Toronto, May 8, 2019 – Barrick Gold’s first quarterly results since its merger with Randgold Resources show solid results across the board from the new group, which also reported rapid progress with the integration of the two businesses as well as with the implementation of key strategic initiatives.

President and chief executive officer Mark Bristow said the key operations had all performed on plan and within guidance. Nevada exceeded plan as the Cortez Hills open pit ramps down, Veladero posted encouraging improvements and Pueblo Viejo progressed its expansion project and benefited from operational efficiencies. Led by Kibali, the African operations made a good start to the year and the copper operations delivered significant improvements. Key growth projects were on track and greenfields and brownfields exploration were augmenting reserves and identifying new opportunities.

The financial highlights* of the quarter included:
- Gold production ↑ 8%
- Net cash from the operations ↑ 27%
- Net EPS ↑ 106% to $0.06 and adjusted Net EPS** ↑ 83% to $0.11
- Debt net of cash ↓ 12% to $3.65 billion
- A dividend of $0.04 per share declared for the quarter

** Quarter on quarter

* This is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized meaning under IFRS. For further information and a reconciliation to Net Earnings refer to Barrick’s Q1 2019 Report.

Bancroft owns five of the industry’s Top 10 Tier One gold assets¹ (Cortez and Goldstrike in Nevada, USA (100%); Kibali in DRC (45%); Loulo-Gounkoto in Mali (80%); and Pueblo Viejo in the Dominican Republic (60%)) and two with the potential to become Tier One gold assets (Goldrush/Fourmile (100%) and Turquoise Ridge (75%), both in the USA). With mining operations and projects in 15 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, DRC, Dominican Republic, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, USA, and Zambia, Barrick has the lowest total cash cost position² among its senior gold peers³ and a diversified asset portfolio positioned for growth in many of the world’s most prolific gold districts.

“We have gone a long way towards integrating the organizations, streamlining the processes and ensuring that all the sites have the geological, operational and technical capability to meet their business objectives,” Bristow said. “We’re also well advanced in establishing our new joint venture with Newmont, which has been named Nevada Gold Mines. The organizational structures are being finalized and we’re working together with Newmont to realize the synergies and cost reduction opportunities offered by the joint venture, which is scheduled for completion by the end of the second quarter.”

Ongoing exploration at Fourmile, situated north of Goldrush in Nevada, USA, has confirmed the continuity of mineralization in the greater Goldrush-Fourmile project area.

Refer to page 11 for Endnotes.
A PROVEN MANAGEMENT TEAM
COMMITTED TO VALUE CREATION

John Thornton
Executive chairman

Mark Bristow
President and CEO

COO
Catherine Raw
North America

COO
Mark Hill
LATAM & Australia Pacific

COO
Willem Jacobs
Africa & Middle East

COO
Grant Beringer
HSE sustainability

COO
Rodney Quick
Project evaluation

Rob Krcmarov
Exploration & geology

Graham Shuttleworth
SEVP CFO

John L. Thornton
Executive chairman

John has been executive chairman of Barrick since 2014. He has decades of experience in global business, finance and public affairs. He has served as a director of numerous public companies, including China Unicom, Ford, HSBC, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Intel, and News Corporation. He retired as president and a director of Goldman Sachs in 2003.

John is co-chair of the Asia Society and chairman emeritus of the Brookings Institution. He is director of the Global Leadership Program and a member of the Advisory Board at the Tsinghua University School of Economics and Management in Beijing. He is a trustee, advisory board member or member of the African Leadership University, China Investment Corporation, Confucius Institute Headquarters, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, McKinsey Advisory Council and Schwarzman Scholars. He is also vice chairman of the Morehouse College Board of Trustees.

As executive chairman of Barrick, John continues the tradition established by the company’s founder, Peter Munk, with a focus on strategic vision, strong financial management, entrepreneurial spirit, and a deep commitment to operational excellence.

Mark Bristow
President and chief executive officer

Mark was appointed president and chief executive officer of Barrick effective January 1, 2019, following completion of the merger with Randgold Resources. Previously, since its incorporation in 1995, Mark was the chief executive officer of Randgold following his pioneering exploration work in West Africa. He subsequently led Randgold’s growth through the discovery and development of high quality assets into a major international gold mining business. Mark played a pivotal role in promoting the emergence of a sustainable mining industry in Africa, and has a proven track record of delivering significant shareholder value. During his career, Mark has held board positions at a number of global gold mining companies. He holds a Doctorate in Geology from Natal University in South Africa.

