports to Global Group Executive, Environment.

Global Energy and Climate Strategy Working Group: The global working group, led by the Group Executive Environment, reports directly to the EVP S&ER. The group is responsible for implementing the global strategy. Group members include Global Directors, Regional Environment Leadership and site-level Environmental managers. The working group provides annual reports on progress towards meeting internal and external energy and climate targets (which are reported to the CEO, Executive Leadership Team, and for internal performance-based climate targets, to the Board's Compensation committee); and provides annual Board updates on the implementation of the Global Energy & Climate Strategy, including an assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities to the Board's Safety and Sustainability Committee.

Enterprise Risk Management Sr. Director, Global Enterprise Risk Management, reports to the VP, Finance and Treasurer. Climate-related risks (including water-related risks) are monitored and assessed through our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

For 2017, monetary bonus of the Chief Executive Officer Gary Goldberg was tied to the 2017 Newmont strategy map objective to "Achieve 2017 public S&ER targets." Public targets include our GHG emission intensity reduction target.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

Specific monetary bonuses of our Chief Operating Office and Executive Leadership Team member Tom Palmer, were tied to the 2017 Newmont strategy map objective to "Achieve 2017 public S&ER targets", one of which included our 16.5% GHG emission intensity reduction target detailed later in this response.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

Specific monetary bonuses of our EVP, Sustainability & External Relations and Executive Leadership Team member (equivalent to CSO title) Elaine Dorward-King, were tied to the 2017 Newmont strategy map objective to "Achieve 2017 public S&ER targets", one of which included our 16.5% GHG emission intensity reduction target .

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Other C-Suite Officer

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Efficiency target

Comment

Specific monetary bonuses of Scott Lawson, our Executive Vice President of Technical Services (Corporate Executive Leadership Team member and direct report to CEO) were tied to the 2017 Newmont strategy map operational objective to "Achieve planned Full Potential cost and efficiency improvements."

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Other, please specify (Group execs, GMs, Sr. Mgmt, Directors)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Efficiency target

Comment

Specific monetary bonuses of our Group Executive of Asset Management and Business Improvement, as well as site General Managers, Senior Management and other Directors were tied to 2017 Newmont strategy map operational objective to "Achieve planned Full Potential cost and efficiency improvements."

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	2018 - 2020
Medium-term	4	13	2021 - 2030
Long-term	14	33	2031 - 2050

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	The Global and Regional Energy and Climate Teams manage all energy and climate change risks and informs the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) global team of major climate change risks to the business. The ERM global team rates and ranks all risks to the business and tracks the top risks through quarterly risk reports to the Board of Directors, CEO, and Executive Leadership Team.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

IDENTIFYING RISKS:

At the company level, a specific climate change risk management process was initiated in 2016 as extreme weather events had begun to impact our sites. In 2016, Newmont developed draft guidelines for adapting to climate change based on International Council on Mining and Metals guidelines. As part of the guidelines, each region was directed to hold a workshop to assess physical risks from climate change based on historical events and climate change models. The North America workshop was held in November 2016 in Nevada and several regional climate risks and opportunities were identified during the workshop. In 2017, there was an ICMM-led workshop that further informed the development of regional climate adaptation planning methodology and guidance to support regions and operations in preparing for extreme climate events. Aligned with the ICMM, the guidance and methodology has been designed to help sites understand how physical risks relating to climate change may impact operations, key infrastructure and host communities, and look to inform the development of action plans to mitigate material risks and implement key opportunities. We will hold a global workshops in 2018 with participants from Australia, Ghana, Peru and Suriname, and the US. The workshops will focus on identifying climate-related risks and developing action plans to mitigate material risks and implement opportunities.

Additionally, significant climate change risks may rise to the level of an enterprise risk. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Global Team owns the process of identifying and managing the major risks to the company and our sites. The ERM Global team applies Newmont's Risk and Opportunity Management Guidelines that are based on an industry-standard, semi-quantitative approach to assessing risk that incorporates the use of the two-dimensional evaluation of likelihood and severity. ERM's guidelines are global and all regions and sites follow the same process as the company.

PRIORITIZING RISKS:

To prioritize risks, the Enterprise Risk Management team (ERM) uses a quantitative and qualitative approach that evaluates and ranks risk at the company, regional, and site level in order to assign one of three risk categories. Tier 1 represents an extreme risk to the company; Tier 2 represents a severe to serious risk to the company; and Tier 3 represents a severe to minor risk at a functional (department), site or regional level. Within the ERM process, sensitivity analysis is performed by way of the categorization of the top risk drivers for the Company and analyzing whether the current risk profile is within the risk tolerance bounds established by Senior Leadership per category of risk. Once the risk is identified and ranked, assigned risk owner(s) create risk-specific mitigation strategies and communicate risk information to the company's executive and senior leadership.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Climate and clean energy regulations are impacting our business. Risks arising from current regulations are stranded assets and increasing costs of Renewable Portfolio Credits. The U.S. Clean Power Plan, currently proposed for repeal by the U.S. EPA, is a risk to the long-term operation of our coal-fired power plant in Nevada. The coal-fired plant came into operation in 2009 with an expected operating life of 60 years. We are assessing technology to convert the plant from coal to natural gas to reduce the risk.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks arising from emerging regulations are stranded assets and increasing operational costs through Renewable Portfolio Standards and future carbon pricing. Each province in Canada is required to set a price of carbon of at least \$10 per t CO2 in 2018. The carbon price will escalate to \$50 per t CO2 in 2022. We are exploring for gold deposits in the Yukon Territory. The risk of a \$50 per t CO2 carbon price is that our Yukon investment will become a stranded asset due to the high cost of carbon.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We are regularly assessing existing, proven renewable energy technologies such as wind, hydro and solar power for implementation. We consider renewable energy technology low-risk, ready for implementation. We are also looking for technological improvements or innovations in improved fuel economy for diesel engines. The primary risk for new engine technology comes from existing manufacturers that are resisting non-OEM technology by threatening to void our warranties if we install non-OEM technology on their products.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Newmont considers the risk of legal action based on our carbon footprint. To date, we have not identified any plausible legal risks. However, we continue to watch developing regulations for possible legal risks.
Market	Relevant, always included	Newmont has experienced a positive shift in supply of coal. As more and more U.S. coal-fired power plants close, coal supply has increased and consequently, its cost per ton has decreased. Newmont has also experienced a shift in solar energy supply, which has greatly decreased costs of solar panels. As such, Newmont is developing a solar plant in Ghana and is looking at power purchase agreements for solar in Ghana and Nevada. Additionally, costs of supplies are expected to increase as more jurisdictions regulate carbon emissions.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risk related to the transition to a low carbon economy is one of the top risks to Newmont. Reputational risk was one of the drivers for setting emission reduction targets in 2016 and is one of the drivers for assessing science based targets that could be implemented in 2021; our present target year is 2020.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks is the top climate-related risk to Newmont. We have experienced severe flooding in early 2017 at our Tanami, Australia mine that led to shutdown of operations for greater than one month. We are presently mitigating this risk by eliminating flooding impacts on fuel delivery.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Newmont has implemented a climate adaptation program in 2016 to identify and mitigate chronic physical risks. One of these risks is under-supply of process makeup water from the Hotham River at our Boddington Gold Mine in Australia due to chronic changes in precipitation.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Upstream risks to Newmont include disruptions to delivery of critical supplies to our mine sites due to acute physical risks. Our Tanami, Australia mine site shut down because deliveries of diesel fuel were not possible for many weeks due to the flooding of the Tanami Highway. Cyanide shipments from the Houston area to our Merian mine in Suriname were halted in August/September 2017 due to Hurricane Harvey.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	One of our downstream risks is sea level rise that may require new ports to accommodate ocean transport of our copper concentrate products at our Boddington Gold Mine in Australia.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

