



Market Release

Newcrest Mining Limited

15 August 2011

Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Explanatory Notes 2011

These notes provide additional information in support of the 2011 Resources and Reserves Statement released 15 August, 2011.

Key points are:

- Changes include incorporation of the former Lihir Gold Limited assets acquired in September 2010, growth due to exploration success, normal production depletion from operating mines and other adjustments.
- Group Mineral Resources are estimated at 147.5 million ounces of gold and 19.91 million tonnes of copper. This represents a post merger year-on-year increase of 11.8 million ounces of gold (9%) and 2.66 million tonnes of copper (15%). Silver Mineral Resources are estimated at 118.3 million ounces.
- Group Ore Reserves are estimated at 80.0 million ounces of gold and 8.36 million tonnes of copper. This represents a post merger year-on-year increase of 2.4 million ounces of gold (3%) and 0.48 million tonnes of copper (6%). Silver Ore Reserves are estimated at 62.7 million ounces. The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for Telfer have been subject of a detailed review and update with the objective of “de-risking” the Telfer resource and reserve estimates and delivering more predictable outcomes. Ore Reserves are quoted as a subset of Mineral Resources.
- Independent external and internal reviews were conducted on Mineral Resource estimates for Telfer open pits, Telfer underground (Vertical Stockwork Corridor), Gosowong (Kencana and Toguraci), Wafi-Golpu (Golpu) and Lihir.
- Independent external and internal reviews were conducted on Ore Reserve estimates for Telfer open pits, Telfer underground (Vertical Stockwork Corridor), Gosowong (Kencana and Toguraci) and Lihir.
- Metal price assumptions for all Mineral Resource estimates other than Gosowong Province and Cracow are US\$900 per ounce of gold (\$800 in 2010), US\$2.50 per pound of copper (\$2.20 in 2010) and US\$15.00 per ounce of silver (\$13.00 in 2010).
- Metal price assumptions for all Ore Reserve estimates other than Gosowong Province and Cracow are US\$850 per ounce of gold (\$750 in 2010), US\$2.10 per pound of copper (\$2.00 in 2010) and US\$13.50 per ounce of silver (\$13.00 in 2010).
- Metal price assumptions for the Gosowong Province and Cracow Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are US\$1,000 per ounce of gold reflecting the adoption of a short term price outlook for these shorter life orebodies.

- For all Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates (other than Gosowong Province and Cracow) with an Australian cost base, a USD to AUD exchange rate assumption of 0.75 for metal price conversion was applied (unchanged from 2010). The exchange rate assumption for Gosowong Province and Cracow was 0.80.
- Where appropriate, Mineral Resources are constrained spatially either within a notional US\$1200 per ounce of gold and US\$4.00 per pound of copper pit shell, or within an underground mining shape based on a marginal cut-off.
- Ore Reserves for Wafi-Golpu and Nambonga assets in PNG are based on a Competent Persons statement provided on behalf of the Morobe Mining Joint Venture (MMJV) by our 50% partners Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited. Further details on MMJV Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are available on the Harmony website www.harmony.co.za.
- These explanatory notes should be read in conjunction with Newcrest's 2011 Resources and Reserves Statement which is available on the Newcrest website at www.newcrest.com.au.

1. CADIA PROVINCE (NSW)

The 100% Newcrest owned Cadia Valley Operations are located south of Orange in the central west of New South Wales. Mining commenced in 1998 with a large-scale open pit at Cadia Hill, followed by development of a bulk tonnage underground mine at Ridgeway. The Cadia East deposit is being developed as a large underground mining operation. The porphyry-related deposits within Cadia Valley host gold and copper. Minor molybdenum and silver mineralisation is also present. Metal is produced either in a copper concentrate containing elevated gold values or as gold doré. Concentrate is piped to a filter plant at the nearby town of Blayney before transport by rail to Port Kembla for export to international customers.

The Cadia Valley Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported and/or based on an estimated 'value' that incorporates the forecast revenue streams from both recoverable gold and copper and the realisation costs (concentrate transport, smelting and refining).

1.1 Cadia East Underground

Cadia East is a single, very large, low to moderate grade, porphyry related gold – copper deposit, located adjacent the eastern edge of the Cadia Hill Open Pit. The Cadia East feasibility study was completed in December 2009 and the project received Board approval in 2010. Mining (and feasibility) studies have identified panel caving as the mining method which will deliver the optimum technical and economic outcomes for development of this orebody.

The Cadia East mineralisation can be divided into two broad overlapping zones; an upper, copper-rich, disseminated zone and, a deeper gold-rich sheeted vein zone proximal to the main monzonite bodies. The upper, copper-rich portion of the deposit is stratigraphically controlled within a volcanoclastic unit. Sulphide mineralisation is predominantly chalcopyrite, with lesser bornite and pyrite. Gold grade increases as disseminated chalcopyrite levels decrease and disseminated and vein bornite levels increase. The deeper gold-rich zone is centred on a core of steeply dipping sheeted quartz-calcite-bornite-chalcopyrite veins. The highest gold grades are associated with bornite-rich veins. Molybdenite forms a mineralised blanket above and to the east of the higher grade gold envelope. To date, the known mineralised system (defined by a 0.1% Cu shell) extends approximately 2.5 kilometres east-west, 0.7 kilometres north-south and 1.8 kilometres vertically. The deposit does not outcrop as it is overlain by between 80 and 200 metres of post mineralisation sandstones and shales.

Mineral Resource

The Cadia East Mineral Resource is reported within a notional marginal outline from a value model consistent with the proposed bulk underground mining method. In places, the value shell has been expanded to encompass the conceptual cave limits for each lift. The entire content inside the value shell is reported as Mineral Resource. Mineral Resource categorisation is based on an assessment of grade and geological continuity and data density inside the value shell. The NSR value used to generate the Mineral Resource shell is based on inputs from pre-feasibility level mining studies and the selection of a panel caving methodology.

The Mineral Resource for Cadia East has been depleted for all historic underground development which has resulted in a reduction of 0.01Moz of gold.

Cadia East Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	2,300	0.44	33	0.28	6.6	0.47	36
Measured Mineral Resource							
Indicated Mineral Resource	2,200	0.44	32	0.29	6.4	0.48	35
Inferred Mineral Resource	100	0.35	1.1	0.18	0.18	0.24	0.79

Ore Reserve

The Cadia East Ore Reserve is based on mining four Lifts over the next 30 years as a large scale panel caving operation. A Feasibility Study for the planned mine based on bulk underground extraction was approved in April 2010 and the project is currently in execution phase. Development of the Lift 1 extraction Level has commenced. Mining of the higher grade zones (production blocks) of Lift 1 and Lift 2 are currently scheduled for the first 10 years of cave production.

There is an increase to the Ore Reserve of 1.3Moz of gold, 0.22Mt of copper and 1.4Moz of silver, compared to 2010. Material differences between the 2010 and 2011 Ore Reserves relate to the application of higher metal price assumptions, exclusion of development, draw-bell and undercut material, changes in extraction level layouts, revised estimation methods for dilution and mixing for cave production.

Cadia East Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	1,177	0.58	22	0.31	3.6	0.51	19
Proved Ore Reserve							
Probable Ore Reserve	1,177	0.58	22	0.31	3.6	0.51	19

1.2 Ridgeway Underground

The porphyry-related Ridgeway mineralisation has been exploited by large scale underground mining using sub-level cave (SLC) extraction and Block Caving (Ridgeway Deeps) below the sub-level cave. The mine, which supplies approximately 6-7 Mt of gold-copper ore annually to the Cadia concentrator, produces gold as doré and in copper concentrate.

Mineral Resource

The Ridgeway Mineral Resource has been updated in 2011 to include increased metal price assumptions. The geological model for major lithological and structural boundaries is based on drill-hole data and knowledge gained from underground exposure and previous mining. Gold and copper grade, mineralised quartz content and copper mineralogy are used to control grade interpolation in the estimate. The grades for each domain were interpolated separately using Ordinary Kriging.

In line with the previous estimate, the 2011 Mineral Resource is reported within a notional marginal outline which reflects a conceptual block cave shell. The only material impact on the

estimate is mining depletion due to the SLC and block cave. The net result is a decrease in contained metal in Mineral Resources of 0.24Moz of gold, 0.03Mt of copper and 0.25Moz of silver.

Ridgeway Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	150	0.71	3.4	0.37	0.55	0.78	3.8
Measured Mineral Resource	0.10	0.83		0.38		0.85	
Indicated Mineral Resource	100	0.76	3.0	0.35	0.43	0.85	3.4
Inferred Mineral Resource	28	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.12	0.47	0.42

Ore Reserve

Construction of the Ridgeway Deeps Lift 1 block cave was completed in October 2010 and the mine is currently ramping up to a production rate of 8Mtpa with mining planned for completion in 2017. A study has been completed for the remainder of the deposit and this has identified a second, lower block cave (Lift 2) which can be economically mined in the future.

The basis of estimation is an economic (value) cut-off, based on operating costs as defined in the planning process. Ore Reserves are based on the mining of Lifts 1 and 2 over the next 16 years.

The Ore Reserve has reduced by 0.17Moz of gold, 0.05Mt of copper and 0.43Moz of silver compared with the previous year, principally due to mining depletion.

Ridgeway Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	93	0.82	2.5	0.36	0.34	0.83	2.5
Proved Ore Reserve							
Probable Ore Reserve	93	0.82	2.5	0.36	0.34	0.83	2.5

1.3 Cadia Hill

Cadia Hill is a porphyry related sheeted vein deposit hosted by Ordovician intrusive with minor volcanic rocks.

The Cadia Hill Gold Mine has been in production since June 1998 as a large open pit. The mine supplies the adjacent concentrator with approximately 17Mt of ore annually. The concentrator recovers copper and gold using flotation to produce a copper concentrate containing elevated gold credits. Gravity separation is also used to recover gold to produce gold doré.