Graham Shuttleworth
Senior executive vice-president, chief financial officer

Graham joined Randgold as chief financial officer and finance director in July 2007 but has been associated with the company since its inception, initially as part of its management team and subsequently as an adviser.

As the New York based head of metals and mining for the Americas for HSBC, he advised numerous mining companies on listings, accessing capital markets, and mergers and acquisitions. Graham is a graduate of the University of Cape Town, South Africa, with a bachelor of commerce degree and an honors degree from the University of South Africa.
Kevin Thomson  
Senior executive vice-president, strategic matters  
Kevin was appointed senior executive vice president, strategic matters, in October 2014. He was previously a senior partner at Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP, where he advised many of Canada’s largest and most successful public companies, including Barrick.

Kevin is intimately involved in all activities of strategic significance to the company, including the development of partnerships with investors, suppliers and other business partners, strategic legal issues, management of complex negotiations, as well as development of corporate strategy and governance.

Grant Beringer  
Group sustainability executive  
Grant holds an MSc in environmental management, has over 15 years’ experience in the environmental and social consulting industry and has been extensively involved with environmental and social impact assessments in Africa’s resources sector. From 2014, Grant was contracted to Randgold to oversee all sustainability related aspects for the group and then continued to provide sustainability oversight as a member of its environment and social committee.

Mark Hill  
Chief operating officer, LATAM and Australia Pacific  
Mark was appointed chief investment officer of Barrick in September 2016, chairing its investment committee, and is a member of the company’s executive committee. Mark has more than 25 years’ experience in the mining industry, gained at BHP Billiton, AngloGold Ashanti, Placer Dome and WMC Limited. Mark holds a bachelor’s degree in mining engineering and a graduate diploma in mineral economics.

Willem Jacobs  
Chief operating officer, Africa and Middle East  
With a BPL (Hons) and DCom, Willem has served as CEO, COO and director of listed and private companies in the areas of mining, engineering and manufacturing in Southern, Central and East Africa for the past 30 years. He is also a professor in the faculty of law at the University of Pretoria, specializing in public law pertaining to the extractive industries. He joined Randgold in 2010 and has been responsible for the establishment of Randgold’s activities in Central and East Africa, specifically in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Rob Krcmarov  
Executive vice-president, exploration and growth  
With nearly 30 years’ experience in geology and exploration, Rob leads a global team of geoscientists and exploration professionals who are responsible for the discovery of a number of the largest gold deposits in recent decades, including Lagunas Norte, Goldrush, and Alturas. Rob holds a BSc (Hons) and a master’s degree in economic geology.

Rodney Quick  
Mineral resource management and evaluation executive  
Rod is a geologist with an MSc and 24 years’ experience in the gold mining industry. Rod joined Randgold in 1996, and has been involved in the exploration, evaluation and production phases of all Randgold’s projects since Morila. He became responsible for all project development and evaluation for the group in 2009.
Catherine Raw  
**Chief operating officer, North America**  
Catherine was appointed chief financial officer of Barrick in April 2016. She joined the company in May 2015 as executive vice president, business performance, and was previously co-manager of BlackRock’s flagship mining funds. Catherine also worked for Anglo American in London and Johannesburg, and as a geological field assistant in Sweden. She holds the chartered financial analyst designation, a master’s degree in natural sciences and an MSc in mineral project appraisal.

Darian Rich  
**Human resources executive**  
Darian, who has more than 25 years’ experience in human resource management, was appointed executive vice president, talent management, in July 2014, in which he was tasked with attracting, retaining and developing exceptional people. He joined Barrick in 2012 and is responsible for all aspects of global human resources. Darian has an MSc degree and holds several professional certifications.

Kathy Sipos  
**General manager, corporate office**  
Kathy was appointed chief of staff to Barrick’s executive leadership team in 2015 where she facilitated and coordinated the activities of the executive leadership team to ensure seamless and efficient decision-making and execution against priority initiatives. Kathy holds an MBA from the University of Toronto, as well as bachelor’s degrees in arts and education from Queen’s University.