MANAGING RISKS: At the Company level, a specific climate change risk management process was initiated in 2016 as recent extreme weather events impacted our sites. In Q4 2016, Newmont developed draft guidelines for adapting to climate change based on International Council on Mining and Metals guidelines that includes identifying and assessing physical and transitional climate-related risks based on historical climatological events, climate change models, and regulatory outlook. Additionally, significant climate change risks may rise to the level of an enterprise risk. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Global Team owns the process of identifying and managing the major risks to the company and our sites. The ERM Global team applies Newmont's Risk and Opportunity Management Guidelines that are based on an industry-standard, semi-quantitative approach to assessing risk that incorporates the use of the two-dimensional evaluation of likelihood and severity. ERM's guidelines are global and all regions and sites follow the same process. To prioritize risks, the Newmont Enterprise Risk Management global team (ERM) uses a quantitative and qualitative approach that evaluates and ranks risk at the company, regional, and site level in order to assign one of three risk categories. Tier 1 represents an extreme risk to the company; Tier 2 represents a severe to serious risk to the company; and Tier 3 represents a severe to minor risk at a functional (department), site or regional level. Within the ERM process, sensitivity analysis is performed by way of the categorization of the top risk drivers for the Company and analyzing whether the current risk profile is within the risk tolerance bounds established by Senior Leadership per category of risk. Mitigation of the risk may be as simple as creating an action plan and adding its budget to the Business Plan(s) or the risk may become a multi-month/year investment system project lead by a study/project director and approved by the regional or corporate Investment Council.

Physical Risk Example: The Tanami Highway in Northern Territories, Australia has a history of flooding. The Australia region identified extreme flooding as a physical climate risk that may prevent fuel and supplies from reaching the mine site. The Tanami Power project was created within Newmont's investment system to identify various mitigation strategies and then select a preferred option for implementation. The project was approved at the end of 2017 and involves the construction of a 450-kilometer natural gas pipeline and two natural gas power stations to replace two existing diesel power stations. Once completed in 2019, the project will provide reliable, high-efficiency, low-carbon power generation and climate resiliency to flooding of the Tanami Highway.

Transitional Risk Example: In 2015 (prior to adoption of the Paris Agreement), the Global Energy & Climate Team at its annual workshop identified our GHG emissions as a near-term reputational risk to the Company. The corporate members of the Global Energy & Climate Team prioritized the risk and developed a mitigation plan to set emission reduction targets and communicated the action plan to internal stakeholders. In 2016, the Executive Leadership Team approved a target to reduce our emissions intensity by 16.5 percent by 2021. Some projects required to meet the targets (e.g., Tanami Power project) will require additional risk reviews and detailed mitigations options evaluations.

MANAGING OPPORTUNITIES: At the Company level, Newmont's Corporate Asset Management Group and Global Energy & Climate Team identify climate change opportunities that can be implemented across the Company through the corporate Full Potential Program, which identifies and implements cost savings and operational efficiency opportunities at all Newmont regions and sites. At the asset level, regional cross-functional Energy and Climate Teams and regional Full Potential Teams identify climate change opportunities, which are evaluated, approved, and implemented at the asset level. To prioritize opportunities, the Corporate Asset Management Group manages a process that evaluates, ranks and selects initiatives based on their cost savings potential, payback period, impact on company energy, GHG, and other sustainability targets. Once approved, these initiatives are implemented through the Full Potential or Asset Management programs.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Paris Agreement entry into force on 4 November 2016 is likely to result in carbon pricing in several jurisdictions where Newmont operates. High risk jurisdictions are Australia, Canada, United States, and Peru. Ghana and Suriname are low to moderate risk of carbon pricing.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Potential financial impact

100000000

Explanation of financial impact

Starting in 2025 for direct emissions only, we estimate increased operating costs of up to \$100M per year assuming a \$50/t CO₂e in high risk jurisdictions - Australia, Canada, United States, and Peru.

Management method

Our short-term strategy (2017 to 2021) includes ongoing GHG emission reduction projects to achieve our emission intensity reduction goal of 16.5 percent by 2021. Our long-term strategy (2021 to 2050) centers around assessing science based targets (for a possible 2030 target) and opportunities that significantly contribute to the Paris agreement's goals to keep the global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees C at 2050. An example of a significant opportunity is to transition from open-pit mining to underground mining from the current 10% to a future with 40% of our production from underground. Underground mines have a significantly smaller carbon footprint as compared to open pit mines. Newmont has begun this transition with construction of our new Subika underground mine at our Ahafo, Ghana operation that is expected to decrease our emissions intensity by 0.8 percent in 2018. Another significant action is our Tanami Power Project (TPP) to replace diesel fuel with natural gas for power production that is expected to decrease our emissions intensity by 1.2 percent when completed in 2019. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.

Cost of management

390000000

Comment

Cost of management includes \$270M to complete the Subika underground mine and \$120M to construct a 450-kilometer natural gas pipeline and two natural gas power stations to replace two existing diesel power stations for the Tanami Power Project. Both projects have a positive NPV due to gold production and significant fuel savings.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Other

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Write-offs, asset impairment, and early retirement of existing assets due to policy changes

Company- specific description

Risk that Newmont's TS Power Plant (TSPP) in Nevada could become a stranded asset or requires a costly retrofit to natural gas fuel. USEPA promulgated the Clean Power Plan in August 2015 to promote cleaner energy and reduce GHG emissions of power plants in the USA. Many consider the intent of this regulation is to transition away from coal-fired power plants as part of

compliance with the Paris Agreement. The rule was stayed by the U.S. Supreme Court in early 2016 and the USEPA is presently proposing the rule for repeal and replacement ; however, it will be very difficult to overturn this rule as it makes its way through the courts. As a result of this rule and other market factors, coal plants in Nevada are being closed. NV Energy has closed all of its solely-owned Nevada coal plants and has plans to close the last utility-owned coal plant in Nevada, i.e., the North Valmy plant that is co-owned by NV Energy and Idaho Power, before 2025. The TSPP, which has a remaining design operating life of 50 years would then be the last remaining coal-fired power plant in the State of Nevada. The opportunity for the TSPP is to convert the plant from coal to natural gas.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Potential financial impact

50000000

Explanation of financial impact

The favored option is to convert the TS Power Plant from coal to natural gas. This is estimated to cost \$50M.

Management method

We have implemented a feasibility study of options for the Nevada TS Power Plant to mitigate risks of the Clean Power Plan (CPP) and NV Energy's nonrenewal of our Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in 2022. Options include: (1) continue operating the coal plant and pay NV Energy to use their transmission lines to supply power to our Nevada operations; and (2) convert TSPP from coal fuel to natural gas in 2021 as an incentive for NV Energy to renew the PPA and reduce Newmont's carbon footprint. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk. A final decision of the preferred option is expected in 2021.

Cost of management

51000000

Comment

\$1M over the next two to three years to conduct feasibility study. Cost to convert TSPP from coal to natural gas, single cycle is \$50M, which includes the cost of constructing a new natural gas pipeline to the plant site.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPSs) are increasing our operating costs. Nevada's RPS is currently set at 20% renewable energy, increasing to 25% in 2025. Our Nevada TS Power plant pays NV Energy for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs). Colorado has a 30% RPS by 2020 that impacts cost of power at our Cripple Creek and Victor mine, corporate office, and metallurgical laboratory. Australia has a 20% RPS by 2020 that impacts cost of power at our three mines there. Nevada REC costs are increasing slowly each year but Australia REC costs are escalating rapidly.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Potential financial impact

240000000

Explanation of financial impact

\$240,000,000 is the sum of annual REC costs from 2018 to 2025. In 2017, Newmont paid about \$20M for RECs. That number is expected to rise to \$40M in 2020 and \$50M in 2025.

