FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

Certain statements included herein, including those regarding production, costs, development schedules and other statements that express management's expectations or estimates of our future performance, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will", "schedule", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. We caution you that such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of Barrick to be materially different from our estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements and our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: changes in the worldwide price of gold or certain other commodities (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel and electricity) and currencies; changes in interest rates or gold lease rates that could impact realized prices under our forward sales program; legislative, political or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which Barrick carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; and the risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business. These factors are discussed in greater detail in Barrick's most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities.

Barrick expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, events or otherwise.
BARRICK’S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1.0  FOCUS ON ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & SAFETY
2.0  DELIVER RESULTS
3.0  STRENGTHEN OUR ORGANIZATION
4.0  GROW THE BUSINESS

Community
- McLaughlin Reserve Endowment
- Storey County School District
- The Nature Conservancy
- Mining Association of B.C. Education Fund
Human Resources

- Turnover not a significant issue at Barrick mines
- Remain competitive
- Maintain good work environment – be team players
- Exporter of talent to other regions and Toronto

2005 Worldwide Gold Prices (% Change)
Cost Pressures

- Natural Gas
- Iron ore increases 80%
- Record Oil Prices & Propane Prices
- Strong “Looney”

Barrick North America

- Consumes 1.2 billion KW of power
- Consumes 29 million gallons of diesel
- Consumes 27 million gallons of propane
Continually Improve

- “Every person going home safe. . .”
- Manage Commodity Consumption
- Energy Management
- Continuous Improvement
- Manage Labor

Barrick’s Vision:

“ To be the world’s best gold company by finding, developing and producing quality reserves in a profitable and socially responsible manner”
Western 102 Project - Location

Western 102 Project
Construction/Plant Details

- Contract to Wartsila for engineering, procurement and construction.
- 14 – 8.4 Megawatt gensets
- Net 115.6 MW Plant Total Output
- Natural gas fired reciprocating engines with closed loop water cooling systems
Western 102 Project - Environmental

- Zero discharge design
- Closed loop - water glycol cooling system
- Very low water usage ( +/- 200 gallons per day)
- Emission control - Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Noise abatement - soundproofed and insulated
Western 102 Project - Engine Hall B

Western 102 Project - SCR Emissions Control
Ruby Hill - East Archimedes
Eureka, Nevada

- Record of Decision received
- Pre-strip in 2005-2006
- Gold production starts in 2007
- 6-year mine life
- $75 million in construction capital, including $31 million in capitalized stripping costs
Phase 5A
- pre-permitting
- 7,460 K tons waste

Ruby Hill - Mining in July
Round Mountain
Nevada
- Barrick ownership: 50%
- Operator: Kinross

Round Mountain - Pit Expansion Evaluation
- Significantly extends Life of Mine at low risk
- Positioned for higher gold prices
- Bridges production for exploration successes underground
- Defers closure cost
Round Mountain - U/G Exploration Project

- Plan: 6,400 feet of drift development
  39,500 feet of underground drilling
- Contract signed May 31 with J.S. Redpath
- First portal shot on July 5
- Portal and surface facilities under construction
- Drilling complete by mid-year 2006
- Potential production in 2008

Legend

Gold (opt)

0.050 <= < 0.100
0.100 <= < 0.150
0.150 <= < 0.250
0.250 <= < 0.500
0.500 <= < 2.000
Exploration

Exploration\(^{(4)}\) - Nevada

- Goldstrike Mine
- Marigold Mine
- Power Plant Project
- East Archimedes Project
- Round Mountain Mine

\(^{(4)}\) Exploration in Nevada.
Goldstrike and Carlin Trend 2005 Projects

Goldstrike - Property Exploration
Goldstrike 2005 Exploration Program

- 160,000’ drilling completed YTD
- Program is testing 9 projects in Target Delineation to Reserve Development stages
- Focus on North Post, PFZ North, North Pit and South Pit resource/reserve development
- Positive results at North Pit, PFZ North and North Post
Dee/ Rossi 2005 Program

- 1,250’ UG Development, 34,000’ UG Core drilling and 32,800’ Surface RC Drilling in seven target areas
- 967’ UG Development, 23,570’ of UG Core drilling in End Zone, Discovery Zone and Dee UG / SW Pit completed YTD
- Positive results encountered at all four UG targets drill tested YTD
- Pre-feasibility study on 49er Zone completed
- Reserve/resource update on Storm at Year End