Mineral Resource

The 2011 Mineral Resource is based on the existing 2009 model. The 2009 model was based on extensive diamond drilling (on a notional 50 by 50 metre grid) as well as substantial grade control and mapping data accumulated over thirteen years of mine production. Grade was estimated via a combination of Multiple Indicator Kriging and Ordinary Kriging.

Changes during the year include the increase in metal price assumptions, metallurgical recoveries and mining depletion. The net result is a decrease of 0.14Moz of gold but an increase of 0.01Mt of copper.

Cadia Hill Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	430	0.39	5.4	0.12	0.50
Measured Mineral Resource	180	0.46	2.7	0.13	0.23
Indicated Mineral Resource	34	0.41	0.45	0.14	0.05
Inferred Mineral Resource	220	0.32	2.2	0.10	0.22

Ore Reserve

The 2011 Mineral Resource provides the basis for the June 2011 Ore Reserve estimate. Currently, mining is occurring in the third cutback of a sequence of four nested pits. Mining of Cutback 3 is due for completion in 2012.

Ore is classified within pit designs using a net block value to take into account the contributions of gold, copper and silver. The principal change to the 2011 Ore Reserve from the 2010 Ore Reserve is due to mining depletion resulting in an overall reduction of 0.53Moz of gold and 0.03Mt of copper.

Stockpiles are reported with the Cadia Hill Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve and consist of ore mined from both Cadia Hill and the previously mined Cadia Extended pit. The grades are based on grade control data. The stockpiles are reported as both a Measured Resource and Proved Reserve. The mine plan reclaims the economic stockpiled material.

Cadia Hill Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	97	0.54	1.7	0.14	0.14
Proved Ore Reserve	94	0.55	1.6	0.14	0.13
Probable Ore Reserve	3.3	0.37	0.04	0.13	

1.4 Cadia Extended

The Cadia Extended gold-copper mineralisation is located on the north-west limits of the Cadia Hill Gold Mine and has similar characteristics as a large low grade porphyry style deposit. An Ore Reserve was mined by open pit methods from 2003 followed by back-filling of the pit during 2006/07. The remaining deposit, located partly beneath the backfilled pit, is considered to have bulk underground mining potential.

Mineral Resource

Mineralisation comprises a combination of vein controlled and disseminated gold, copper and molybdenum. It is focused in a corridor of increased alteration, structural deformation and quartz veining within a large monzonite body and adjacent to a contact with Ordovician volcanics. A series of high grade pegmatite structures also exist in the monzonite body but only one of these was sufficiently drilled to be modelled and included in this resource.

The resource is based on an update to the previously reported 2010 model and includes an update of metal price assumptions.

The resource is constrained within an outline that approximates the degree of selectivity afforded by a block cave mining method. The value calculation was changed in 2011 to better reflect the low grades, (similarity to Cadia East ore type) and recognition that it would be processed through the low grade processing facility.

Cadia Extended Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	83	0.35	0.93	0.20	0.16
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	82	0.35	0.92	0.20	0.16
Inferred Mineral Resource	0.33	0.23		0.17	

Ore Reserve

No Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Cadia Extended deposit.

1.5 Big Cadia

Mined historically for magnetite and copper, Big Cadia is centered on an area of shallow historic workings located north of the Cadia Hill open pit and east of the Ridgeway Mine cave zone. The mineralisation is skarn style (altered calcareous sediments adjacent to porphyry systems) and has been evaluated as a gold and copper bearing Mineral Resource for future development by open pit mining. The resource outcrops and comprises an oxide lens and a deeper sulphide body down to approximately 400m below surface.

Mineral Resource

As in previous reports, the Big Cadia Mineral Resource is reported on a value basis incorporating forecast revenue streams from both gold and copper and reflecting the cost structure anticipated from long term planning models. The Mineral Resource is constrained within notional shell limits. The 2011 Mineral Resource is estimated from the same grade model as that used for the 2010 report.

Changes during the year include the increase in metal price assumptions and notional reporting shell. The net result is an increase in contained metal in Mineral Resources of 0.04Moz of gold and 0.01Mt of copper.

Big Cadia Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	47	0.36	0.55	0.38	0.18
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	46	0.37	0.54	0.38	0.17
Inferred Mineral Resource	1.8	0.21	0.01	0.39	0.01

Ore Reserve

The Big Cadia Ore Reserve is being reported for the first time.

The mining method for extraction of the Big Cadia Mineral Resource will be open pit mining utilising medium to large scale loading and hauling equipment recovering saleable gold, copper and iron (magnetite). The project is to be developed as a two stage operation that corresponds to the upper and lower valley regions. Each stage represents duration of 3-5 years for both mining and processing.

Ore processing will recover magnetite using a magnetic separator and utilise a copper flotation circuit to capture the copper and gold into a concentrate. The reserve case is based on an initial processing circuit separate from the existing CVO plant.

The Big Cadia Ore Reserve adds 0.40Moz of gold and 0.12Mt of copper to the total Cadia Valley reserves.

Big Cadia Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	31	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.12
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	31	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.12

2. TELFER PROVINCE (WA)

The 100% Newcrest owned Telfer Gold Mine is located within the Great Sandy Desert of Western Australia, approximately 485km by road south-east of Port Hedland and 680km north-east of Newman. The mine has operated in its current format since the commissioning of the large scale grinding and flotation circuits in late 2004.

Gold and copper mineralisation in the Telfer Province is largely structurally controlled reefs, veins and stockworks hosted by sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic age. Deep weathering depleted the copper in the upper parts of the deposits allowing historical gold production to be processed using gravity and cyanide leaching processes. Ore processing facilities now exploit the large gold and copper sulphide Mineral Resources using flotation to produce a copper concentrate containing elevated gold levels. A gravity circuit is used to produce a gold doré. Concentrate is exported to customers via Port Hedland. Small tonnages of oxide material are processed through the dump leach circuit.

Recent production is primarily from the Telfer Main Dome Open Pit and the Telfer Underground sub-level cave (SLC).

2.1 Main Dome Open Pit

The Main Dome deposit is the largest deposit in the Telfer area and occurs as a series of stacked stratabound reefs and discordant stockworks within a folded dome structure. Historically, the deposit has been mined by both open pit and selective underground methods. Currently, the upper portion of the deposit is mined as a large scale open pit.

The Main Dome open pit is approximately 2.8 km x 1.3km and 350m at the deepest point. The pit provides the majority of the ore feed to the Telfer processing plant. The recovery route for gold and copper varies based on characteristics of the ore with the majority processed by gravity and sulphide flotation.

Mineral Resource

The previous Telfer Main Dome resource model was constructed as part of the Telfer Project Feasibility Study (TPFS). This model was used for reporting of Mineral Resources in all years prior to 2011.

The TPFS resource model carried a range of grade factors (termed “calibrations”) applied as a consequence of work carried out as part of the TPFS. The calibrations were complex in nature and were intended to correct observed biases between drill data type, data spacing and reconciliation with historical production. The net effect of the calibrations was to increase the gold and copper metal in the Mineral Resource.

In 2007, based on the previous two years of mining production and mill performance the calibrations were revised. This resulted in a material downgrade of the Mineral Resource (and subsequent Ore Reserve).

Since 2007 major efforts were expended in enhancing grade control and mining practices to improve reconciliation. However, these improvements still could not account for the observed deficit in the reconciliations. The Resources and Reserves Steering Committee directed a full review and re-estimation of the model underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve.

The review concluded that:

1. The data type calibrations, while valid in the upper parts, were no longer markedly applicable to the deeper, less weathered material. Hence, no data type calibrations were retained for the June 2011 resource model;
2. The data spacing calibrations were not applicable, and therefore no data spacing calibrations were to be applied to the June 2011 resource model;
3. While there was clear evidence of upgrade areas in the reefs, universal calibration factors were not applicable, and a more localised method was required;
4. The resource model could be significantly improved by simplifying estimation domains combined with non-linear estimation methods.

Extensive tests resulted in adopting a stratigraphy based domain model. To mitigate the problems associated with the high nugget (coarse gold) modal nature of the stockwork, a non-linear estimation technique - Multiple Indicator Kriging (MIK) was used. The revised modelling methodology was validated against a ground truth model – a 200 million tonne volume which was extensively sampled with close spaced grade control production data. The adopted modelling method with wide spaced resource drill data accurately reproduced grade-tonnage curves of the ground truth model.

The challenge facing the reef estimation was the treatment of the established low bias between drill hole assays compared to close spaced face samples and achieved production in high-grade areas. An indicator approach to divide the reefs into areas of high-grade (HG), medium-grade (MG) and low-grade (LG) was implemented. Drill hole data was mathematically mapped to the face sample distribution characteristics in the high grade (HG) areas. A lower transformation (approximately 50% of the HG) was applied to the MG areas where there is no historical production. No transform was applied to the LG areas. The reef estimation method was Ordinary Kriging (OK) of accumulation intercept values using the transformed data sets.

The Mineral Resource is reported based on a value cut-off incorporating forecast revenue streams from both gold and copper and reflecting the cost structure anticipated from long term planning models. The resource is constrained within notional spatial shell limits.

All material above margin cut-off is classified as either Indicated or Inferred based on grade and geological continuity, data density and the statistical quality of the grade estimate. All stockpile material from the current period of mining is classified as Measured with historical stockpiles classified as Indicated.