Management method

Presently, Newmont directly pays utility companies for RECs. Nevada operations and the Australia region are assessing investments in renewable energy to decrease REC costs. Australia region is presently evaluating a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 10 MW of wind power to include the associated RECs. Under the PPA offer, power tariffs would be comparable to our existing tariffs for grid power but the REC costs would be set at \$35 each. This is a substantial savings to the current price of \$80 per REC. The Australia region will make a decision this year to sign the PPA or not. In 2017, Nevada paid about \$6M in REC costs. To reduce costs and reduce their carbon footprint, Nevada operations is assessing a PPA for 100 MW of solar power to be concluded in the short term. Newmont would provide the land for the solar plant and contract for both the power and the RECs. These actions will mitigate the magnitude of the risk but will not impact the timeframe of the risk.

Cost of management

200000

Comment

Renewable energy projects would be contracted as power purchase agreements (PPAs) that do not require capital investment from Newmont. Estimated REC retirement requires \$25,000/year in operational expenses to manage. For 2018 to 2025, total management costs are \$200,000.

C2.4**(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

C2.4a**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.****Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Type of financial impact driver

Reduced operational costs (e.g., through use of lowest cost abatement)

Company- specific description

The Tanami Power Project involves the construction of a 450-kilometer natural gas pipeline and two natural gas power stations to replace two existing diesel power stations. The project provides reliable, high-efficiency power generation, reduced GHG emissions, energy cost savings, and climate resiliency to cyclical flooding of the Tanami Highway that impacts fuel deliveries to the mine.

Time horizon

Current

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Potential financial impact

242000000

Explanation of financial impact

The project team estimated the cost savings of \$242M for the first 10 years of operation of the two new natural gas power plants.

Strategy to realize opportunity

The Tanami Power Project was approved at the end of 2017 and is presently being implemented with a completion date of mid 2019.

Cost to realize opportunity

120000000

Comment

Cost is for design and construction of a new natural gas pipeline and two new natural gas power generating stations. The project has a positive NPV of \$24M and reduces GHG emissions by 56,000 t CO₂e annually.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Type of financial impact driver

Reduced exposure to GHG emissions and therefore less sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon

Company- specific description

Install and/or contract solar energy power supply to our mine sites in Ghana to offset thermal power.

Time horizon

Current

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

100000

Explanation of financial impact

The solar opportunity is for GHG emission reductions of 4,500 t CO₂e per year. There is little cost benefit of this opportunity as the cost savings are negligible and a carbon price in Ghana is unlikely.

Strategy to realize opportunity

A 115 kW plant was contracted at the end of 2017 and is to be installed in 2018 at our Akyem, Ghana mine. Additionally, the Africa regional energy director has been engaging the Volta River Authority (VRA) to negotiate a power purchase agreement to off take solar power from a VRA owned 8 MW solar plant to be constructed in late 2018 or early 2019.

Cost to realize opportunity

150000

Comment

The \$150,000 is for the purchase and installation of the 115 kW plant at Akyem. The PPA for solar power from VRA does not cost anything up front. The VRA solar project is being financed by an overseas grant. Newmont will be the only recipient of this power due to the arrangements made with VRA and as such the only mining company in Ghana to be using green energy.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Type of financial impact driver

Reduced operational costs (e.g., through use of lowest cost abatement)

Company- specific description

Australian renewable energy developer Alinta has tendered a power purchase agreement (PPA) for 10 MW of power from Alinta's Yandin project that has an expected generation capacity of ~210MW and is planned for commissioning in 2020. It is located within the Shire of Dandaragan (Australia), approximately 150km North of Perth and is within 5km of the Western Power 330kV transmission line that extends between the Cataby and Regans substations network.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Potential financial impact

60000000

Explanation of financial impact

Estimated cost savings is 150,000 LGCs * (\$80 - \$35) * 12 years = AUS\$81M = USD\$60M LGCs = Large-scale Renewable Generation Certificates. The actual cost savings may be less if LGC price drops from the present market price of \$80/LGC.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Submit proposal to the Newmont Investment Council for approval in 2018. Implement power purchase agreement in 2020.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Comment

The power purchase agreement with Alinta has no cost to implement. Monthly payments will be made once power is being delivered starting sometime in 2020 on a take or pay basis.

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	Physical and transitional risks have increased the cost of producing our products at our Australia and Nevada operations. Transitional risk of annual renewable energy credits costs is a negative impact of \$20,000,000 in 2017 in added operational costs. Mitigating flooding impacts at part of our Tanami Power Project has a positive impact of \$24M NPV over the 10 years beginning in 2019.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	Our Tanami, Australia mine site shut down because deliveries of diesel fuel were not possible for many weeks due to the flooding of the Tanami Highway. This resulted in about \$50,000,000 in lost production in 2017. Cyanide shipments from the Houston area to our Merian mine in Suriname were halted in August/September 2017 due to Hurricane Harvey. This had no financial impact as enough cyanide was stored on site to continue operations.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	Our Tanami, Australia mine site shut down because deliveries of diesel fuel were not possible for many weeks due to extreme weather that flooded the Tanami Highway. This resulted in about \$50,000,000 in lost production in 2017. The Tanami Power Project was approved in late 2017 to mitigate impacts from flooding. The project has a positive NPV of \$24,000,000 largely due to cost savings of natural gas versus diesel fuel.
Investment in R&D	Not impacted	Newmont conducts R and D with the Colorado School of Mines (CSM) and Caterpillar. CSM funding has not been increased or decreased based on climate-related risks and opportunities. Newmont has been collaborating with Caterpillar to develop liquefied natural gas haul trucks for two years. This R and D was initiated as a direct result of carbon pricing transitional risks. Newmont contributes in-kind contributions to Caterpillar to conduct the R and D. Estimated value of in-kind contributions is \$50,000 that includes adding data loggers to our equipment and our operational expertise.
Operations	Impacted	Flooding and drought have impacted our operations. See "Adaptation and mitigation activities" for Tanami flooding example. In 2015, drought impacted the supply of hydro-power to our two Ghana mines, resulting in power load-shedding that halted operations for one day in every three-day cycle. Power generators were installed to provide power during periods of load shedding. The cost of the power generators was \$30,000,000.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	Our Tanami, Australia mine site shut down because deliveries of diesel fuel were not possible for many weeks due to the flooding of the Tanami Highway. This resulted in about \$50,000,000 in lost revenue in 2017. No other climate-related issues impacted revenue in 2017.
Operating costs	Impacted	Increase in operating costs from jurisdictional renewable portfolio standards. In 2017, Newmont paid about \$20M for renewable energy credits (RECs). That number is expected to rise to \$40M in 2020 and \$50M in 2025.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	Newmont approved the Tanami Power Plan at the end of 2017 that mitigates flooding impacts on fuel deliveries to the mine. The Tanami Power Plan requires a capital expenditure of \$120,000,000 over 2018 to 2019.
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	Newmont invested \$109,000,000 in a new underground mining project (Buritica) in Columbia. One of the key environmental strengths is the low carbon footprint of the mine largely due to 70 percent of Columbia's power being generated from hydroelectric dams.
Access to capital	Not yet impacted	Newmont has not experienced any hindrances to accessing capital - natural, human, social, manufactured or financial. However, Newmont depends on our social license to operate, which could be impacted based on our global carbon footprint or coal-fired power plant in Nevada.
Assets	Impacted	Our TS Power Plant in Nevada is at risk of becoming a stranded asset. In two or three years, it will be the only coal-fired power plant operating in Nevada. This places the asset in jeopardy of shareholder resolutions, NGO targeting, and future GHG emission caps such as the U.S. Clean Power Plan.
Liabilities	Not impacted	Newmont has not experienced any hindrances in meeting liabilities and is not expected to in the short-term.
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b)

(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.