Rossi – 2005 UG Drill Plan

End/Discovery Zones 14,088’ Drilling YTD
Dee - 2005 UG Drill Plan

Deep North 2005 Modeled Shape 0.200 opt AU

End Zone 2005 Modeled Shape 0.200 opt AU

5,930 ft. UG Drilling YTD 2005

Dee - South Arturo

- Significant results from 2005 program released Oct. 27, 28
- Thick intercepts of significant oxide mineralization encountered in 8 holes
- Area covers 1,000’ by 1,500’
- Drilling to continue through Year End
Ruby Hill 2005 Program

- 34,500’ combined RC and Core drilling planned
- Targets include Deep East Archimedes, East Holly, TL Shaft
- 23,000’ drilling completed YTD
- Positive results at Deep East Archimedes and TL Shaft
- Deep Blanchard and RH-426 Zones identified for follow-up on 2006
**Round Mountain JV - 2005 Program YTD**

**West Sinter - Deep Vein Target**
- 2 RC/core holes totaling 3,680’ completed
- Narrow, low to moderate grade vein intercepts in both holes

**AMI Exploration Program**
- Targets Identified Include: North Pediment, South Pediment, SE Paleozoic, Palo Alto Hills
- 19 RC holes totaling 19,360’ completed YTD
- Follow-up drilling planned at Palo Alto Hills

**Marigold JV 2005 Development Drilling**

Total 05 YTD drilling (at Aug 9): 237 holes for 155,000 feet

- Reserve Areas
- Resource Areas
- Development Targets

- Current Marigold Mine Area
- Target 2
- Basalt Pit
- Antler
- Terry Southward
- Target 1 & 3:

**Property Boundary**
Summary - Nevada Exploration

- 2005 exploration programs are nearing completion throughout Nevada
- Encouraging results have been obtained at the Goldstrike, Dee/Rossi, Ruby Hill projects
- We expect the 2005 program to result in meaningful reserve/resource additions
- Barrick currently has a well balanced pipeline of 35 quality projects ranging from Grassroots exploration to Reserve Development
Welcome to Barrick Goldstrike
Goldstrike’s History

- Purchased property in 1986 for $62 million
- Oxide heap-leach operation
- Increased property significantly:
  - 600,000 ounces reserves in 1986
  - discovered Meikle in 1989
  - 27.5 million ounces produced through 2004
  - 19.2 million ounces reserves in 2004
- Produced ~2Moz per year 1995 – 2004
Goldstrike’s Contribution

2005E Production
- Goldstrike: 37%
- Other N. America: 25%
- South America: 22%
- Australia/Africa: 16%

2004 Reserves
- Goldstrike: 22%
- Other N. America: 25%
- South America: 47%
- Australia/Africa: 6%

Goldstrike’s Decision Making Priorities

- Human Safety
- Environmental Protection
- Property Protection
- Production
Goldstrike’s Safety Performance

MSHA Reportable Injuries – 2001-2005

- 2001 - 50
- 2002 - 44
- 2003 & 2004 - 38
- 2005 YTD - 27

Goldstrike’s Environmental Stewardship

- Concurrent reclamation of waste dumps
- AA heap leach reclamation
- State-of-the-art environmental controls in processing and mining
Goldstrike’s Community Contribution

- Employ 1,600 highly trained and skilled mining professionals
- $70 million to communities, schools and charities since 1986

Goldstrike’s Production - 2005 estimates

- Total production: 2,000,000 – 2,020,000 ounces
- Total cash cost: $255 – $260 per ounce

Open Pit contribution
- Production: 1,470,000 – 1,480,000 ounces
- Total cash cost: $240 – $250 per ounce

Underground contribution
- Production: 530,000 – 540,000 ounces
- Total cash cost: $300 – $310 per ounce

1 Reflects the impact of the new accounting policy for stripping costs and the inclusion of accretion expense.
The Outlook for Goldstrike

The Next Chapter

- Cost containment
- Enhancement initiatives
- Leverage existing infrastructure
- Reserve additions

Peer Group - Cash Cost Increases
(Compound Annual Increase - 2002-2005E)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Cost Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortez</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEM Nevada</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Mtn</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstrike</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Open-Pit Operations

Open-Pit - Current Dimensions
Open Pit Operations

- Conventional large truck / shovel operation
- Operated 24 hours per day
- Approximately 600 people