The Main Dome Mineral Resource has decreased by 2.0Moz of gold and 0.05Mt of copper since June, 2010. The most significant changes are due to:

- Revised June 2011 resource model
- Updated profit and metallurgical recovery algorithm
- Spatial constraint updated for revised metal prices
- Mining depletion

Telfer Main Dome Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	390	0.66	8.4	0.08	0.32
Measured Mineral Resource	13	0.46	0.19	0.09	0.01
Indicated Mineral Resource	350	0.68	7.7	0.08	0.29
Inferred Mineral Resource	27	0.54	0.47	0.06	0.02

Ore Reserve

The Mineral Resource used to generate the Main Dome Ore Reserve is derived from the re-blocked Mineral Resource model described above. The resource model is re-blocked to reflect the selectivity of the mining process for both bulk and selective mining activities in the pit. Open pit mining is by conventional excavator and truck methods. Processing and recovery rates reflect current performance from the Telfer concentrator.

The Main Dome Ore Reserve estimate is defined within an existing final pit design based on detailed geotechnical assessment and practical mining considerations as depleted at 30 June 2011. Final pit designs and interim cutbacks have been developed from pit optimisation shells. The Ore Reserves are defined using a block value cut-off approach.

Material impacts on the Ore Reserve estimate are mainly due to the resource model update, improvements to the ore selection methodology and mining depletion during the year. The net result is a decrease in contained metal in Ore Reserves of 2.1Moz of gold and 0.06Mt of copper compared to the 2010 estimate.

Telfer Main Dome Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	240	0.80	6.1	0.10	0.23
Proved Ore Reserve	13	0.46	0.19	0.09	0.01
Probable Ore Reserve	220	0.82	5.9	0.10	0.22

2.2 West Dome Open Pit

The West Dome deposit is located approximately 3km northwest of the Main Dome deposit and is a continuation of the folded sedimentary sequence in a second sub-parallel structure. Trial mining of approximately 0.5Mt of ore was completed from the West Dome pits in the past year.

Mineral Resource

At West Dome, the sediments are folded into a broad dome structure with a high grade reef zone forming parallel to bedding and lower grade stockworks forming in brittle host rocks and in structurally disrupted areas. Historical mining of oxide material has resulted in a series of open pits over approximately 2.7km length x 1.5km wide and up to 150m in depth.

The 2011 Mineral Resource is based on both sulphide and oxide mineralisation to be mined by conventional open pit drill and blast, load and haul with delivery to the gravity, flotation or dump leach circuits as used in the current Telfer operation.

The West Dome Mineral Resource has been reviewed and re-estimated using the same approach as Main Dome. The main changes in the construction of the June 2011 resource model (compared to the TPFs model) are;

1. Removal of all data type calibrations
2. No application of drill spacing calibrations
3. No application of reef upgrades
4. Using the same domaining and non-linear estimation approach as Main Dome

The West Dome Mineral Resource is based on information from approximately 5,118 drillholes with 133,400 four-metre assay composites completed since project inception to September 2010. The resource is comprised of estimates for four stockwork domains and one reef domain.

The Mineral Resource is reported on a value basis incorporating forecast revenue streams from both gold and copper and reflecting the cost structure anticipated from long term planning models. The Mineral Resource is constrained within conceptual pit shell limits.

The West Dome Mineral Resource has increased by 0.82Moz of gold and 0.06Mt of copper since June, 2010.

The most significant changes to the revision are due to:

- Revised June 2011 resource model
- Updated profit and metallurgical recovery algorithm
- Spatial constraint updated for revised metal prices

Telfer West Dome Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	370	0.50	6.0	0.05	0.20
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	370	0.50	5.9	0.05	0.19
Inferred Mineral Resource	4.8	0.38	0.06	0.09	

Ore Reserve

The West Dome Ore Reserve estimate is based on extraction by means of conventional open pit bulk mining methods. Processing rates and recovery parameters for West Dome are the same as those assumed for the Main Dome Open Pit Ore Reserve estimate. The Ore Reserves are defined by a block value cut-off approach.

Apart from a small parcel of ore taken for metallurgical test work purposes, no mining has taken place in the West Dome Open pit during the year. Material impacts on the Ore Reserve estimate are mainly due to the resource model update, a change in resource classification and improvements to the ore selection methodology. The West Dome pit optimisation has been updated for the 2011 Ore Reserve estimate. The net result is an increase in contained metal by 0.70Moz of gold and 0.02Mt of copper compared to the 2010 estimate.

Telfer West Dome Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	190	0.64	3.9	0.06	0.12
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	190	0.64	3.9	0.06	0.12

2.3 Telfer Underground (SLC, External SLC and VSC)

SLC & External to SLC: The Telfer underground assets include the operating SLC mine beneath the Main Dome open pit and planned operations for selective high grade reef mining to the west and east of the SLC (M50 and Western Flanks). Mineralisation styles are similar to elsewhere in the Telfer system, with gold and copper mineralisation occurring in stratabound reefs, cross cutting veins and stockwork zones around the reefs. The deposits are centred on the hinge zone of the Main Dome anticline at depth below the Main Dome open pit.

The SLC currently supplies 5 million tonnes of ore per year from extraction levels approximately 950m below surface; the current maximum SLC footprint is approximately 850m x 200m. The M50 reef is an area of small scale selective underground mining located at a higher level to the east of the SLC whilst the as yet un-mined Western Flanks deposit is a series of high grade veins and a reef horizon located immediately to the west of the SLC.

Vertical Stockwork Corridor: The Vertical Stockwork Corridor (VSC) deposit lies directly below the existing SLC. The resource has been expanded as a result of additional drilling completed since 2009.

The VSC represents a structurally controlled style of gold and copper mineralisation hosted within a steep west-dipping fold-axial related breccia and stockwork zone within brittle sandstone host rocks. The VSC mineralised zone has been recognised over a 1000m strike length, 600m vertically with widths of up to 60m.

No mining has occurred to date in the VSC. The planned method of extraction is by Longitudinal Sub-Level Cave (LSLC). All material is intended to be trucked to the existing underground crusher.

Ore is planned to be processed through the Telfer plant using conventional flotation methods. A gravity circuit recovers up to one third of the gold, from which gold doré is produced. Gold is also recovered in a copper concentrate which is trucked to Port Hedland and shipped to smelters in Asia and Europe.

Mineral Resource

SLC: The Telfer Underground SLC Mineral Resource is based on sample data from surface and underground diamond and reverse circulation drilling, bulk sampling, development mapping and face sampling. The grades of gold, copper, cyanide soluble copper, sulphur and other minor elements were analysed using either in-house or commercial assay laboratories.

The Telfer Underground SLC Mineral Resource has decreased by 0.27Moz of gold and 0.02Mt of copper since June, 2010. The Mineral Resource includes both in-situ material within the resource outline and broken but not extracted material within the current cave – ‘cave stocks’.

No surface stockpiles are included in the resource. The Telfer Underground SLC resource is also limited in depth extent to the base of the planned Ore Reserve (4470RL). Material below this level is included in the separately reported VSC Resource.

The material changes between 2010 and 2011 for the Telfer Underground SLC Mineral Resource are mining depletion and the impact of changes to the cave footprint on cave stocks.

External SLC: The Telfer Underground External to SLC Mineral Resource incorporates two deposits: Western Flanks and the M50 Reef. The Western Flanks deposit is a series of high grade veins and a reef horizon located immediately to the west of the SLC while the M50 Reef is an area of underground reef mining located at a higher level to the east of the SLC.

The resource has increased by 0.07Moz of gold and 0.002Mt of copper since June, 2010. The variances have been attributed to a new grade model for the M50 reef (estimated as part of the Main Dome deposit) and mining depletion. The Western Flanks component is unchanged from 2010.

VSC: The VSC deposit lies directly below the existing SLC. The resource has been expanded as a result of additional drilling completed since 2010; no mining has occurred to date in the VSC.

The geological interpretation has been updated since 2010, based on additional information from both infill and step-out drilling. Gold and copper grades were estimated by Ordinary Kriging within a central breccia zone and Multiple Indicator Kriging interpolation in the surrounding stockwork zone.

The VSC resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred on the basis of confidence in the geological and grade continuity. The increased drill density in the central portion of the mineralised zone has increased confidence in the geological and grade continuity resulting in the majority of the Mineral Resource now classified as Indicated.

The resource has increased by 0.48Moz of gold and 0.05Mt of copper since June, 2010. The variances are a result of the updated in-situ grade model and the reporting of sublevel cave volumes including internal dilution in line with the 2011 Ore Reserve planned mining method.

Telfer Underground Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	110	1.2	3.9	0.31	0.33
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	84	1.2	3.4	0.32	0.27
Inferred Mineral Resource	21	0.76	0.51	0.25	0.05

Ore Reserve

SLC: The predominant mining method for extraction of the Telfer Underground Mineral Resource is SLC. In the Western Flanks area, it is proposed that mining will comprise room and pillar mining and up-hole stoping methods. The M50 Reef was re-accessed in July 2009 and long-hole open stope mining has continued since that time.

Development mining occurred on four SLC levels during the year, and production was sourced from three levels, one of which was completed during the year. Production started on the fifth production level below the 4650 undercut in January 2011. Depletion of reserves due to mining and a review of diluted production grade estimation methodology attributed to a reduction in the Ore Reserve of 0.60Moz of gold and 0.04Mt of copper.

The availability of long term production history and culmination of the full scale cave marker trials conducted at Telfer since April 2007 have allowed a comprehensive review of the reserve estimation methods. Based on this data a revised estimation methodology has been developed in-house and externally reviewed. This approach has been used for the generation of the SLC Ore Reserve estimate as at 30 June 2011.

External SLC: Due to mining depletion, the External SLC Ore Reserve (Western Flanks and M50 Reef) has been reduced by 0.03Moz of gold since the last estimate.

VSC: The VSC is being reported as an Ore Reserve for the first time. It contributes an additional 0.69Moz of gold and 0.08Mt of copper to the overall Telfer Ore Reserves.

The mining method proposed is similar to what has been employed for the past five years in the SLC operation, although run on a longitudinal orientation rather than transverse.