In development, we plan to complete it within the next 2 years

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

Climate-related issues are integrated into our business objectives and strategy through our Global Energy and Climate Strategy, sponsored by the EVP of Sustainability & External Relations (S&ER) and the EVP of Technical Services. The sponsoring EVPs communicate directly to the CEO, Executive Leadership Team and the Board of Directors' Safety & Sustainability Committee concerning Newmont's Global Energy and Climate Strategy to include greenhouse gas emissions accounting, energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon offset projects, and target-setting.

The five pillars of Newmont's comprehensive Global Energy and Climate Strategy are:

- Securing stable, reliable, and cost-effective electric power and fuel supplies to power Newmont's operations
- Achieving sustainable cost and efficiency improvements
- Collaborating internally and engaging externally on energy policies and regulations; energy supplies, challenges, and opportunities
- Reducing Newmont's carbon footprint in line with business risk
- Adapting Newmont's operations and provide assistance to local communities to mitigate predictable physical impacts to climate change

i. Business objectives and strategy influenced by climate-related issues are as follows:

- The business decision to implement an internal shadow cost of carbon into our investment system process allows Newmont to evaluate carbon reduction investments such as solar power and energy efficiency technologies that typically would not be selected due to marginal NPV or longer payback periods. Financial, physical, regulatory, and reputational aspects of climate change influenced this decision.
- The business decision to complete a comprehensive, global climate change resilience and adaptation assessment and guidance manual allows Newmont to prepare and adapt to the financial, physical, regulatory and reputational aspects of climate change. The assessment and findings raise awareness at each mining site of the range of potential impacts of climate change, support managers in evaluating climate risks and opportunities, and support each mining operation to develop its own strategy for dealing with climate

change. Each strategy will roll up to the Global Energy and Climate Strategy.

- The business decision to implement a series of global climate change workshops to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change at the regional and global level. Our first workshop took place in November 2016 and continued into 2017, as well as into 2018.
- The business decision to set 2020 global emission reduction targets in 2016.
- The business decision to assess science based targets post 2020.
- The business decision to pilot a 115 kW solar plant at our Akyem mine in Ghana.

ii. In 2016, a key objective of business strategy was to develop an emissions reduction target. We met this objective by setting a 16.5 percent reduction in emissions intensity by 2021. This strategic objective was tied to Newmont's annual results-based compensation plan.

iii. Aspects of climate change that have influenced our business objectives and strategy during the reporting year were physical risks (severe weather) and transitional risks of moving toward a low carbon economy. Severe weather in Australia, the Gulf of Mexico and Peru impacted our Tanami, Suriname, and Yanacocha operations either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts to our Tanami, Australia mine led to several weeks of shutdown. This led to the business decision to fully fund the Tanami Power Project to install a 450 km natural gas pipeline to replace diesel fuel as the source of fuel for power generation. Additionally, more emphasis will be placed on climate adaptation planning in the next two years. Specific regulatory aspects of climate change that have influenced our strategy (i.e., transitional risks) include the Paris Agreement; the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that greenhouse gases are air pollutants covered by the Clean Air Act and the subsequent USEPA endangerment finding; the USEPA Mandatory Reporting Requirement for greenhouse gases; Australia's 2007 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act; Australia's 2011 Clean Energy Act (carbon tax); the 2015 USEPA Clean Power Plan; Australia's 2016 safeguard mechanism; and various U.S. and Australia Renewable Portfolio Standards. These regulatory aspects led us to set emission reduction targets and to seriously evaluate science based targets.

iv. Aspects of climate change that have influenced our business strategy are severe weather impacts at several of our sites, the Paris Agreement, and climate legislation, especially Renewable Portfolio Standards.

v. Our short-term business strategy influenced by climate change includes adaptation measures to severe weather, voluntary and compulsory greenhouse gas reporting, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, investments in forestation/reforestation projects to offset our emissions, energy/greenhouse gas reduction targets, incorporating a cost of carbon in our investment system financial model, and evaluating all watersheds for a range of risk factors (detailed further in Newmont's 2018 CDP Water response).

vi. Our long-term business strategy influenced by climate change include evaluation for the timing to phase out coal-fired power generation in Nevada, appropriately consider carbon footprint when evaluating new mine development projects, and developing long-term regional and global climate resilience and adaptation plans.

vii. Our process for integrating climate change into our business strategy allows us to gain these strategic advantages over our competitors: reputational advantages, proactive risk management, short- and long-term climate adaptation and resilience planning for business continuity, proactively planning for the health and safety of our global workforce and local communities by anticipating and mitigating risks due to extreme weather events, and coordinating with communities and stakeholders to develop collaborative watershed plans over the coming years.

viii. The Paris Agreement is influencing the business to assess science based targets that includes a pathway to achieve such targets. Results of the assessment will be presented to Newmont's Board of Director's Safety and Sustainability Committee in 2018.

C3.1g

(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Why climate-related scenario analysis is not used to inform our business strategy:

Presently, climate-related scenario analysis is not used to inform our business strategy, however, Newmont is implementing a multi-year plan to inform our business strategy using scenario analysis for climate adaptation planning and TCFD reporting. In 2016, Newmont implemented a climate adaptation program based on the International Council of Mining and Metals (ICMM) "Adapting to a changing climate: implications for the mining and metals industry" report (March 2013). The program was piloted at our North American region in late 2016. In the next two years (2018-2019), we are working on incorporating scenario planning into our climate adaptation guidelines and will be conducting regional workshops and a global workshop to evaluate two or three scenarios and their associated risks and opportunities. These scenarios will form the basis for TCFD reporting, if Newmont begins reporting in the future.

How we plan to implement climate-related scenario analysis over the next two years, following this timeline :

- **2017:** In 2017, we committed to evaluating our climate reporting against the recommended financial disclosures published in 2017 by the Financial Stability Board TCFD. The goal of the disclosures is to demonstrate that climate-related risks are considered in business and investment decisions, including risk management strategies for potential impacts under long-term carbon emissions reduction scenarios such as achieving a 2 degrees Celsius or lower change in global temperature.
- **2018:** In 2018, Newmont implemented a cross-functional executive working group to assess, evaluate and propose the adoption of Science Based Targets (SBTs) and the TCFD climate disclosure recommendations, which include commitments and reporting, but also the development of a series of robust climate-related scenario analyses and integration of those scenarios into our business strategy and decisions. This working group formed in Q1 2018 and is developing a proposal for Newmont's adoption of SBTs and TCFD reporting, which includes climate-related scenario analyses. Internally, Newmont's lead climate strategist began developing high-level climate models and scenarios in 2018 (Business as Usual, 2 degrees, and other (to be determined)) as part of the SBT/TCFD/Scenario Analysis Reporting working group effort. The results of the internal scenario analyses will be incorporated into the proposal, and presented to the Safety & Sustainability Committee of Newmont's Board of Directors at the Q3 2018 board meeting in October 2018.
- **2019:** In 2019, and if approved by the Newmont board, Newmont plans to implement climate-related scenario analysis as part of its Global Climate Strategy and commitment to SBTs and implementation of TCFD reporting. If approved in 2018, in 2019, Newmont will fund the initiative, formalize its climate models ,scenario analyses, integration into business decisions (strategy, risk, opportunities, capital and operating expenditures and reporting). Should the board approve SBTs and TCFD in October 2018, Newmont estimates that it perform the work needed to implement formal climate scenarios, which includes funding the initiative, formalizing the internal processes, teams, reporting and quality assurance approaches; and formally integrating climate models, climate scenarios, and risks and opportunities into internal business planning processes.
- **2020:** In 2020, and if approved by the Board in October 2018, Newmont is likely to report via TCFD in 2020.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from baseline year

