

## TELFER (WA)

Gold and copper mineralisation in the Telfer Province is largely structurally controlled reefs, veins and stockwork hosted by sedimentary rocks.

The Telfer operation is comprised of Telfer Open Pit (Main Dome and West Dome) and Telfer Underground. Open pit mining is a conventional truck and hydraulic excavator operation. Selective mining techniques are used for excavation of the high-grade reefs, while stockwork ore and waste are mined using bulk methods. The limited quantities of near-surface oxidised stockwork are also bulk mined.

Since December 2012, exploration has continued in the Telfer region. Exploration is focussed on:

- Discovering additional higher grade underground resources at West Dome and Main Dome; and
- Generation of new targets within regional tenements.

Telfer is currently the subject of various technical studies, ranging from evaluating optimal mining solutions for individual deposits through to province-scale evaluations.

### Main Dome Open Pit

The Main Dome deposit is the largest in the Telfer area and comprises a series of stacked stratabound reefs and discordant stockwork within a folded dome structure. Since December 2012, the Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.20 million ounces of gold and 9.6 kilotonnes of copper. The Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.20 million ounces of gold and 8.9 kilotonnes of copper.

Since December 2012, the contained metal in open pit stockpiles (including Main Dome and West Dome) has increased by 0.05 million ounces of gold and 2.1 kilotonnes of copper.

### West Dome Open Pit

The West Dome deposit is located 2 kilometres north-west of the Main Dome deposit and is a continuation of the folded sedimentary sequence in a second sub-parallel structure. Since December 2012, the Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.10 million ounces of gold and 3.4 kilotonnes of copper and the Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.10 million ounces of gold and 3.2 kilotonnes of copper.

### Telfer Deeps Underground

The Telfer Deeps Underground comprises the operating sub-level cave (SLC) mine and selective high-grade reef mining external to the SLC. Mineralisation includes stratabound reefs, cross cutting veins and stockwork zones around the reefs. Since December 2012, the Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.11 million ounces of gold and 7.8 kilotonnes of copper and the Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.11 million ounces of gold and 7.8 kilotonnes of copper.

### Vertical Stockwork Corridor (VSC)

The VSC deposit lies directly below the existing Telfer Deeps Underground SLC. The VSC Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve are unchanged since December 2012.

### O'Callaghans

The O'Callaghans poly-metallic deposit is located approximately 10 kilometres south of the Telfer Gold Mine. The mineralisation contains tungsten, copper, zinc and lead as a sub-horizontal layer of poly-metallic skarn (altered limestone). The O'Callaghans Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve are unchanged since December 2012.

## Telfer Satellite Deposits

The Telfer Satellite deposits lie within a zone located approximately 30 kilometres from the Telfer Gold Mine. The 'Satellites' are a group of structurally controlled gold deposits, including Backdoor West, Dolphy, Big Tree and Camp Dome. The Telfer Satellite Mineral Resource is unchanged since December 2012, and no Ore Reserve has been estimated for Telfer Satellite deposits.

## LIHIR (PNG)

The Lihir Gold Mine is located on Niolam Island, 900 kilometres north-east of Port Moresby in the New Ireland Province of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Lihir is a volcanic sea mount that rises steeply from sea level to approximately 600 metres above sea level. The Luise Caldera, in which all of the known ore deposits are located, is on the east coast of the island.

The Lihir Gold Mine consists of three linked open pits, Minifie, Lienetz and Kapit, that will be mined over the life of the project. Mining is by conventional open pit methods.

Since December 2012, the insitu pit Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.61 million ounces of gold and the insitu Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.61 million ounces of gold. The contained metal in Lihir stockpiles has increased by 0.09 million ounces of gold.

At Lihir, the optimal extraction of mineralisation (both inside and outside current resources) are the subject of various technical studies.

## GOSOWONG (INDONESIA)

Gosowong is located on Halmahera island in North Maluku Province in the eastern part of the Republic of Indonesia. Gosowong is owned and operated by PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals, an incorporated joint venture between Newcrest (75 percent) and PT Aneka Tambang (25 percent). For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, Newcrest reports 100 percent of the assets. Economic mineralisation in the Gosowong province is low sulphidation, gold-silver epithermal veining.

The Gosowong operation includes the Kencana, Toguraci underground mines and the Gosowong open pit. Newcrest has an active exploration program in place at Gosowong, which is focussed on:

1. Defining additional resources within the vicinity of the current operations at Toguraci and Kencana; and
2. Discovering a major new (+1 million ounces) deposit within the broader Contract of Work area.

### Kencana

The Kencana mineralised system is a complex intersecting network of structures consisting of well-developed epithermal veins and link structures. Since December 2012, the Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.12 million ounces of gold and the Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.12 million ounces of gold.

### Toguraci

Toguraci is a group of low sulphidation epithermal deposits located 2 kilometres south-west of the Gosowong mine. Since December 2012, the Mineral Resource has been depleted by 0.03 million ounces of gold and the Ore Reserve has been depleted by 0.03 million ounces of gold.