Telfer Underground Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	46	1.3	1.9	0.33	0.16
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	46	1.3	1.9	0.33	0.16

2.4 Other (Satellites and Camp Dome)

The Camp Dome Deposit is a satellite copper-only deposit located approximately 20km north of the Telfer Operations. Mineralisation is quartz sulphide veins hosted in a folded sediment package. Weathering of primary mineralisation has resulted in a chalcocite rich and associated secondary copper 'blanket' at the oxidation boundary. No significant gold grade has been intersected in drillholes.

This is the first time a Mineral Resource has been reported for the Camp Dome deposit.

The Telfer Satellites are three gold and copper deposits – Backdoor West, Big Tree and Dolphy, all located between approximately 20 to 30 kilometres south of the Telfer processing facilities. These resources represent potential additional ore feed to the current processing facilities. The combined Telfer Satellites Mineral Resource is based on heap leaching of oxide material and sulphide flotation of primary material after transporting back to Telfer for processing.

Mineral Resource

The Camp Dome Mineral Resource estimate is based on the information from 58 drillholes totalling 14,943m - 42 holes are reverse circulation percussion with the remainder diamond core. A limited number of historical drill holes are included in the informing samples used for the estimate. Hole spacing is typically 100m on 100m to 200m spaced sections. Estimation domains reflect the leached, enriched and primary mineralisation zones. Only copper, cyanide soluble copper and sulphur is estimated in the Mineral Resource, no gold is present. Grades are estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK) of 4m composites into 50m x 50m x 10m cells. The Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred due to the wide drill spacing and resulting uncertainty of grade and geological continuity.

The Backdoor West Mineral Resource is based on a small tonnage, medium grade gold and copper deposit formed in a thrust and fault system cross-cutting stratigraphy. The Mineral Resource is based on information from 33 drillholes with 3,316 assay records. Gold, copper and cyanide soluble copper to copper ratios were estimated by Ordinary Kriging (OK). The Mineral Resource is reported using a gold cut-off based on dump leaching. All Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred based on geological and grade continuity and drill density.

Dolphy is a small tonnage, high grade structurally controlled deposit limited by faulting. Drilling includes reverse circulation percussion, air-core and limited diamond holes with a total of 133 holes providing 7,957 assays. Grades for gold, copper and sulphur were estimated by Ordinary Kriging. The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on geological continuity and drill density. The resource is reported using a gold cut-off which assumes that the ore will be transported to the Telfer plant for processing. An optimised pit shell has not been used to constrain the Mineral Resource.

The Big Tree Mineral Resource is structurally controlled and hosted in sediments within a dome structure similar to the Telfer deposits. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and sulphides now weathered near surface. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on 230 reverse circulation and diamond drill holes totalling 22,150m with approximate drill spacing from 12.5m x 25m to 25m x 50m. Gold and copper grades were estimated by Ordinary Kriging. The resource classification reflects drill density and grade and geological continuity. No fresh material is included in the Mineral Resource and the resource is not constrained by an optimised pit shell.

Telfer Satellites Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	16	0.42	0.22	0.33	0.05
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	0.57	4.2	0.08	0.03	
Inferred Mineral Resource	16	0.28	0.14	0.34	0.05

Ore Reserve

No Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Camp Dome or Telfer Satellite deposits.

2.5 O'Callaghans

The O'Callaghans poly-metallic deposit is located approximately 10 km south of Telfer Gold Mine. Mineralisation containing economic quantities of tungsten, copper, zinc and lead has been identified approximately 300m below surface as a sub-horizontal layer of poly-metallic skarn (altered limestone) mineralisation up to 60m thick on the contact between a large granitic intrusion and overlying limestones. Molybdenum and silver are present but are not currently considered economically significant.

Mineral Resource

The O'Callaghans Mineral Resource estimate is unchanged from June, 2010.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on 184 drill holes (RC pre-collars with diamond tails). Average drillhole spacing through the main ore zone is approximately 100m x 100m. A 200m x 200m test area in the centre of the mineralisation was drilled at 50m x 50m intervals to evaluate short distance grade continuity. The resource has been estimated using Ordinary Kriging. The total inventory of the main mineralised horizon has been reported using a minimum mining height of 5m.

O'Callaghans Mineral Resource

	Ore	Tungsten Trioxide		Copper		Zinc		Lead	
	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	78	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.22	0.50	0.39	0.25	0.19
Measured Mineral Resource									
Indicated Mineral Resource	69	0.34	0.24	0.29	0.20	0.55	0.38	0.27	0.18
Inferred Mineral Resource	9.0	0.25	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.01

Ore Reserve

The O'Callaghans Ore Reserve estimate is based on stoping with fill using Telfer's established underground mining capability. Mining methodology is based on substantially limiting subsidence of the overlying limestone. Costs have been estimated using Telfer's established performance with additional costs for the new fill and processing work elements.

Ore can be readily conveyed to the surface, then overland to the existing Telfer plant. Processing recovery estimates are based on laboratory test work considering the current process plant can be readily modified to enable recovery of the zinc, copper, lead and tungsten components.

There has been no change to the Ore Reserve since it was reported in 2010.

O'Callaghans Ore Reserve

	Ore	Tungsten Trioxide		Copper		Zinc		Lead	
	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	51	0.34	0.17	0.28	0.14	0.61	0.31	0.30	0.15
Proved Ore Reserve									
Probable Ore Reserve	51	0.34	0.17	0.28	0.14	0.61	0.31	0.30	0.15

3. LIHIR (PNG)

The Lihir Gold Mine is located on Niolam Island, 900 kilometres north of Port Moresby in the New Ireland Province of Papua New Guinea. As Niolam Island is the principal island of the Lihir Group, it is generally referred to as Lihir Island.

The Lihir Gold Mine is 100% owned by Newcrest and became part of Newcrest in September 2010 with the merger of the two companies.

Lihir is a volcanic sea mount that rises steeply from sea level to approximately 600 metres above sea level. At its widest points, the island measures 22 kilometres from north to south and 14.5 kilometres from east to west.

The Luise Caldera, in which all of the known ore deposits are located, is on the east coast of the island. Exploration work has identified several adjacent and partly overlapping mineral deposits in the Luise Caldera, the principal ones being Lienetz, Minifie, Coastal and Kapit. The limits of the mineralisation have not been completely defined and are open at depth, along strike and to the east (currently limited by the Pacific Ocean). Gold occurs mainly as sub-micron sized particles in pyrite and marcasite and is predominantly refractory in nature.

The Lihir Gold Mine consists of three linked open pits, Minifie, Lienetz and Kapit, that will be mined over the project life. The mine operates by conventional open pit methods. The plant's facilities first crush and grind the ore, and a flotation plant is used to concentrate a portion of the material as required, before it is fed to autoclaves for pressure oxidation followed by conventional CIL technology.

Mineral Resource

The Lihir Mineral Resource has been updated following a drilling program that increased the known mineralisation to the north and at depth.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the information from approximately 2,167 drillholes completed since project inception up to December 2010. The estimate was completed in March 2011 and has been internally and externally reviewed.

The resource model is comprised of estimates for gold, sulphur, copper and density. Uniform Conditioning was used to estimate local gold resources within 40x40x12m panels. The Uniform Conditioning estimate was based on a selective mining unit of 20x20x12m and was implemented taking 'information effect into account'. Ordinary Kriging was used for the local estimation of sulphur, copper and density into 40x40x12m panels.

The Mineral Resource has been reported within a notional spatial constraining pit shell above a marginal gold cut-off. The material inside this shell is classified as either Indicated or Inferred, based on grade and geological continuity and data density. All stockpile material is classified as Measured.

The Lihir Mineral Resource has increased by 7.5Moz net of mining depletion since the previous Mineral Resource estimate. The increase is predominantly due to

- Extension of the mineralisation in the Kapit area;
- Lower cut-off grades due to revised metal prices;
- Spatial constraint updated for revised metal prices

Lihir Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	830	2.1	56
Measured Mineral Resource	84	2.4	6.4
Indicated Mineral Resource	650	2.1	44
Inferred Mineral Resource	94	1.8	5.4

Ore Reserve

Current operations at Lihir involve open pit mining of the Minifie and Lienitz orebodies by conventional shovel-truck operation, barge disposal of waste rock and land based and in-pit stockpiling of lower grade ore. Mining of the Kapit orebody requires further depressurisation and the construction of a sea wall around the eastern extent.

Material impacts on the Lihir Ore Reserve estimate since the previous release in June 2009 (by Lihir Gold Limited (LGL)) include an updated resource model for Kapit East, an increase in gold price, reduced processing unit costs due to planned increase in throughput and reduced power costs, changes to the seaward constraints and depletion due to mine production.

There has been an increase in the Ore Reserve of 2.2Moz of gold since the last estimate.

Lihir Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	400	2.4	31
Proved Ore Reserve	84	2.4	6.4
Probable Ore Reserve	320	2.4	25

4. MT RAWDON (QLD)

The 100% Newcrest owned Mt Rawdon operation is located in central Queensland, Australia, approximately 80 kilometres south-west of Bundaberg. The Mt Rawdon operation includes the operating Mt Rawdon open pit mine, mill and tailings storage facility.

As advised to the market on 15 June 2011, Newcrest has entered into an agreement to sell its 70% interest in the Cracow gold mine and its 100% interest in the Mt Rawdon gold mine to a company formed through the merger of Catalpa Resources Limited and Conquest Mining Limited, in exchange for an approximate initial 38% interest in the merged entity. This interest will be diluted to approximately 33% following a planned equity raising by the merged entity. This transaction is expected to be implemented in October 2011.

The Mt Rawdon gold deposit is a massive, volcanoclastic hosted, low grade gold deposit. The surface extent of mineralisation forms a roughly ovoid zone of 200 metres x 300 metres at grades greater than 0.7g/t gold. The mineralisation takes the form of finely disseminated pyrite within the host rocks as well as more discrete sulphide veinlets. Gold grade generally increases

as pyrite alteration and sulphide veining increase. The host volcanoclastic rocks strike northeast and have a shallow to moderate dip to the southwest.