16.5

Metric

Metric tons CO₂e per ounce of gold

Base year

2013

Start year

2016

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

0.88

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% achieved (emissions)

94.6

Target status

Underway

Please explain

GHG intensity decreased 3.5 percent from 0.77 tonnes of carbon dioxide per consolidated gold ounce equivalent produced in 2016 to 0.743 in 2017. Total decrease to date as calculated from our 2013 base year is 15.6 percent. 100 percent of our emissions are covered by this target. Start date of this target was 1 January 2016, end date of target is 31 December 2020. This is a period of five years, inclusive.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	13	
To be implemented*	1	31500
Implementation commenced*	5	123110
Implemented*	2	32600
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of activity

Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23400

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

2000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Various energy efficiency projects implemented under our global Full Potential program. Our Full Potential program commenced in 2013 to reduce costs through a continuous improvement methodology. In 2017, Full Potential program reduced our operating costs by \$444 million.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Processes

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Blutip diesel engine control system)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9200

Scope

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

1100000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

960000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Installed Blutip diesel engine control technology on 24 haul trucks at mines in Ghana.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	In 2016, we implemented an internal (shadow) price of carbon for projects that increased our carbon footprint to 25,000 MTCO ₂ e per year. In 2017, we evaluated several investment opportunities, including two green fields projects, using a shadow cost of carbon using both \$25 and \$50 per tonne CO ₂ e.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Renewable energy portfolio standards have been very successful in driving down our Scope 2 emissions in Nevada and Australia.
Marginal abatement cost curve	We use a MACC to rate and rank our opportunities to assess setting a science based target.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

Newmont has two primary raw products, gold and copper, and one by-product, silver, which directly enable avoided emissions in renewable energy and energy efficient finished products.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Products used in electric motors, solar)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

5

Comment

Gold, copper, and silver directly enable avoided emissions in renewable energy and energy efficient finished products. Silver is used extensively in solar panels to generate green energy that avoids GHG emissions. Gold is one of the best electricity conductors available. Because of gold's resistance to corrosion, it is often used for high-quality surface to surface contacts. Using gold coated wires improves electrical conductance that reduces GHG emissions. Copper is used in electric and hybrid vehicles, hydroelectric generators, and electric motors in general. Electric motors are much more efficient than gasoline or diesel motors and directly avoid the generation of GHG emissions, especially in hybrid vehicles. We estimate that 5 percent of our gold, silver, and copper go into these uses.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2013

Base year end

December 31 2013

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3445262

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2013

Base year end

December 31 2013

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1559710

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

The Climate Registry: General Reporting Protocol

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3083909

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

1602450

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

918467

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Emissions estimated based on suppliers or value chain partners charges to Newmont.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

331463

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Emissions estimated based on suppliers or value chain partners charges to Newmont.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1091467

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Emissions estimated based on suppliers or value chain partners charges to Newmont.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1543

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Emissions estimated based on suppliers or value chain partners charges to Newmont.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2886

Emissions calculation methodology

EPA warm, v14.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Emissions calculated on from Newmont data of tonnes of waste sent to landfill.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

5101

Emissions calculation methodology

GHG emissions calculated from miles flown as provided by our travel agent and miles flown/aircraft type for private plane flights.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Travel agent and private plane company provides data for calculations.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

20400

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Emissions estimated from number of employees.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

0

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Newmont does not lease any upstream assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

6541

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Emissions estimated based on suppliers or value chain partners charges to Newmont.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

94

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Emissions calculated from Newmont data of tonnes of product sold.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

0

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Final products are pure gold, copper, and silver. These end products do not consume fuel or produce emissions when they are used. Pure gold is an end product in itself in the form of gold coins, gold bars, jewelry. Pure silver is a precious metal used for coins and jewelry or may be used as an industrial metal as a constituent of solder and brazing alloys, batteries, dentistry, glass coatings, photography, solar panels, semiconductor products such as RFID and LED chips, touch screens, water purification, wood preservatives and other minor industrial uses. Most copper is used for wiring to carry electricity, wiring in electrical equipment such as electric motors, as a constituent of brass, or in heat exchangers.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

101

Emissions calculation methodology

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Estimator

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Newmont does not lease any downstream assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Newmont does not franchise.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

8500

Emissions calculation methodology

Equal to 25 % of 2017 Barrick's reported emissions of 34,000 t CO2e.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Explanation

Newmont owns a 25 percent stake in the Turquoise Ridge joint venture in Nevada. Barrick reports 100 percent of the emissions as they have operational control.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

All material sources of upstream emissions have already been captured.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

N/A

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

All material sources of downstream emissions have already been captured.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO₂.

785

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000638

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

4686359

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

7348000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

1.39

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The decrease was due to: (1) the addition of two new lower emissions intensity mines -- Long Canyon in Nevada and Merian in Suriname (2) ongoing Full Potential program to continuously improve operational efficiencies, including many energy efficiency projects, (3) emission reduction activities - Blutip engine efficiency technology and new Newmont fuel standards, and (4) an increase in renewable energy from grid sources in Colorado, Nevada and Western Australia.

Intensity figure

0.75

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

4686359

Metric denominator

ounce of gold

Metric denominator: Unit total

6234257

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

2.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Emissions intensity per gold equivalent ounce decrease from 0.77 to 0.75 due to: (1) the addition of two new lower emissions intensity mines -- Long Canyon in Nevada and Merian in Suriname (2) ongoing Full Potential program to continuously improve operational efficiencies, including many energy efficiency projects, (3) emission reduction activities - Blutip engine efficiency technology and new Newmont fuel standards, and (4) an increase in renewable energy from grid sources in Colorado, Nevada and Western Australia.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	3083774	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	83.4	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	48	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	2.94	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
SF6	0.8	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	586088
Ghana	190124
Peru	214399
Suriname	243517
United States of America	1849781

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By facility

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
North America Region - mining and ore processing in Colorado and Nevada	845303
South America Region - mining and ore processing in Peru and Suriname	457916
Africa Region - mining and ore processing at the Ahafo and Akyem operations in Ghana	190124
Australia Region - mining and ore processing at three mine sites - Boddington, KCGM, Tanami - and the regional office in Perth	586088
Corporate Office in Greenwood Village, Colorado	521
TS Power Plant - coal fired power plant in Nevada	1003957