John Steele  
**Metallurgy, engineering and capital projects executive**  
An engineer with 35 years’ experience in the gold mining industry, John has been with Randgold from 1996 and was responsible for the successful construction and commissioning of Randgold’s Morila, Loulo, Tongon, Gounkoto and Kibali mines. He managed Randgold’s capital projects and continues to provide operational and engineering oversight to the group. John has a BSc (Hons) in chemical engineering and a master’s degree in business leadership (UNISA).

Greg Walker  
**Head of operations and technical excellence, North America**  
Greg was Barrick’s senior vice president, operational and technical excellence where he was responsible for driving transformational business improvement and best-in-class performance across Barrick’s operations. Previously, Greg was executive general manager of the Pueblo Viejo mine in the Dominican Republic. He joined Barrick in 2003 and progressed to senior operational leadership roles including general manager of the Bulyanhulu mine in Tanzania and executive general manager of the Porgera joint venture in Papua New Guinea. He holds a post graduate diploma in extractive metallurgy.

Lois Wark  
**Group corporate communications and investor relations executive**  
Lois joined Randgold when the company was established in 1995 and headed its corporate communications function for the past 20 years. She will now assume responsibility as executive in charge of Barrick’s global corporate communications and investor relations programs. Lois comes from a technical background and holds a diploma in land surveying: cadastral and topographical.
OUR EXTENSIVE LAND POSITIONS IN MANY OF THE WORLD’S PROLIFIC GOLD DISTRICTS

1 Reserves are based on individual companies’ assumptions (see Endnote 5). Stated on an attributable basis.
2 Source: company disclosure. Stated on an attributable basis.
Cortez and Goldstrike properties in Nevada, USA, operate as an integrated complex under the banner of Barrick Nevada. Operations at Cortez are made up of the Pipeline open pit operations and the Cortez Hills open pit and underground operations. The Rangefront twin declines currently under development will allow for improved access to the middle and lower zones of the Cortez Hills orebody enabling a shift to bulk mining at depth. Processing at Cortez consists of an oxide mill and CIL circuit, as well as heap leach. Goldstrike operations comprise the Betze-Post and South Arturo JV open pits and the Goldstrike underground mine. Refractory ore from both Cortez and Goldstrike operations, including double refractory ore stockpiles at Goldstrike, are processed through the Goldstrike roaster and autoclaves.

Key 2018 numbers (total 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>2.1 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortez</td>
<td>3.2 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstrike</td>
<td>1.6 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortez</td>
<td>8.7 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstrike</td>
<td>8.5 Moz</td>
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</table>

2019 forecast production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cortez</td>
<td>850-920 koz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstrike</td>
<td>900-980 koz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Loulo-Gounkoto mining complex, located in the west of Mali, comprises the Loulo underground mines – Yalea and Gara – and the Gounkoto open pit mine. Production from Loulo started in 2005 as an open pit operation, followed by the development of the underground mines. Gounkoto, a greenfields discovery, poured its first gold in 2011, with its ore processed at the Loulo plant under a tolling agreement. Gounkoto is being extended through the development of a super pit.

Key 2018 numbers (attributable 80%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>528 koz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loulo</td>
<td>7.8 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gounkoto</td>
<td>3.3 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loulo</td>
<td>5.1 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gounkoto</td>
<td>2.6 Moz</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2019 forecast production (80%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loulo</td>
<td>520-570 koz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gounkoto</td>
<td>520-570 koz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 See Endnotes 5, 6 and 7.
2 Mineral resources for Cortez and Goldstrike include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are exclusive of reserves.

1 See Endnotes 5, 8 and 9.
2 Mineral resources for Loulo-Gounkoto include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are inclusive of reserves.
OUR TIER ONE GOLD MINES

KIBALI

OWNERSHIP: 45%

The Kibali mine, located in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is one of the largest gold mines in Africa. It comprises an integrated open pit and an underground operation as well as a 7.2Mtpa processing plant. First gold was poured in 2013 from open pit operations and commissioning of the full underground operation was completed at the end of 2017.

Key 2018 numbers (attributable 45%)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>363 koz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral resources(^1), (^2)</td>
<td>13 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves(^1)</td>
<td>8.3 Moz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 forecast production (45%) 330-350 koz

\(^1\) See Endnotes 5 and 10.
\(^2\) Mineral resources for Kibali include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are inclusive of reserves.

PUEBLO VIEJO

OWNERSHIP: 60%

Pueblo Viejo is an open pit mine situated in the Dominican Republic. It comprises two open pits – Moore and Monte Negro – and is one of the largest gold mines in the world with a projected life of more than 25 years. Development started in 2009 with first production occurring in 2012.