The operation comprises a single open pit using conventional open pit mining methods.

The processing plant consists of primary and secondary crushing, SAG and ball milling, followed by conventional cyanidation leaching.

Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on the information from approximately 457 drillholes completed since project inception up to July 2010.

The Mt Rawdon Mineral Resource model comprises estimates for gold and silver. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate local gold and silver resources directly into 10x10x10m blocks. Density was assigned based on rock type.

There has been a decrease in the Mt Rawdon Mineral Resource of 0.32Moz of gold and 1.3Moz of silver since June 2010. The changes are primarily due to changes to the resource model based on additional drilling and constraining the resource within a conceptual pit shell. The resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred based on grade and geological continuity and data density.

Mt Rawdon Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	37	0.87	1.0	2.4	2.9
Measured Mineral Resource	0.22	1.1	0.01	1.9	0.01
Indicated Mineral Resource	36	0.87	1.0	2.4	2.8
Inferred Mineral Resource	0.18	0.64		2.0	0.01

Ore Reserve

Since the previous estimate, the geological model has undergone revision, processing costs have increased, and recovery estimations refined. There has also been a pit optimisation review and mine designs have been updated.

These updates have not materially changed the Mt Rawdon Open Pit Ore Reserve estimate. Minor increases in grade have resulted in an increase of 0.06Moz of gold and 0.09Moz of silver.

Mt Rawdon Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	32	0.89	0.92	2.5	2.5
Proved Ore Reserve	0.22	1.1	0.01	1.9	0.01
Probable Ore Reserve	32	0.89	0.91	2.5	2.5

5. IVORY COAST (WEST AFRICA)

The main focus of the Ivory Coast Project is Bonikro which is currently operating as an open cut mine. The Bonikro Gold Mine is located within the Oumé Project area in central to southern Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa. The Oumé Project is located approximately 230km northwest of Abidjan, between the regional centres of Oumé and Hiré.

The Ivory Coast Project comprises the Bonikro orogenic gold deposit, and the Hiré and Dougbafla structurally controlled narrow vein style deposits. Mineral Resources have been estimated for all three deposits and Ore Reserves have been estimated for the Bonikro and Hiré deposits.

The Bonikro Gold Mine (and associated exploration leases) was acquired by Newcrest through the merger of LGL and Newcrest in September 2010. Construction of the Bonikro Gold Mine started in 2007 and the first gold was poured in 2008. Bonikro employs a conventional open pit mining method. The predominant method of gold recovery is CIL, with approximately 40% of the gold recovered via a gravity circuit.

The Hiré deposit is currently the focus of a feasibility study to evaluate its potential as an open pit mine (with processing at the nearby Bonikro processing facility).

Mineral Resource

Both the Bonikro and Hiré Mineral Resources have been updated since June 2010 with the inclusion of additional drilling. The Mineral Resources have been classified into Indicated and Inferred based on geological continuity and data density.

The Mineral Resource estimate for Dougbafla is unchanged from June 2010.

Bonikro: The Bonikro deposit is situated in the Oumé-Fetekro Greenstone Belt, which extends in a north to north-easterly orientation over a 300km strike length within the Proterozoic Birimian Series of West Africa. The geology of the Bonikro deposit is dominated by a felsic (granitic) porphyry with a strike length of 1000m and a width of up to 300m. The porphyry has been intersected in drilling up to 500m below surface. The porphyry intrudes an extensive sequence of mafics (basalts) of the upper Birimian Series that have been metamorphosed to mid-greenschist facies.

Mineralisation occurs primarily in two modes; (1) structurally controlled shear zones, and (2) as stockwork veining. The shear zones are developed within both the porphyry and the basalts while the stockwork mineralisation is exclusively confined to the porphyry. A dominant geologically distinct shear is observed in the mafics. Shears in the porphyry tend to be less distinct. Gold is frequently observed in either free form or accompanying sulphides within quartz veins.

The deposit geology allows two distinct domains to be defined; the Mafic Shear (geologically distinct shear in the mafics), and the felsic domain (the geologically interpreted porphyry intrusive). Drilling density varies from 20m x 25m (Indicated Resource) to 100m x 100m (Inferred Resource). The estimate is based on data collected predominantly from reverse circulation and diamond drilling from 137 surface and in-pit holes since project construction. Grade estimation was via Ordinary Kriging in the geologically distinct Mafic Shear domain. Indicator Kriging was used for the felsic domain to account for the mixture of two styles of mineralisation (shear and stockwork).

There has been a net increase in the Bonikro Mineral Resource of 0.82Moz of gold since June 2010 after accounting for mining depletion for the previous year's mining. The Bonikro Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred. The Mineral Resource is not reported within an economic spatial outline.

Hiré: The Hiré deposit is a collection of structurally controlled narrow lodes and bulk zones, located within 10-12 kilometres of the company's existing Bonikro deposit. Mineralisation at Hiré is considered structurally controlled within fault/shear zones hosted by a granodiorite host rock. The interpreted mineralisation is comprised of two mineralisation styles; narrow lodes and bulk mineralisation. The majority of reportable resources are attributable to narrow lode style mineralisation.

The resource estimate for Hiré is based on data collected predominantly from RC drilling. The modelling methodology is based on interpretation of hard domain boundaries from assay data and estimation into these interpreted domains using Ordinary Kriging.

There has been a decrease in the Hiré Mineral Resource of 0.31Moz of gold since June 2010. The changes are primarily due to; changes in the geological interpretation (and subsequent resource model), depletion (Akissi-So, Assondji-So and Agbale have also been depleted due to evidence of artisanal mining) and constraining the reportable resource to a conceptual pit shell.

Cote d'Ivoire Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	67	1.3	2.9
Measured Mineral Resource	1.1	0.90	0.03
Indicated Mineral Resource	38	1.5	1.9
Inferred Mineral Resource	28	1.1	1.0

Ore Reserve

The Bonikro Ore Reserve estimate has been revised since of the completion of additional drilling and subsequent geological modelling. The Ore Reserve has increased by 0.37Moz of gold since the previous estimate.

The main driver of the estimate increase was mining factors, including updated pit designs. A significant amount of the resource was also upgraded from Inferred to Indicated category, which increased the amount of material that could be classified as Probable Reserve. Processing costs were reduced and recoveries were reviewed.

Cote d'Ivoire Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	27	1.3	1.1
Proved Ore Reserve	1.1	0.90	0.03
Probable Ore Reserve	26	1.3	1.1

6. GOSOWONG PROVINCE (INDONESIA)

Gosowong is located on the island of Halmahera in North Maluku Province in the eastern part of the Republic of Indonesia. Gosowong is owned and operated by PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals (PT NHM), an incorporated joint venture between Newcrest Singapore Holdings Ltd¹ (82.5%) and PT Aneka Tambang (17.5%). Tenure over all Gosowong deposits is covered by a 6th generation Contract of Work No.B.143/PRES/3/1997.

For the purpose of reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, Newcrest is reporting 100% of the assets. Actual metal production is marketed by PT Nusa Halmahera Minerals and the owners receive a return through a distribution of profits through dividends.

All economic mineralisation at Gosowong is of low sulphidation epithermal type occurring as mineralised fault systems resulting from the inflow of high temperature gold and silver bearing fluids. The ore shoots are narrow and approximately planar although irregular and complex in local detail. The deposits are relatively moderate to low in dip averaging around 40-50 degrees in the Kencana – Gosowong structural corridor and sub-vertical in the Toguraci corridor. Silver to gold ratio in the ore is approximately 1:1.

Gosowong has been in production since 1999. Both open pit and underground mining methods have been utilised with current mining via underground only (K1, K2 and K-Link). Early works for the Toguraci underground mine development have commenced.

The Gosowong Mineral Resource is a combination of resources estimated for the Kencana orebodies (K1, K2 and K-link), Toguraci orebodies (Damar, Yahut, Midas, Wulan and Kayu Manis), Gosowong open pit, Gosowong tailings, and stockpiles.

6.1 Toguraci

The Toguraci low sulphidation epithermal gold vein deposits are located 2 km south west of the Gosowong mine and form part of the Gosowong Goldfield. The vein structures at Toguraci are narrow with horizontal widths typically ranging between 0.1m and 5m.

Open pit mining at Toguraci commenced in October 2003, with the mining of the Damar vein and then subsequently extending to the T-Fault, Midas, and Jembatan veins and later to the Damar and Kayu Manis veins. Open pit mining at Toguraci concluded in October 2006.

Extensions to the Toguraci mineralisation are proposed to be mined by underground methods. The proposed Toguraci underground mine design features a dual decline providing flexible and independent access to the Midas, Damar and Yahut orebodies. The mining methods will be longhole stoping with backfill in Midas and Damar, and overhand cut and fill in Yahut. Both methods are conventional, proven technologies, are highly mechanised and allow good ore recovery.

¹ Newcrest Singapore Holdings is a wholly owned subsidiary of Newcrest Mining Limited.

Mineral Resource

The Toguraci Mineral Resource has been updated to account for additional resource drilling since June 2010. Of the five shoots identified, two have been updated this year; Damar North (an extension of the main Damar shoot) and Yahut-BOD. All Toguraci resources have been estimated using a simulation approach.

There has been an increase in the Damar Mineral Resource of 0.06Moz of gold, but a decrease of 0.08Moz of silver since June 2010 the Damar Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred.

There has been an increase in the Yahut-BOD Mineral Resource of 0.13Moz of gold and 0.21Moz of silver since June 2010. The Yahut-BOD Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred.

The Mineral Resource estimates for Kayu Manis, Midas and Wulan are unchanged from June 2010.