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
TS Power Plant, Nevada - coal fired power plant.	1003957.1	40.75	-116.53
Akyem, Ghana - open pit gold mine and processing plant.	76344.9	6.356001	-1.016091
Ahafo, Ghana - several open pit mines and one underground mine with processing plant.	113779.4	7.003371	-2.36454
Boddington, Australia - open pit copper/gold mine with processing plant.	191784.3	-32.753773	116.354956
KCGM, Australia - "superpit" gold mine with processing plant.	216285.2	-30.777058	121.506311
Tanami, Australia - underground gold mine with processing plant.	176644.2	-21.805988	131.176802
Nevada Operations - consists of Long Canyon open pit, Gold Quarry open pit, Twin Creeks open pit, Phoenix open pit and Leeville underground mines.	725587.6	40.773509	-116.196304
CC&V, Colorado - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	119715.2	38.736673	-105.150572
Merian, Suriname - open pit gold mine with processing plant.	243516.5	5.124998	-54.549301
Yanacocha, Peru - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	214399.1	-6.981164	-78.520195
Corporate Office in Greenwood Village, Colorado	521.1	39.601228	-104.892543
Perth, Australia regional office	1374.3	-31.946607	115.826152

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility generation activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	2798583	<Not Applicable>	Gross Scope 1 emissions include all our operations that mine and process ore. The number excludes power sold by our Nevada TS Power Plant, corporate office, and Perth regional office emissions.
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Australia	1000447.7		0	0
Ghana	105146.5		0	0
Peru	136481.5		0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0
United States of America	360374.3		0	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By facility

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
North America Region - mining and ore processing in Colorado and Nevada	356291.85	
South America Region - mining and ore processing in Peru and Suriname	136481.5	
Africa Region - mining and ore processing at the Ahafo and Akyem operations in Ghana	105146.5	
Australia Region - mining and ore processing at three mine sites - Boddington, KCGM, Tanami - and the regional office in Perth	1000447.7	
Corporate Office in Greenwood Village, Colorado	3219.15	
TS Power Plant - coal fired power plant in Nevada	863.3	

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
TS Power Plant, Nevada - coal fired power plant.	863.3	
Akyem, Ghana - open pit gold mine and processing plant.	47703.6	
Ahafo, Ghana - several open pit mines and one underground mine with processing plant.	57442.9	
Boddington, Australia - open pit copper/gold mine with processing plant.	714891.55	
KCGM, Australia - "superpit" gold mine with processing plant.	285055.9	
Tanami, Australia - underground gold mine with processing plant.	0	
Nevada Operations - consists of Long Canyon open pit, Gold Quarry open pit, Twin Creeks open pit, Phoenix open pit and Leeville underground mines.	252858.8	
CC and V, Colorado - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	103433	
Merian, Suriname - open pit gold mine with processing plant.	0	
Yanacocha, Peru - open pit gold mine with heap leach and processing plant.	136481.5	
Corporate Office in Greenwood Village, Colorado	3219.15	
Perth, Australia regional office	500.3	

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	1598487		Scope 2 emissions include all our operations that mine and process ore. The number excludes our TS Power Plant, corporate office, and Perth regional office emissions.
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities	75414	Decreased	1.75	Combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions reductions as a result of Full Potential program to improve operational efficiencies at all of our mines except our Merian, Suriname mine. In 2017, Full Potential projects that directly reduce diesel fuel consumption such as Blutip digital engine control that reduce fuel use by 5 to 6 %, improving tire wear, improving road conditions, and optimizing truck refueling time reduced Scope 1 emissions by 45,800 t CO2e. We reduced Scope 2 emissions in 2017 by 29,614 t CO2e through reducing underground power costs by turning off fans and other equipment in unoccupied areas of mines, improving process throughput, and optimizing ore crushing. Percentage change calculated from change in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		not applicable
Acquisitions	33002	Increased	0.77	Cripple Creek and Victor (CC&V) mine was acquired in late 2015. We reported emissions in 2016 based on their old accounting system. In 2017, CC&V became fully integrated into Newmont's SAP accounting system. The switchover revealed that fuel use was under-reported in 2016. Percentage change calculated from change in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	377412	Increased	6.6	Increase in output due to two new mines commencing production in 2017 - 283,517 t CO2e.; and increased power production at Nevada TS Power Plant - 93,895 t CO2e. Percentage change calculated from change in total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	59611	8850861	8910472
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	913917	2467972	3381889
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	973528	11318833	12292361

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	HHV (higher heating value)	8033278
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3376029
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	11409307

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Subbituminous Coal

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2902583

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

2902583

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5186944

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

25159

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50889

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 6

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

42417

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

42417

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

605944

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

59611

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Biodiesel

Emission factor

0.254

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

Diesel

Emission factor

0.253

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

Fuel Oil Number 6

Emission factor

0.269

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

Motor Gasoline

Emission factor

0.242

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor

0.181

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

Subbituminous Coal

Emission factor

0.332

Unit

metric tons CO2e per MWh

Emission factor source

The Climate Registry 2017 default emission factors .

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1077541	774029	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-MM8.2e

(C-MM8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	1077541	774029
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

No purchases or generation of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low-carbon emission factor

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product

Gold

Capacity, metric tons

195

Production, metric tons

175.86

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

1137000

Scope 1 emissions

1969561

Scope 2 emissions

1529159

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

5,654,000 oz. gold * \$1255/oz. gold * pound copper/\$2.83 * metric tonne/2204.6 pound = 1,137,000 metric tonnes copper where:
\$1255 = 2017 average price of gold \$2.83 = 2017 average price of copper

Comment

Gold production accounts for 95.7 percent of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Output product

Copper

Capacity, metric tons

100000

Production, metric tons

51256

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

51256

Scope 1 emissions

88496

Scope 2 emissions

68708

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Copper = copper.

Comment

Copper production accounts for 4.3 percent of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

C-MM9.6

(C-MM9.6) Disclose your organization's low-carbon investments for metals and mining production activities.

Investment start date

January 1 2017

Investment end date

December 31 2017

Investment area

Property, plant and equipment

Technology area

Other, please specify (Improved fuel economy)

Investment maturity

Large scale commercial deployment

Investment figure

920000

Low-carbon investment percentage

0 - 20%

Please explain

Installation of Blutip digital engine control technology on 23 haul trucks in Ghana. The plan is to install Blutip on all of our Caterpillar 793 haul trucks globally. To date, Australia and Ghana have completed installations. Each installation saves 5 to 6 percent of diesel fuel consumed.

Investment start date

December 1 2017

Investment end date

May 31 2019

Investment area

Property, plant and equipment

Technology area

Other, please specify (Fuel switching to lower carbon fuel)

Investment maturity

Large scale commercial deployment

Investment figure

120000000

Low-carbon investment percentage

41 - 60%

Please explain

\$120M to construct a 450-kilometer natural gas pipeline and two natural gas power stations to replace two existing diesel power stations for the Tanami Power Project. The project reduces GHG emissions by 56,000 per year.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pgs 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 3- all relevant categories

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Attach the statement

Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pgs. 1-3

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C0. Introduction	Other, please specify (C0.1-C-MM07)	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narrative as source data to develop the responses to C0. Introduction , questions C0.1-C-MM07. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures. Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C1. Governance	Other, please specify (C1.2)	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	<p>Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narrative to support the development of responses to section C1. Governance, question C1.2. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures.</p> <p>Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf</p>
C2. Risks and opportunities	Other, please specify (C.2.2a, C.2.2d, C.2.3a, C.2.4a, C.2.5, C.2.6)	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	<p>Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narratives to support the development of responses to the C2. Risks and Opportunities section, questions C.2.2a, C.2.2d, C.2.3a, C.2.4a, C.2.5, C.2.6. Newmont also sourced 2017 10K risks for this section responses. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures.</p> <p>Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf</p>
C3. Business strategy	Other, please specify (C3.1c and C.31g)	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	<p>Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narratives to support the development of responses to the C3. Business Strategy section, questions C3.1c and C.31g. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures.</p> <p>Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf</p>