Key 2018 numbers (attributable 60%)

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>581 koz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mineral resources(^1), (^2)</td>
<td>8.0 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves(^1)</td>
<td>6.55 Moz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 forecast production (60%) 550-600 koz

\(^1\) See Endnotes 5 and 11.
\(^2\) Mineral resources for Pueblo Viejo include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are exclusive of reserves.
GOLDRUSH-FOURMILE

OWNERSHIP: 100%

Situated in Nevada, USA, Goldrush is set to become Barrick’s newest gold mine. Decline construction, detailed engineering and permitting are expected to take place between 2018 and 2020, with construction and initial production anticipated for either 2021 or 2022.

The discovery of Fourmile to the north of Goldrush further enhances Barrick’s position in an attractive gold mining jurisdiction where it has extensive infrastructure, experience and partnerships. Ongoing exploration has confirmed the continuity of mineralization in the greater Goldrush-Fourmile project area and has increased Barrick’s confidence that Goldrush and Fourmile are part of a 7km mineralized system.

Key 2018 numbers (total 100%)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated annual gold production</td>
<td>500 000 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral resources</td>
<td>9.4 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves</td>
<td>1.5 Moz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See Endnote 5 and 14.
2 Mineral resources for Goldrush include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are exclusive of reserves.

TURQUOISE RIDGE

OWNERSHIP: 75%

Construction of a third shaft combined with additional processing capacity will enable Turquoise Ridge – located in Nevada, USA – to increase its annual production to more than 500 000 ounces of gold from 2021/2022. At 15.56g/t, Turquoise Ridge has one of the highest reserve grades in the global gold mining industry.

Key 2018 numbers (attributable 75%)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold produced</td>
<td>268 koz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral resources(^2,3)</td>
<td>1.4 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore reserves</td>
<td>6.8 Moz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 forecast gold production (75%)</td>
<td>270-310 koz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See Endnote 12.
2 See Endnotes 5 and 13.
3 Mineral resources for Turquoise Ridge include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are exclusive of reserves.
Barrick is committed to the creation of value through the discovery and development of world class gold deposits with exploration teams continuing to expand and enhance its portfolio at every level of the resource triangle, while extending its footprint in key target areas.

**Global portfolio of prime prospects**

- Operating presence in world’s most prolific gold districts
- Focused brownfields in districts with Tier One gold assets
- Balanced with early stage exploration in emerging prospective districts
- Gold deposits and high grade copper-gold porphyries

**Strength in combining extensive exploration portfolios**

- **RESERVE AND RESOURCE DEFINITION**
  - 55 Reserve definition
  - 42 MI resources
  - 55 Inferred resources
  - 66 Advanced targets
  - 74 Follow-up targets
  - 84 Identified targets
  - 376 TOTAL

- **EXPLORATION TARGETS**
  - North America
  - South America
  - Africa
  - Rest of the world

- **IDENTIFIED GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES**

- **MINES**
  - Barrick Nevada – USA
  - Turquoise Ridge – USA
  - Golden Sunlight – USA
  - Hemlo – Canada
  - Lagunas Norte – Peru
  - Veladero – Argentina
  - Zaldívar – Chile
  - Morila – Mali
  - Loulo – Mali
  - Tongon – Côte d’Ivoire
  - Gounkoto – Mali
  - Kibali – DRC
  - Lumwana – Zambia
  - Porgera – PNG
  - KCGM – Australia
  - Jabal Sayid – KSA

- **FEASIBILITY PROJECTS**
  - Goldrush – USA
  - Massawa – Senegal
Our sustainability vision
At Barrick, we partner with host governments and communities to transform their natural resources into sustainable benefits and mutual prosperity.

We aim to be a welcome and trusted partner of host governments and communities, the most sought-after employer, and the natural choice for long-term investors.

Our sustainability strategy
We aim to be the leading mining company focused on gold, growing our free cash flow per share from a portfolio of high-quality assets through disciplined capital allocation and operational excellence. Sustainability is at the heart of this.

Gaining the trust and confidence of communities and governments is one of the best ways we can “de-risk” a project, keep our operations running smoothly, and protect our ability to grow the business.