Toguraci Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	1.3	21	0.88	46	2.0
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	1.1	22	0.79	50	1.8
Inferred Mineral Resource	0.21	12	0.09	25	0.17

Ore Reserve

The Toguraci Ore Reserve is based on mining methods which are expected to be a combination of longhole stoping for steeper orebodies and overhand cut and fill for the shallower dipping orebodies (Yahut). Both methods will incorporate run of mine waste and cemented rockfill as backfill.

The estimate combines the Damar, Kayu Manis, Midas, Wulan and Yahut-BOD orebodies. The overall estimate since 2010 has increased by 0.13Moz of gold and 0.16Moz of silver. Increases have been due to resource model updates and metal price increases.

Toguraci Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	1.5	13	0.62	29	1.4
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	1.5	13	0.62	29	1.4

6.2 Kencana

The Kencana mineralised system is a complex intersecting network of structures consisting of well developed epithermal vein zones (K1 and K2) and link structures. The (K1) Kencana deposit was discovered in 2002 and gold production commenced in early 2006.

Since June 2009, production has been mainly from the Kencana K2 and K-Link systems as well as from the K1 orebody. Mining is either by the underhand cut and fill method with cemented paste fill or longhole open stoping (limited to K1 at depth and K-link).

Mineral Resource

The Kencana Mineral Resource has been updated to account for mine production and grade control drilling data (since June 2010).

The Kencana Mineral Resource is estimated using surface and underground drilling data (obtained via diamond drilling) in addition to underground mine development (face mapping and sampling data). The K1 mineralised and stockwork zones have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging using a traditional 3D block modelling methodology. The K2 and K-Link orebodies have been estimated using a simulation approach. Geostatistical simulation techniques have been used to model geological and grade variability based on the experience from mining the K1 orebody. The resource models have been validated against production data (where available) and have been subject to both internal and independent external review.

The K1 Mineral Resource has increased in tonnes, but decreased by 0.14Moz of contained gold and 0.20Moz of contained silver since June 2010. The variances have been attributed to mining depletion and model adjustments. All of K1 is classified as Indicated Resource reflecting the small scale geometrical complexity evident in the lodes.

The combined K2, K-Link Mineral Resource has decreased by 0.33Moz of contained gold and 0.13Moz of contained silver since June, 2010. The variances have been attributed to mining depletion offset by adjustments due to metal price changes. The K2 resource is classified as Indicated.

Kencana Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	2.6	18	1.4	12	1.0
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	2.6	18	1.4	12	1.0
Inferred Mineral Resource					

Ore Reserve

The Kencana Ore Reserve is based on the November 2010 resource update.

Two mining methods are used at Kencana, underhand cut-and-fill and longhole stoping.

The Kencana Ore Reserve estimate has been reduced by 0.39Moz of gold and 0.24Moz of silver since the 2010 estimate due to mining depletion and changes in the resource modelling.

Kencana Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	2.6	16	1.3	11	0.92
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	2.6	16	1.3	11	0.92

6.3 Other Deposits

Included in Other Deposits are Gosowong open pit cutback and the Gosowong tailings.

The Gosowong open pit deposit was mined between 1999 and 2002, producing 0.77Moz of gold before it closed.

Mining has recommenced at Gosowong (waste movement associated with the Gosowong cutback). Open pit production is expected to commence in FY12.

Mineral Resource

The Gosowong pit cutback Mineral Resource is located in the walls of the Gosowong Open Pit, approximately 1km from the processing plant.

The Mineral Resource estimate for the Gosowong Open Pit is unchanged from June 2010.

A portion of economic grade tailings deposited into the Gosowong tails dam during the initial processing of the high grade portion of the Kencana deposit have been classified as an Indicated Resource.

Gosowong Surface Resources

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	0.92	6.5	0.19	17	0.49
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	0.92	6.5	0.19	17	0.49
Inferred Mineral Resource					

Ore Reserve

The Gosowong Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared using a regularised June 2010 Resource model.

The current Gosowong open pit is a small scale cutback of the original Gosowong open pit completed in 2002. Mining of the Gosowong pit entails a single stage cutback of the existing pit that closed due to failure of the upper reaches of the south wall. The cutback pushes the south wall out to permit deepening of the pit by approximately 20m and access remaining Ore Reserves to the 20mRL. The objective of the cutback is to both remediate earlier failures and to recover additional ore.

As a result of changes in the estimation methodology, the Ore Reserve has increased by 0.02Moz of gold and 0.08Moz of silver, since the 2010 estimate. The marginal cut-off grade has been reduced from 5.0 g/t Au to 1.0g/t. This results in the inclusion of low grade ore in a comparatively unconstrained mill operating environment.

A portion of economic grade tailings deposited into the Gosowong tails dam during the initial processing of the high grade portion of the Kencana deposit have been classified as a Probable Ore Reserve. This is based on plans for extraction and re-treatment of this material through the upgraded Gosowong plant. The recent addition of a tertiary grinding circuit enables significant improvements in gold recovery from a finer leach feed.

The Ore Reserve estimate is supported by a recent tailings re-treatment study and auger sampling program to confirm the spatial location and grade of the target material. Costs have been estimated on the basis of current performance with planned extraction from the tailings storage facility by excavator. Mining recovery and dilution parameters have been applied to reflect expected operating conditions. Metallurgical recovery parameters are based on current plant performance.

Gosowong Surface Ore Reserves

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	1.1	5.0	0.18	11	0.38
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	1.1	5.0	0.18	11	0.38

7. CRACOW GOLD MINE (QLD)

The Cracow Gold Mine (Cracow) is located in central Queensland, Australia, approximately 4 kilometres from the township of Cracow and approximately 500 kilometres northwest of Brisbane.

Cracow is a joint venture between Newcrest Operations Limited (70%) and Sedimentary Holdings Ltd (a subsidiary of Catalpa Resources Limited) (30%).

As advised to the market on 15 June 2011, Newcrest has entered into an agreement to sell its 70% interest in the Cracow gold mine and its 100% interest in the Mt Rawdon gold mine to a company formed through the merger of Catalpa Resources Limited and Conquest Mining Limited, in exchange for an approximate initial 38% interest in the merged entity. This interest

will be diluted to approximately 33% following a planned equity raising by the merged entity. This transaction is expected to be implemented in October 2011.

Gold mineralisation at Cracow occurs in steeply dipping low sulphidation epithermal fissure quartz veins hosted by andesitic volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments of the Camboon Volcanics. The tenor of the gold grade is high (~10g/t Au) and is associated with silver (typically Au:Ag ratios of 1-3:1 for the bonanza grade events).

There are several shoots which comprise the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve inventory at Cracow. The shoots are in various phases of mining from early development and stoping (Kilkenny, Phoenix, Sovereign and Klondyke North) through to nearing completion (Royal and Crown). The Cracow orebodies are accessed from a decline and mined via open stoping with concurrent waste backfilling. Roses Pride is to be accessed from a separate portal.

Cracow ore is processed by cyanide leach extraction in a conventional carbon-in-pulp processing circuit.

Mineral Resource

The Cracow Mineral Resource is a combination of resources estimated at the Royal, Crown, Klondyke North, Sovereign, Empire, Roses Pride, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Phoenix ore shoots.

The resource estimates are based on data collected from surface diamond drilling, resource definition (pattern) drilling and underground grade control, comprising in-drive diamond drilling, face sampling and mapping.

The majority of the resources have been estimated using 3D Ordinary Kriging. The exceptions include; Royal (which has been estimated using a combination of 2D and 3D methods) and Empire (which has been estimated using 3D Inverse Distance Squared).

The resources have been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred after consideration of geological and grade continuity, drill spacing, the extent of the mine development (availability of mapping and grade control data) and the estimation confidence. The Mineral Resources have been depleted for the full width of mineralisation for all mine development and stope blocks blasted to the end of June 2011.

Of the nine resource shoots, six have been re-estimated this year; Klondyke North, Sovereign, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Roses Pride and Phoenix. In addition, the Royal and Crown shoots have been reported to reflect depletion due to mining. The remaining resource shoot, Empire, is unchanged from June 2010. Overall the Cracow Mineral Resource has decreased by 0.09Moz of gold and 0.07Moz of silver (70% terms). The Cracow stockpile material is classified as a Measured Mineral Resource and a Proved Ore Reserve.

Cracow Mineral Resource (70%)

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	3.1	6.3	0.62	3.8	0.38
Measured Mineral Resource	0.19	9.7	0.06	6.8	0.04
Indicated Mineral Resource	0.73	7.7	0.18	5.5	0.13
Inferred Mineral Resource	2.2	5.5	0.38	3.0	0.21

Ore Reserve

The Royal orebody is nearing completion with only sill pillars remaining. The Crown orebody is completely developed and stoping is underway in all blocks. The Klondyke North orebody is being developed and stoping has commenced. The Sovereign orebody is completely developed and stoping has commenced. The Kilkenny orebody is being developed and stoping has commenced. The Tipperary orebody has not commenced development. The Roses Pride orebody is being developed. The Phoenix orebody is being developed and stoping has commenced.

The Roses Pride estimate has not changed. The Kilkenny, Phoenix and Tipperary estimates have increased mainly due to revisions in the resource models. All other estimates have been adjusted to reflect mining depletion. The net result on the Cracow Ore Reserve estimate is an increase of 0.01Moz of gold and 0.14Moz of silver (70% terms).

Cracow Ore Reserve (70%)

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	0.75	7.0	0.17	10	0.25
Proved Ore Reserve	0.17	8.1	0.04	5.8	0.03
Probable Ore Reserve	0.59	6.8	0.13	12	0.22

8. NAMOSI JV (FIJI)

The Namosi Project is located in the south-eastern part of Viti Levu, the main island of the Republic of Fiji, 30km west-northwest of the Fijian capital city of Suva. Newcrest entered into the Namosi Joint Venture (NJV) in 2007 and now holds a 69.94% interest in the joint venture and is manager of the project activities.