Open Pit Operations - Major Equipment

- Loading Fleet
  - 4 P&H 2800’s
  - 1 Hitachi 5500
  - 1 Le Tourneau L1850

- Trucks
  - 31 Komatsu 930 haul trucks

- Drills
  - 8 Ingersoll Rand Drills
Open-Pit – Mining Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(000's)</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tons mined</td>
<td>154,233</td>
<td>142,898</td>
<td>141,693</td>
<td>134,212</td>
<td>132,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons per day</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons of ore</td>
<td>17,412</td>
<td>14,552</td>
<td>9,589</td>
<td>9,434</td>
<td>9,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade mined (oz/ton)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve grade (oz/ton)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons waste</td>
<td>136,821</td>
<td>128,346</td>
<td>132,104</td>
<td>124,778</td>
<td>123,192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open-Pit – Reducing Costs / Improving Productivity

- Increasing employee involvement
- Operating practices
- Increasing revenue
- Technology
- Controlling major costs
Open-Pit – Haul Truck Tire Life

Since Oct 2002, focus on improving tire life through awareness, improved technology, and behaviors has led to 50+% increase in life of $22K truck tires.

Open-Pit – TEAM Approach to Equipment Reliability

Since Aug 2003, building sense of ownership (through involvement, awareness, and team-based problem solving) and focusing on the basics have led to reliability improvements in the haul truck fleet (Phase 1 of TEAM).
Open-Pit – Weird II

In 2005, performed a 2-month underground mining project from the pit where 20,508 tons were mined, producing 10,647 ounces of gold profitably.
Underground Operations

- Accessed by shaft
- Operated 24 hours per day
- Approximately 500 people

Mining Methods
- drift and fill
- long hole open stope

Underground - Mining Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tons hoisted</td>
<td>1,372,431</td>
<td>1,634,875</td>
<td>1,630,648</td>
<td>1,573,321</td>
<td>1,478,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tons per day</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>4,504</td>
<td>4,523</td>
<td>4,305</td>
<td>4,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade mined (oz/ton)</td>
<td>0.561</td>
<td>0.427</td>
<td>0.383</td>
<td>0.401</td>
<td>0.388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve grade (oz/ton)</td>
<td>0.457</td>
<td>0.439</td>
<td>0.398</td>
<td>0.377</td>
<td>0.392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Underground – Reducing Costs / Improving Productivity**

- Increase employee involvement
- Improve approach to maintenance
- Alternative mining methods
- Operational Improvements

**Underground – 5S Initiative**

Our 5S initiative has organized our maintenance shops into a more safe and efficient workplace.

```
1. Sort
2. Set in order
3. Shine
4. Standardize
5. Sustain
```
Two processing facilities
- Autoclave
- Roaster
- Operated 24 hours per day
- Approximately 430 people
There are two types of gold ore:

**Single refractory** - the gold is locked in sulfide mineral particles that must be oxidized to expose the gold for cyanide leaching. The autoclaves do this function effectively.

**Double refractory** - the ore also contains *preg-robbing* carbon that will collect solubilized gold in the leaching circuit if it is not removed (oxidized) first. Both of these problems are solved by roasting the ore at a high temperature.

### Processing - 2005 Estimated Throughput

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Autoclave</th>
<th>Roaster</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open Pit</td>
<td>17,952</td>
<td>9,943</td>
<td>27,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Ore</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>2,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underground</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,142</td>
<td>4,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,121</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,275</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,396</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Processing – Throughput Rates**

- **Roaster**:
  - 2001: 10,563 (5,852) Tons per year (million)
  - 2002: 12,301 (6,455)
  - 2003: 12,218 (6,330)
  - 2004: 13,012 (6,888)
  - 2005E: 12,554 (6,124)

- **Autoclave**:
  - 2001: 4,711 (5,852)
  - 2002: 5,846 (6,455)
  - 2003: 5,888 (6,330)
  - 2004: 6,124 (6,888)
  - 2005E: 5,940 (6,124)

**Processing Cost/Ton**
- 2001: $16.59
- 2002: $15.19
- 2003: $16.38
- 2004: $15.83
- 2005E: $17.80

**Processing – Reducing Costs / Improving Productivity**

- Employee involvement in CI initiatives and safety programs
- Optimize reagent consumption
**Processing** - Reagent Optimization

Propane Consumption - gallons per ton

**Processing** - Reagent Optimization - Grinding Media

Autoclave Grinding Ball Consumption - pounds per ton
Summary - Goldstrike

- Reliable mine generating strong earnings and cash flow
- Management team focused on maximizing the value of assets
- Excellent potential to expand reserves particularly in a strong gold price environment