We do this in three ways:

Manage our impacts
Nothing is more important than the safety and health of our people and their families. Our next priority must always be the environment. While mining inevitably will have some impacts on the environment, our partners rightly expect that we will manage and minimize these according to international standards and stakeholder expectations.

Share the benefits
Host governments and communities deserve to benefit from the extraction of their resources. We do this by committing to local hiring and contracting, investing in community priorities, and paying our fair share of taxes.

Act with respect
We must treat our partners with dignity and respect their human rights. This means listening and responding to concerns, providing a remedy if we do something wrong, and involving people in the decisions that will affect them.

By acting on these priorities, we earn the trust of our partners and maintain our license to operate throughout the life of a mine.
Cautionary statement on forward-looking information

Certain information contained in this document is forward-looking information or forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws of Canada and certain “safe harbor” provisions of the United States Federal Securities laws. Forward-looking information or forward-looking statements can be identified by such expressions as “will”, “will be”, “will continue”, “will result”, “will amount to”, “will be in excess of”, “will be consistent with”, “will be completed”, “will be achieved”, “will be”, “is expected”, “is anticipated”, “is planned”, “is anticipated to”, “is expected to”, “is” and similar expressions.

Forward-looking information and forward-looking statements involved significant known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Barrick and the Barrick Group to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information or forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in the market price of gold; changes in the regulatory regime governing exploration and development activities; the possible effects of changes in the price of other commodities or foreign currencies; potential delays in obtaining necessary governmental approvals or permits; the adequacy of financial resources, particularly as they may relate to exploration; the impact of environmental and other laws, including those related to mining; political factors, including changes in tax structures; the impact of currency fluctuations; the ability of Barrick to sell its products; the稂 of conditions of the economic and market; the ability to access the capital markets in timely and efficient manner; risks associated with obtaining insurance; changes in taxation; the potential for various costs and expenses, including reorganization expenses; the potential for capital expenditures to exceed expectations; and the potential impact of material financial guarantees.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect Barrick’s financial performance. Additional information regarding such factors is included in the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form filed with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities as required by applicable securities laws.

No statement in this fact sheet is intended as a profit forecast, price estimate or quantified financial benefits statement.

Additional information for US investors

Barrick’s mineral reserves and mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For additional information, consult the Company’s technical reports filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. The technical reports are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. For purposes of determining Tier One Gold Assets, “Total cash cost” per ounce is based on data from Wood Mackenzie as of March 31, 2018. Wood Mackenzie has an independent third party research and consultancy firm that provides data for, among others, the metals and mining industry. Barrick is not affiliated with Wood Mackenzie.

The scientific and technical information contained in this document has been reviewed and approved by: Rodney Quick, mineral resource management and evaluation executive of Barrick; Simon Bottoms, mineral resources manager; Africa and Middle East of Barrick; Rick Sims, Registered Member SME, vice president, reserves and resources of Barrick; and Robert Krivosch, FAusIM, executive vice president, exploration and growth of Barrick - each a “Qualified Person” as defined in National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Endnotes

1 One Tier One Gold Asset is a mine with a stated life in excess of 10 years with 2017 production of at least $500,000,000 of gold and 2017 total cash cost per ounce within the bottom half of Wood Mackenzie’s cost curve tools (excluding state-owned and privately-owned mines). For purposes of determining Tier One Gold Assets, “Total cash cost” per ounce is based on data from Wood Mackenzie as of March 31, 2018. The Wood Mackenzie calculation of “Total cash cost” per ounce may not be identical to the manner in which Barrick calculates comparable measures. “Total cash cost” per ounce is a non-GAAP financial performance measure with no standardized meaning under IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. “Total cash cost” per ounce is not intended to be used as an alternative to operating profit, net profit attributable to shareholders, or to other measures of profitability. The ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the Tier One Gold Assets is subject to the realization of a number of risks and uncertainties. The factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick’s ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of the mining industry.

2 Barrick is an independent third party research and consultancy firm that provides data for, among others, the metals and mining industry. Barrick does not have the ability to verify the Wood Mackenzie figures and the non-GAAP financial performance measures used by Wood Mackenzie may not correspond to the technical information. Such forward-looking statements should therefore be construed in the light of such factors. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, us. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. All of the forward-looking statements made in this fact sheet are qualified by these cautionary statements.

3 The United States Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the证券 financing, or the information disclosed herein, and neither the SEC nor any other regulatory authority represents that the registration statement filed with the SEC will become effective or that Barrick will ever commence the offering described herein.