The known porphyry-style copper-gold systems in Fiji occur mainly in the southeast of Viti Levu. These are the Namosi deposits associated with diorite porphyry and quartz diorite porphyry including the Waisoi, Wainabama and Waivaka districts.

The Namosi Project includes a Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate for Waisoi and a Mineral Resource estimate for Wainaulo (both of which are contained in the Waivaka district). The Ore Reserve for Waisoi is based on extraction via two open pits; Waisoi East and Waisoi West.

8.1 Wainaulo

The Wainaulo deposit lies in the Waivaka Corridor, which is a 5km long east-north-east trending zone of porphyry-related mineralisation. The geology of the Waivaka area comprises a Tertiary sequence of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of the Medrausucu Group which is intruded by dioritic porphyry intrusions.

Copper and gold mineralisation is hosted in and adjacent to the porphyry intrusions and is dominated by vein-hosted sulphide mineralisation, and lesser fracture fill and disseminated styles. Bornite and chalcopyrite are the dominant copper sulphides observed in fresh rock.

Controls on mineralisation are predominantly proximal porphyry intrusions and preferred structural orientations that parallel the broader corridor.

Mineral Resource

The Wainaulo Mineral Resource estimate is unchanged from June 2010.

The Wainaulo model is based on a 3-dimensional geology model that incorporates interpretations of lithological, structural and mineralisation features which are observed to have an impact on the distribution and/or tenor of mineralisation. The model incorporates all available drill holes up to the April, 2010 (totalling 11 NJV drill holes and 9 historical drill holes by Nittetsu). The database used for the resource estimation includes a total of approximately 12,700 assayed and 314 density measurements from core samples. The integrity of the historical data has been comprehensively checked and as a result no drill data has been removed for estimation. Quality assurance and quality control analysis on the NJV and previous data has encompassed accuracy measures such as certified reference materials, precision measures such as duplicate analyses, as well as blind resubmissions and external laboratory checks. For the resource estimation, all collar and survey data was checked and at least 5% of the assay data was checked against the original data source.

The resource tonnage and grade have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging into 50m x 50m x 45m blocks. Density values have been assigned to the block model based on sulphide species domains and oxidation state.

The Wainaulo Mineral Resource has been classified as Inferred based on an assessment of drill hole spacing, style of mineralisation, mining selectivity and geological and grade continuity. The Wainaulo Mineral Resource is reported using a marginal copper cut-off grade inside a conceptual mining outline.

Wainaulo Mineral Resource (69.94%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	66	0.12	0.24	0.72	0.47
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource					
Inferred Mineral Resource	66	0.12	0.24	0.72	0.47

Ore Reserve

No Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Wainaulo deposit.

8.2 Waisoi

The Waisoi porphyry Cu-Au-Mo mineralisation occurs within a sequence of Tertiary volcanics and porphyritic intrusive rocks located within the main volcanic island of the Fiji Islands group. The mineralisation at Waisoi occurs as disseminations, fracture fill and vein fill. Chalcopyrite and bornite are the dominant copper sulphide minerals, although covellite, digenite and chalcocite have also been observed. The approximate extents of the system (at 0.1% Cu) are

2.7km E-W, 1.6km N-S and ~1000m vertically. The deposit includes two broad overlapping zones; Waisoi East and Waisoi West.

Waisoi is currently the subject of a feasibility study to evaluate its potential as a bulk open cut operation.

The Waisoi Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve is reported and/or based on an estimated value that incorporates the forecast revenue streams from recoverable gold, copper and molybdenum and the realisation costs (concentrate transport, smelting and refining).

Mineral Resource

The Waisoi Mineral Resource was reviewed (based on additional drilling) and updated this year. As part of this work, the resource classification was upgraded in some areas (due to increased geological and grade confidence as a result of additional drilling), but no other changes were made to the model (the block estimates for Cu, Au and Mo were unchanged). In addition, the economic and cost assumptions were modified (in-line with the Newcrest guidance) which resulted in a lower cut-off (and a change from Cu cut-off to value cut-off) and a larger constraining pit shell.

The Waisoi Mineral Resource is based on a 3-dimensional geology model that incorporates interpretations of lithological, structural and mineralisation features which are observed to have an impact on the distribution and/or tenor of mineralisation. The model incorporates all available drill holes (totalling >300 holes). The integrity of the historical data has been comprehensively checked and as a result no drill data has been removed for estimation. Quality assurance and quality control analysis on the NJV and previous data has encompassed accuracy measures such as certified reference materials, precision measures such as duplicate analyses, as well as blind resubmissions and external laboratory checks. For the resource estimation, all collar and survey data was checked and at least 5% of the assay data was checked against the original data source. No top-cuts were applied.

The model for Waisoi includes grade estimates for Cu, Au, S and Mo. The tonnage and grade estimates for Cu and Au have been estimated by Conditional Co-Simulation using the Direct Block Simulation methodology. The tonnage and grade estimates for Mo and S have been estimated by Ordinary Kriging. Density values have been assigned based on oxidation state and lithology (in that order).

There has been an increase in the Waisoi Mineral Resource by 0.47Moz of gold and 0.46Mt of copper since June, 2010 (70% terms). The resource is classified into Indicated Resource and Inferred Resource based on grade and geological continuity and data density.

Waisoi Mineral Resource (69.94%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	1,500	0.11	5.2	0.33	5.1
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	1,300	0.11	4.6	0.34	4.5
Inferred Mineral Resource	200	0.09	0.60	0.28	0.58

Ore Reserve

The Waisoi deposit is currently the subject of a pre-feasibility study. It is envisaged that a feasibility study for the extraction, processing and marketing of product will commence during 2011.

Some changes have been incorporated in this Ore Reserve estimate, the most notable of these being an updated resource classification of the Waisoi resource model, informed by updated geological information and interpretation derived from an ongoing resource definition drilling program. Reserve metal prices have increased. A block by block value algorithm for the identification of ore and waste has also been applied.

The Waisoi Ore Reserve, based on 69.94% equity share, has increased by 0.20Moz of gold and 0.20Mt of copper since the 2010 estimate.

Waisoi Ore Reserve (69.94%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	630	0.13	2.7	0.42	2.6
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	630	0.13	2.7	0.42	2.6

9. MOROBE MINING JOINT VENTURES (PNG) - Hidden Valley Operations

Newcrest holds 50% joint venture interests with Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited (Harmony) in the Morobe Mining Joint Ventures (MMJV) established to explore, develop and mine deposits located within leases in the Morobe province of Papua New Guinea. The MMJV operates a gold/silver mine at Hidden Valley, 90 kilometers south southwest of Lae. The MMJV is also conducting a major exploration and resource development project at Wafi- Golpu which is located approximately 70 kilometers northwest of the Hidden Valley mine.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates for MMJV assets have been prepared on behalf of the joint venture by Competent Persons provided by Harmony and Newcrest or Competent Persons directly employed within the MMJV.

The Hidden Valley Project comprises structurally controlled carbonate base metal vein hosted gold – silver deposits at Hidden Valley Kaveroi and Hamata. The deposits are predominantly hosted in granodiorite with minor metasediments. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves have been estimated for both the Hidden Valley and Hamata deposits.

9.1 Hidden Valley Kaveroi

The Hidden Valley Mine consists of the Hidden Valley Kaveroi and Hamata open pits located approximately 6km apart and an ore processing facility, situated in steep, heavily forested, mountainous terrain. Both pits employ conventional truck/excavator mining techniques. The ore treatment plant was commissioned in August 2009.

Mineral Resource

The Mineral Resource is comprised of resources estimated at the Hidden Valley Kaveroi deposit and the Hamata deposit, and includes broken ore stockpiles. Several changes have been incorporated in this Mineral Resource estimate, the most notable being an updated resource model for the Hidden Valley Kaveroi deposit.

The Hidden Valley Kaveroi component of the resource has been re-estimated based on additional geological information (since June 2010). The resource was modelled using a Bivariate Direct Block Simulation grade estimation method based on a selective mining unit (SMU) size of 10mN x 10mE x 6mRL. The drill hole sample composite size used was 4 metre lengths within mineralised domains generated from sectional interpretations.

The Hidden Valley Kaveroi Mineral Resource is classified into Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on grade and geological continuity and data density. The Mineral Resource has been reported using a value algorithm which takes into account the revenue, processing and realisation costs of gold and silver.

The Hidden Valley Kaveroi Mineral Resource has increased by 0.2Moz of gold and 4.0Moz of silver since June 2010 (50% terms). The variances have been attributed to mining depletion and model adjustments. In addition, the economic and cost assumptions have been modified which resulted in a lower cut-off and a larger constraining pit shell (for Hidden Valley Kaveroi).

Hidden Valley Kaveroi Mineral Resource (50%)

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	57	1.5	2.7	30	55
Measured Mineral Resource	3.5	1.8	0.20	30	3.4
Indicated Mineral Resource	45	1.5	2.2	31	45
Inferred Mineral Resource	8.0	1.2	0.30	24	6.2

Ore Reserve

Current mine operations are concentrated on the Hidden Valley Kaveroi Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 Cutbacks. Construction activities are focused around the establishment of appropriate waste dumps and raising of the tailings dam wall.

Some changes have been incorporated in this Ore Reserve estimate, the most notable of these, an updated resource model for the Hidden Valley Pit, informed by updated geological information and interpretation derived from an ongoing resource definition drilling program, mining depletion and a reserve metal price increase.

The combined impact of changes to the Hidden Valley Kaveroi Ore Reserve estimate is an increase of 0.02Moz of gold and 3.3Moz of silver (50% terms).