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Progress against emissions reduction target <i>See comments and explanation.</i>	GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators Newmont also uses Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance for data sourced from our annual sustainability report. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont considers climate change a significant issue, both for the business and for the global community, and as such, Newmont strives to disclose the most accurate energy and climate data possible for external stakeholders. Newmont utilizes third-party external assurance specific to its CDP Climate response. External assurance providers conduct an annual independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) using the following protocols: GHG Reporting Protocols for verification: • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2) • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: • Interviews with relevant personnel • Review of documentary evidence produced by Newmont; • Review of Newmont's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation; • Audit of sample of data used by Newmont to determine GHG emissions. Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Progress against emissions reduction target C5.1	C5.1, Scope 1 and Scope 2 base year emissions follow GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators Newmont also uses Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance for data sourced from our annual sustainability report. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont considers climate change a significant issue, both for the business and for the global community, and as such, Newmont strives to disclose the most accurate energy and climate data possible for external stakeholders. Newmont utilizes third-party external assurance specific to its CDP Climate response. External assurance providers conduct an annual independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) using the following protocols: GHG Reporting Protocols for verification: • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2) • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: • Interviews with relevant personnel • Review of documentary evidence produced by Newmont; • Review of Newmont's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation; • Audit of sample of data used by Newmont to determine GHG emissions. Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Scopes 1-3) <i>See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.</i>	All responses in Section 6 (gross Scope 1, Scope 2 emissions and all 15 Scope 3 emissions relevance and gross MT) data are externally assured. GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators Newmont also uses Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance for data sourced from our annual sustainability report. Attached: GHG inventory assurance statement, External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont considers climate change a significant issue, both for the business and for the global community, and as such, Newmont strives to disclose the most accurate energy and climate data possible for external stakeholders. Newmont utilizes third-party external assurance specific to its CDP Climate response. External assurance providers conduct an annual independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) using the following protocols: GHG Reporting Protocols for verification: • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2) • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: • Interviews with relevant personnel • Review of documentary evidence produced by Newmont; • Review of Newmont's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation; • Audit of sample of data used by Newmont to determine GHG emissions. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify (All responses)	All responses in Section 7. Emissions breakdowns are externally assured. GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators Newmont also uses Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance for data sourced from our annual sustainability report. Attached: GHG inventory assurance statement, External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont considers climate change a significant issue, both for the business and for the global community, and as such, Newmont strives to disclose the most accurate energy and climate data possible for external stakeholders. Newmont utilizes third-party external assurance specific to its CDP Climate response. External assurance providers conduct an annual independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) using the following protocols: GHG Reporting Protocols for verification: • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2) • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: • Interviews with relevant personnel • Review of documentary evidence produced by Newmont; • Review of Newmont's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation; • Audit of sample of data used by Newmont to determine GHG emissions. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont 2017 - CDP18 GHG Verification Statement.pdf
C8. Energy	Other, please specify (All Section 8) See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.	All responses in Section 8. Energy are externally assured. GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators Newmont also uses Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance for data sourced from our annual sustainability report. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont considers climate change a significant issue, both for the business and for the global community, and as such, Newmont strives to disclose the most accurate energy and climate data possible for external stakeholders. Newmont utilizes third-party external assurance specific to its CDP Climate response. External assurance providers conduct an annual independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Newmont Mining Corporation (Newmont) using the following protocols: GHG Reporting Protocols for verification: • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 1 and 2) • WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) GHG Verification Protocols used to conduct the verification: • ISO 14064-3: Greenhouse gases — Part 3: Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions Level of Assurance: • Reasonable (Scope 1 and Scope 2) • Limited (Scope 3) • Materiality threshold is +/- 5% for aggregate errors in sampled data for each of the above indicators GHG Verification Methodology: • Interviews with relevant personnel • Review of documentary evidence produced by Newmont; • Review of Newmont's data and information systems and methodology for collection, aggregation; • Audit of sample of data used by Newmont to determine GHG emissions. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Gold Oz. Equ. and BlueTip reductions) See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.	Section 9. Additional Metrics that are externally assured include annual gold and copper production figures, which form the basis of our intensity-based denominator (gold ounce equivalents). Source data for the response to C-MM9.6 is based on externally assured and reported data in our annual sustainability report, assured to Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Emissions and pricing methodology calculations based on output/production figures disclosed in our annual sustainability report (assured). C-MM9.6 discussion of Blutip digital engine controls is based on assured source data from our annual sustainability report. Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C11. Carbon pricing	Other, please specify (Narratives) See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report). Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narratives to support the development of responses to the C11. Carbon Pricing section. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf
C12. Engagement	Other, please specify (Narratives) See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narratives to support the development of responses to the C12. Engagement section. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf
C13. Other land management	Other, please specify (Narratives) See comments and explanation for details on assurance for this section.	Verification Std. AAS1000, reasonable level of assurance. Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report). Attached: External assurance statement and 2017 annual sustainability report (reference Energy & Climate section of report).	Newmont used assured annual sustainability report data and narratives to support the development of responses to the C13. Other Land Management section. As a member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), Newmont is committed to the ICMM sustainability principles, one of which requires external assurance of annual sustainability report data. As such, Newmont assures its annual sustainability report in its entirety, and uses the published, assured report content to respond to CDP disclosures wherever possible. Report content that is assured and repurposed for the CDP response includes the company overview, disclosures on management approach, updates on the Global Energy and Climate Strategy; shadow cost of carbon and related disclosures; 2017 programs, projects, performance narratives and data; and a robust set of climate, energy and emissions data (trailing 5-year data and trends) that align with GRI and CDP disclosures. Newmont, individually and through ICMM, participated in the 2017 "Reimagining" project to support the ongoing harmonization of ESG reporting metrics across different reporting frameworks and assessments in order to gain efficiencies in preparing and assuring climate data and to help drive standardization, efficiency, accuracy and comparability for investor-driven ESG disclosures. Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading systems in which you participate.

Australia ERF Safeguard Mechanism

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

100

Period start date

January 1 2017

Period end date

December 31 2017

Allowances allocated

0

Allowances purchased

0

Verified emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

We have not exceeded our baseline emissions established under the program; therefore, we have not had to pay the carbon tax yet.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

The Australian ERF Safeguard Mechanism started on 1 July, 2016. Under the Australian ERF Safeguard Mechanism, facilities must keep net emissions at or below baseline emissions levels established prior to 1 July, 2016. Our Tanami, Australia mine is expected to exceed the baseline threshold in 2018 as we are completing a major expansion. To reduce our emissions to at or below the established baseline, Newmont is implementing our Tanami Power Project (TPP). The TPP was approved at the end of 2017 and involves the construction of a 450-kilometer natural gas pipeline and two power stations to replace two existing diesel power stations.

The project report concluded that switching from diesel fuel to natural gas will lower carbon emissions by 56,000 tonnes CO₂e (representing 20 percent of the site's total carbon footprint) per year. This strategy has been proposed to the Australia Clean Energy Regulator to remain in compliance with the ERF Safeguard Mechanism. To mitigate additional emissions voluntarily, the mine is studying two solar options for implementation in 1 to 3 years: 1) solar adsorption to provide cooling of the underground mine, and 2) a 10 MW solar PV plant.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit origination

Project type

Forests

Project identification

New South Wales and Western Australia Mallee tree forestry projects. Data presented is Potential Australian Carbon Credits Units generated for the 2017-2018 reporting period as determined by CO2 Australia using the Carbon Farming Initiative—Reforestation and Afforestation 1.0 Methodology.