4 Investors are also cautioned that while the SEC will recognize “measured mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources” and “inferred mineral resources”, investors should not assume that any part of such mineral resources exists or will be converted into mineral reserves. The ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the Tier One Gold Assets is subject to the realization of a number of risks and uncertainties. The factors underlying forward-looking statements and the risks that may affect Barrick’s ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this fact sheet do not necessarily reflect the views of the mining industry. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable securities laws.

5 Barrick’s mineral reserves and mineral resources have been estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”), as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For additional information, consult the Company’s technical reports filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for each of these mines and projects can be found on pages 80 to 85 of Barrick’s Fourth Quarter and Year-End 2019 Report. Mineral reserves and mineral resources for Loulo, Gounkoto and Kibali are estimated in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Adopted by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Mining Institute of Australia and the Institute of Engineers Australia (“JORC Code”). The Company has met the disclosure requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and there are no material differences. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for each of these mines and projects can be found on pages 11 (Kibali) and 6 (Gounkoto and Kibali) of Barrick’s Q4 2019 Report. In addition, mineral reserve and mineral resource data for Randgold’s other mines and projects (pre-joint venture) can be found on pages 10-12 of Barrick’s Q4 2019 Report. See also Endnote 4 for details of the method used.

6 Cortez proven resources of 17.6 million tonnes grading 2.01g/t, representing 1.1 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 127.4 million tonnes grading 1.88g/t, representing 7.6 million ounces of gold. Cortez measured resources of 3.4 million tonnes grading 1.84g/t, representing 180,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 53.4 million tonnes grading 1.73g/t.

7 Goldstrike proven resources of 55.5 million tonnes grading 3.65g/t, representing 6.5 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 12.4 million tonnes grading 5.65g/t, representing 2.0 million ounces of gold. Goldstrike measured resources of 3.6 million tonnes grading 6.75g/t, representing 755,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 4.6 million tonnes grading 5.65g/t, representing 2.5 million ounces of gold.

8 Loulo proven resources of 11 million tonnes grading 4.00g/t, representing 1.4 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 23 million tonnes grading 5.03g/t, representing 3.7 million ounces of gold. Loulo measured resources of 3.9 million tonnes grading 4.88g/t, representing 399,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 5.0 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Loulo are stated on non-attributable basis, unless otherwise noted.

9 Gounkoto proven resources of 5.3 million tonnes grading 3.34g/t, representing 0.81 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 13 million tonnes grading 4.89g/t, representing 2.0 million ounces of gold. Gounkoto measured resources of 1.5 million tonnes grading 4.26g/t, representing 399,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 19 million tonnes grading 4.34g/t, representing 2.7 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Gounkoto are stated on non-attribution basis, unless otherwise noted.

10 Kibali proven reserves of 20 million tonnes grading 4.15g/t, representing 2.7 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 42 million tonnes grading 4.12g/t, representing 5.6 million ounces of gold. Kibali measured reserves of 4.6 million tonnes grading 5.05g/t, representing 242,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 10 million tonnes grading 3.05g/t, representing 300,000 ounces of gold.

11 Pueblo Viejo proven reserves of 61.6 million tonnes grading 2.47g/t, representing 5.1 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 15.1 million tonnes grading 3.05g/t, representing 4.5 million ounces of gold. Pueblo Viejo measured resources of 7.8 million tonnes grading 3.05g/t, representing 242,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 53.7 million tonnes grading 2.47g/t, representing 7.7 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Pueblo Viejo are stated on an attributable basis, unless otherwise noted.


13 Turquoise Ridge proven reserves of 9.0 million tonnes grading 13.82g/t, representing 4.0 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 7.4 million tonnes grading 12.19g/t, representing 2.9 million ounces of gold. Turquoise Ridge measured resources of 3.0 million tonnes grading 7.70g/t, representing 738,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 2.4 million tonnes grading 9.23g/t, representing 645,000 ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Turquoise Ridge are stated on an attributable basis, unless otherwise noted.

14 Goldrush probable reserves of 6.4 million tonnes grading 9.69g/t, representing 2.0 million ounces of gold. Goldrush indicated resources 31.0 million tonnes grading 9.40g/t, representing 9.4 million ounces of gold. Goldrush inferred resources 11.57 million tonnes grading 9.31g/t, representing 3.6 million ounces of gold.