Hidden Valley Kaveroi Ore Reserve (50%)

	Ore	Gold		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	32	1.7	1.7	35	35
Proved Ore Reserve	3.3	1.9	0.20	31	3.3
Probable Ore Reserve	28	1.6	1.5	35	32

9.2 Hamata**Mineral Resource**

The Hamata resource was previously estimated using both Ordinary Kriging and Multiple Indicator Kriging grade estimation methods based on a Change of Support correction for a SMU size of 10mN x 10mE x 2.5mRL. The drill hole sample composite size used was 2 metre lengths within mineralised domains generated from sectional interpretations.

The only change to the Hamata Mineral Resource this year is depletion due to mining, amounting to 9koz of gold (50% terms).

Hamata Mineral Resource (50%)

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	3.4	2.2	0.25
Measured Mineral Resource			
Indicated Mineral Resource	2.9	2.2	0.20
Inferred Mineral Resource	0.54	2.5	0.04

Ore Reserve

Current mine operations are concentrated on Hamata Stage1 and Stage2 Cutbacks. Construction activities are focused around the establishment of appropriate waste dumps and raising of the tailings dam wall, concurrent with waste mining from the Hamata open pit. Since the last estimate, the Ore Reserve has decreased by 0.02Moz (50% terms) of gold mainly due to mining depletion.

Hamata Ore Reserve (50%)

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Ore Reserve	2.6	2.1	0.17
Proved Ore Reserve			
Probable Ore Reserve	2.6	2.1	0.17

10. MOROBE MINING JOINT VENTURES (PNG) - Wafi-Golpu

The MMJV is conducting a major exploration and resource development project at Wafi – Golpu which is located approximately 70 kilometers northwest of Hidden Valley mine.

The Wafi-Golpu Project comprises the Wafi epithermal deposit, the Nambonga porphyry deposit and the Golpu porphyry deposit. Mineral Resources have been estimated for all three deposits and Ore Reserves have been estimated for the Golpu deposit, only.

The current resource areas are part of a large intrusive system with extensive and complex overprinting alteration patterns. Drill density outside of the existing resource areas remains patchy, and the full potential of the system is yet to be established.

10.1 Nambonga

Mineral Resource

The Nambonga North prospect, lies approximately 2 kilometres north-west of Golpu, The Nambonga copper-gold porphyry does not outcrop at surface.

The Nambonga porphyry represents a moderate tonnage, low grade gold – copper porphyry system similar in nature to Golpu. Chalcopyrite is the dominant copper sulphide mineral within and proximal to the porphyry and galena and sphalerite are present in steep, late-forming structures.

The Nambonga Mineral Resource estimate is unchanged from June, 2010. The resource estimate is based on ordinary kriging of composites within mineralised domains, generated from sectional interpretations of the Nambonga geology and drill hole database. The Nambonga Mineral Resource is classified as Inferred.

Nambonga Mineral Resource (50%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	20	0.79	0.51	0.22	0.04
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource					
Inferred Mineral Resource	20	0.79	0.51	0.22	0.04

Ore Reserve

No Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Nambonga deposit.

10.2 Wafi

Mineral Resource

The Wafi gold deposit is hosted in the metasedimentary units of the Owen Stanley Metamorphics and is located peripheral to a diatreme breccia complex. Mineralisation occurs as disseminated sulphides and quartz vein-stockworks in advanced argillic to intermediate argillic altered siltstone and sandstone units.

The Wafi Mineral Resource estimate is unchanged from June 2010. The resource estimate is based on Ordinary Kriging of composites within mineralised domains, generated from sectional interpretations of the Wafi geology and drill hole database.

The Wafi Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on drill spacing and estimation confidence. Approximately 2/3 of the Wafi Resource is classified as Indicated.

Wafi Mineral Resource (50%)

	Ore	Gold	
	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	52	1.9	3.1
Measured Mineral Resource			
Indicated Mineral Resource	32	2.0	2.0
Inferred Mineral Resource	20	1.7	1.1

Ore Reserve

No Ore Reserve has been estimated for the Wafi deposit.

10.3 Golpu

Mineral Resource

The Golpu Mineral Resource has been updated following a drilling program designed to increase the known mineralisation along strike and at depth. The Golpu Mineral Resource model is comprised of estimates for copper, gold, molybdenum, arsenic, silver, sulphur, lead, zinc and iron. A combination of lithological and alteration domains have been used to constrain the estimation. The estimation method used was Ordinary Kriging into 40m x 40m x 40m parent blocks with sub-celling to 10m x 10m x 10m.

The Golpu Mineral Resource is reported within a 0.2% Cu shell which reflects the proposed bulk underground mining method. The material inside this shell is classified into Indicated and Inferred based on grade and geological continuity and data density.

The Golpu Mineral Resource has increased by 10.5Moz of gold, 4.2Mt of copper and 35Moz of silver since June, 2010 (100% terms). The net changes primarily relate to increased drilling data and modified estimation domains. In addition, the economic and cost assumptions were modified which resulted in a lower copper cut-off for the reporting shell.

Golpu Mineral Resource (50%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper		Silver	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt	g/t	Moz
Total Mineral Resource	430	0.69	9.7	1.0	4.5	1.3	17
Measured Mineral Resource							
Indicated Mineral Resource	370	0.66	8.0	1.0	3.8	1.3	15
Inferred Mineral Resource	60	0.89	1.7	1.1	0.66	1.3	2.4

Ore Reserve

The Golpu Ore Reserve is based on a block cave design for the deposit. The Golpu Ore Reserve estimate remains unchanged from that reported in 2010.

Golpu Ore Reserve (50%)

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	35	0.61	0.69	1.1	0.40
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	35	0.61	0.69	1.1	0.40

11. MARSDEN (NSW)

The Marsden copper-gold porphyry deposit is located between the NSW towns of Forbes and West Wyalong approximately 150 kilometers southwest of the Cadia Valley Operation. The deposit is centred on porphyry-style gold, copper and molybdenum mineralisation, located beneath 110 metres of cover. The deposit is terminated on the eastern side and at depth by a major, west-dipping regional fault called the Marsden Thrust. The deposit has a higher-grade gold and copper core with grades generally decreasing with distance away from the core.

Marsden is 100% owned by Newcrest.

Mineral Resource

The Marsden resource model is unchanged from June 2010. The resource model is based on the information from 54 core drill holes (both NQ3 and HQ3) drilled on approximately 100 x 100m and 100 x 50m grid spacing. The resource tonnage and grade have been estimated using Ordinary Kriging.

The Marsden Mineral Resource is reported on a value basis similar to that used for open pit Mineral Resources at the Cadia Valley Operations. The value estimation includes long term revenue assumptions and incorporates mining costs based on similarities with Cadia Hill Gold Mine.

Minor changes have been made to the reporting of the Mineral Resource this year. These changes include; an increase in the metal price assumptions, an alignment of the value calculation between the Mineral Resource and the Ore Reserve and an update of the constraining pit shell. The net result is a decrease in tonnes and an increase of 0.04Moz of gold

and 0.03Mt of copper since June 2010. The Marsden Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred.

Marsden Mineral Resource

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Mineral Resource	220	0.18	1.2	0.35	0.76
Measured Mineral Resource					
Indicated Mineral Resource	190	0.19	1.2	0.37	0.71
Inferred Mineral Resource	30	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.05

Ore Reserve

Marsden forms part of the Strategic Plan for Cadia Valley Operations as a medium to long term production source.

Capital and operating cost assumptions are based on the assumed availability of existing third party processing facilities in the vicinity of the Marsden deposit or acquisition of a second hand plant. Commercial agreements to access these third party facilities are not currently in place. Newcrest has reasonable expectations that such agreements will be able to be negotiated within the financial parameters assumed for the basis of the Ore Reserve estimate.

There is a minor increase from the previously reported reserves of 0.02Moz of gold and 0.01Mt of copper. This is predominantly due to updated metal prices and operating cost assumptions.

Marsden Ore Reserve

	Ore	Gold		Copper	
	Mt	g/t	Moz	%	Mt
Total Ore Reserve	98	0.29	0.91	0.48	0.47
Proved Ore Reserve					
Probable Ore Reserve	98	0.29	0.91	0.48	0.47

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on and accurately reflects reports prepared by the Competent Person named in the table below. All these persons, except Greg Job, are full-time employees of Newcrest Mining Limited or the relevant subsidiary. Greg Job is a full time employee of Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited. James Francis and Stuart Hayward are full-time employees of Newcrest Mining Limited, seconded to the Morobe Mining JVs. Anton Kruger who is a full time employee of Newcrest, fulfilled the role of Competent Person for the Hidden Valley Ore Reserves on behalf of the Morobe Mining JVs. Greg Job, who is a full time employee of Harmony, fulfilled the role of Competent Person for the unchanged Wafi-Golpu Ore Reserves on behalf of the Morobe Mining JVs. Each Competent Person consents to the inclusion of material in the form and context in which it appears. All the Competent Persons named are Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and / or The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and poss relevant experience in relation to the mineralisation being reported on by them to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition).

Mineral Resources		Ore Reserves	
Deposit/Province	Competent Person	Deposit/Province	Competent Person
Cadia Valley	Geoff Smart	Cadia Valley (Underground)	Lino Manca
Telfer (Including satellites)	Paul Dunham	Cadia Valley (Open Pits)	Steven Butt
Namosi, Lihir Operations, Cote d'Ivoire assets	Vik Singh	Telfer (Open Pits & Underground)	Brett Cuthbert
Gosowong	Colin McMillan	O'Callaghans	Andrew Logan
Mt Rawdon	Tim Murphy	Lihir Operations	David Grigg
Cracow	Craig Irvine	Gosowong	Allan Blair
Hidden Valley Operations	James Francis (MMJV)	Mt Rawdon, Cote d'Ivoire assets	Nicholas Spicer
Wafi-Golpu	Stuart Hayward (MMJV)	Cracow	Justin Woodward
		Namosi, Hidden Valley Operations	Anton Kruger
		Wafi-Golpu	Greg Job (Harmony)