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify (Australian Emission Reduction Fund)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

7229

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

7229

Credits cancelled

No

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

- Navigate GHG regulations
- Stakeholder expectations
- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Stress test investments
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Application

Cost of carbon is used in our Investment System for capital expenditures. It is a requirement in the Investment System standard. All investments that have an annual carbon footprint greater than 25,000 tonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and all renewable energy investments are to conduct a carbon analysis during pre-feasibility and carried through to full funding.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

50

Variance of price(s) used

In 2017, Newmont used two carbon prices - \$25/metric ton and \$50/metric ton - uniformly across the business. The Investment System study director makes the case for which carbon price is more representative for the jurisdiction in which the investment is located.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

2017 was our first year of internal carbon pricing. Only one project met our Investment System criteria to conduct a cost of carbon analysis. The Project was our Tanami Power Project in Australia. A \$25/metric tonne price was selected for the project as it closely matched the actual carbon tax that was in effect in Australia in 2014. The impact of the carbon cost analysis was that it strengthened the business case for fuel switching from diesel powered generators to natural gas powered generators, which was the option selected. The project was awarded full funds at the end of 2017 and is presently being implemented.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

11

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

35

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

We are engaging with 100 percent of our diesel fuel suppliers. Improved fuel specifications with higher cetane number and fuel additives will lower GHG emissions in our large, heavy equipment. We are engaging with our largest heavy equipment supplier and largest diesel engine supplier. These two suppliers account for over 90 percent of our large diesel engines (greater than 10 liters in size). Diesel fuel in mobile equipment is our largest source of GHG emissions. Thus, even a few percent improvement in fuel economy will result in significant reductions in Scope 1 emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Fuel Spec Measures of Success: 1) new fuel specification communicated to all fuel suppliers, and 2) fuel suppliers are supplying fuel that meets or exceeds our fuel specification. Both measures have been achieved - our new fuel specifications were developed in 2016 and implemented in 2017 by our Supply Chain Management group. The results of implementation are an estimated reduction in mobile equipment GHG emissions by 1 to 3 percent annually. Equipment Manufacturers Measure of Success: off-the-shelf, fair-priced engine technology that improves fuel economy. To date, we are reducing haul truck emissions by 5 percent annually at our Boddington, Australia mine and our two Ghana mines using Blutip diesel engine technology. Blutip technology is readily available and has a payback period of one year, thus it is fair-priced. Caterpillar is now offering an off-the-shelf large duel-fuel haul truck that runs on 65 percent liquefied natural gas and 35 percent diesel fuel blend . Duel fuel engines will reduce emissions by 20 to 30 percent versus a diesel only engine. The economics are not yet considered fair priced. More work needs to be done to increase the diesel substitution rate to greater than 65 percent.

Comment

No additional comments.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

Size of engagement

100

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Buyers of our products, i.e., customers and investors in our company are key stakeholders. We engage these stakeholders through our annual sustainability report that states our verified Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, our Energy & Climate strategy, our GHG emission reduction targets, target achievements to date, and our energy use including renewable energy. Our Scope 3 emissions are reported in our annual CDP report. Additionally, we developed a Product Stewardship Standard in 2017 as the basis of engagement with purchasers of our copper concentrates and other gold/copper bearing products. The standard aims to ensure environmental stewardship, including climate-related risks, in our downstream value chain and is being implemented in 2018. Thirdly, we developed a draft Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) Strategy to transparently report ESG information to our customers and other stakeholders. Such information includes our GHG emissions, profile climate-related risks and opportunities, and our Energy & Climate strategy.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measure of Success: Maintain leadership status for the RobecoSam Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI). In 2017, Newmont was selected as the sustainability leader for the mining sector for the third year in a row. The DJSI questionnaire asks for key information on climate-related risks and opportunities, our emission reduction targets, and our performance against such targets. In 2017, we scored a 92 out of 100 on the climate section. Measure of Success 2: Maintain our social license to operate and be the mining company of choice. In 2017, we opened two new mines after obtaining the requisite environmental permits. Our energy & climate performance contributed to local peoples and regulatory authorities welcoming our business into their communities.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support with minor exceptions	Newmont directly engages with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and USEPA to address concerns over the Clean Power Plan Final Rule to adjust the state of Nevada GHG emissions baseline. The USEPA Final Rule was released in December 2015 but stayed in January 2016. EPA is planning to repeal and replace the Clean Power Plan. Legal challenges will be many. Newmont is not involved in any legal challenges.	Our position is that the TS Power Plant should be exempted from the final Rule because it was constructed to provide more than 80% of its generation potential to Newmont's mines and is not an affected Electric-utility Generating Unit (EGU) under the proposed rule. This may now be a moot point as Nevada will be able to meet its emission cap under the Clean Power Plan since several coal-fired power plants have been closed or are planned to be closed in the next two to three years. As a result, Newmont's TS Power Plant will be unaffected by the Final Rule whether it stands or is repealed.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

In October 2015, ICMM released a statement on climate change to offer support for forging an international treaty at the COP21 Paris Accord, which we continued to support in 2017. The ICMM statement reads as follows: Climate change is an undeniable and critical global challenge, and its causes must be addressed by all parts of society. ICMM member companies are committed to being part of the solution. We support an effective binding global agreement on climate change. We support a global price on carbon, and other market mechanisms that drive reduction of greenhouse gas emission and incentivize innovation. We recognize the need to reduce emissions from the use of coal, and support collaborative approaches to accelerate the use of low-emission coal technologies as part of a measured transition to a lower emissions energy mix. That transition should recognize the importance of coal in the global economy, and particularly in the developing world. We support greater use of renewable energy and other cost effective low-emission technologies, and improved energy efficiency, including in our own operations. We will help our host communities, and equip our operations, to adapt to the physical impact of climate change. We will continue to ensure that climate change is a part of our planning process. We will engage with our peers, governments and society to share solutions and develop effective climate change policy.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

Newmont fully supports the ICMM climate change position and is evaluating Science Based Targets in support of the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to less than 2 degrees C in 2050. ICMM is governed by a council of member organization leaders. Gary J. Goldberg, Newmont President and CEO, represents Newmont on the ICMM council, and he contributed to the content of the climate change statement and publicly endorses the statement. Climate change is an ongoing task of the ICMM council.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Opportunities regarding external engagement on climate change are directed to the Executive Vice President for Sustainability and External Relations (EVP-S&ER) and/or the appropriate Regional Senior Leadership Teams (RSLTs). The Global Energy and Climate, External Relations, Government Relations, and Communications corporate and regional teams work together to conduct engagement based on direction from the EVP-SER and RSLTs. All Newmont Energy and Climate positions must be consistent with Newmont's Sustainability and Social Engagement Policy and our Energy and Climate strategy.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Annual 2017 report: Pg. 3 - Intro - climate change strategy and key material issue/topic for Newmont Pgs 9-10 Environmental Matters section, overview of climate change impacts Pgs. 16-20; 24 - Risks - Climate risks discussions

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2017-Newmont-Annual-Report-Web-Posting-Bookmarked-PDF-CDP18 Climate Mainstream Pubs.pdf

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Other, please specify (Overview of material ESG issues climate)

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Refer to Energy & Climate section of annual Beyond the Mine 2017 sustainability report for disclosure on management approach, governance, global Energy & Climate Strategy, working group, targets, performance, projects, shadow cost of carbon, and Future Focus; tables and detailed data in Enviro appendix of report.

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Newmont-Beyond-The-Mine-Sustainability-Report-2017.pdf

Newmont Assurance Statement 2017 final-Annual Sustainability Report.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Other, please specify (Projects, Shadow Cost of Carbon content)

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Executive Vice President, Sustainability & External Relations	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms