

PUBLIC REPORT TEMPLATE 2010

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Controlling Corporation

Newmont Australia Pty Ltd

Period to which this report relates

Start July 2009

End June 2010

Part 1 – Information on assessments completed to date

Table 1.1 – Description of the way in which the Corporate Group (or part of it) has carried out its assessments

Newmont Australia Pty Ltd (Newmont), formerly Newmont Australia Ltd, continues to be an active participant in the Energy Efficiency Opportunity (EEO) program. Newmont has a formal three year Climate Change Strategy (2010 – 2012) of which energy efficiency forms a key pillar. Energy efficiency makes good business sense and has the flow-on benefit of reducing Newmont's carbon footprint. Newmont has completed two detailed assessments in Australia under the EEO program including Newmont Tanami Operations (NTO) in 2008 and Newmont Jundee Operations (NJO) in 2009. On the back of the success of the Australian assessments, Newmont has voluntarily expanded its EEO program overseas in 2010 to include the Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia.

An EEO assessment of Newmont Boddington Gold (NBG) is planned for 2010/11, with the completion aligning with the end of the first 5-year reporting cycle for the EEO program in June 2011. A major expansion project has been carried out at NBG during the past three years and as such the EEO assessment has been scheduled to follow the ramp up to full production to maximise the benefit of the assessment.

Due to the focus on the energy efficiency assessment at Batu Hijau in 2010 and the ramp up of Boddington, Newmont did not conduct an EEO assessment in Australia during this reporting period.

As part of Newmont's commitment at a corporate and regional level, Newmont has a dedicated role for energy efficiency (Principal Advisor Climate Change & Energy Efficiency) and a regional carbon team, which oversees the management of issues relating to greenhouse gas emissions, including facilitation of the EEO program. The carbon team has prepared guidance material to assist sites to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the company's objectives and targets and the requirements of the EEO program.

The Batu Hijau Operation has established an energy team to facilitate the identification, assessment and implementation of opportunities for energy efficiency and/or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The energy team comprises representatives from key areas of the operation, including mining, processing, electrical, environmental and finance. Newmont conducts all its EEO assessments in accordance with the six key elements of the EEO program, including leadership, people, information data and analysis, opportunity identification and evaluation, decision making and communication.



To assist in the identification and detailed assessment of opportunities, an external technical consultant has been used for all the EEO assessments to date including Tanami, Jundee and Batu Hijau. Importantly, the consultant works closely with the key operational people and the site energy team to identify, evaluate and recommend energy efficiency opportunities. Newmont undertakes a rigorous energy analysis with an energy mass balance central to the process.

Section 2A of this report has intentionally been left blank as Newmont focused on the Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia rather than conducting an EEO assessment in Australia

The detailed assessment of the Batu Hijau operation is still in progress with a draft report due at the end of 2010. An overview of the Batu Hijau assessment is outlined in the voluntary section (3) of this report. Section 2B provides an update on the previous assessments at Tanami and Jundee, and Section 2C provides more detail on a selection of specific energy efficiency opportunities that have been identified during the completed assessments to date.

This public report, including relevant contextual information, was presented to Newmont's Regional Leadership Team (RLT) (equivalent to "The Board") in December 2010.

Part 1 – Information on assessments completed to date (continued)

Table 1.2 – Energy use assessed

Group member and/or business unit and/or key activity and/or site (or part thereof) that has had an assessment completed by 30 June 2010 (Include all assessments completed to date for the current 5 year cycle).	Period over which assessment was undertaken ¹	Energy use for the period 1.7.2009 to 30 June 2010 of the assessed entity (or part thereof) expressed in GJ ²
Newmont Tanami Operations	January 2008 – June 2008	1,626,745
Newmont Jundee Operations	January 2009 – June 2009	1,505,779
Total energy use of assessed entities (or part thereof)		3,132,524
Total energy use of the whole corporate group in the period 1.7.2009 to 30 June 2010		7,651,526
Total energy use of assessed entities (or part thereof) for the period 1.7.2009 to 30.6.2010 expressed as a percentage of total energy use for the period 1.7.2009 to 30.6.2010		41%

1. This should be the start and finish date (month and year) for the assessment (planned assessment dates were nominated in Table 3.1 of the approved ARS).

2. Energy Bandwidth may only be used if approved in the Assessment and Reporting Schedule.

Table 1.3 – Accuracy of energy use assessed data

Entity	% achieved	Reasons for not achieving data accuracy to within ±5%
Newmont Tanami Operations	±5%	N/A
Newmont Jundee Operations	±5%	N/A



Part 2 - Energy Efficiency Opportunities that have been identified and evaluated

Part 2A - New assessments completed or not reported since your last Public Report

As outlined in Section 1, due to the success of the EEO program at Newmont's Australian operations, Newmont expanded its EEO program overseas to the Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia. Due to the focus on the energy efficiency assessment at Batu Hijau in 2010 and the ramp up of Boddington, Newmont did not conduct any new EEO assessments in Australia during this reporting period. A discussion of the EEO assessment in Indonesia which is outlined in the Voluntary Section 3.

Part 2 - Energy Efficiency Opportunities that have been identified and evaluated

Part 2B - Update of assessments reported in previous Public Reports

Name of Group member or business unit or key activity or site: Newmont Tanami Operations

Total energy use for the period 1.7.2009 to 30.6.2010 of the assessed entity (or part thereof) from which the opportunities identified below were generated (and is reported in Table 1.2).

1,626,745	GJ
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Table 2.3 – Opportunities assessed to an accuracy of better than or equal to (<=) ±30%

Status of opportunities identified		Total Number of opportunities	Estimated energy savings per annum by payback period (GJ)						Total estimated energy savings per annum (GJ)
			0 – < 2 years		2 – ≤ 4 years		> 4 years		
			No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	
Business Response	Under Investigation	6	4	25,512	2	91,309			116,821
	To be Implemented								
	Implementation Commenced								
	Implemented								
	Not to be Implemented								
Outcomes of assessment	Total Identified	6	4	25,512	2	91,309			116,821

Part 2B - Update of assessments originally reported in previous Public Reports (continued)

Name of Group member or business unit or key activity or site: _____ Newmont Tanami Operations _____

Total energy use for the period 1.7.2009 to 30.6.2010 of the assessed entity (or part thereof) from which the opportunities identified below were generated (and is reported in Table 1.2).

1,626,745	GJ
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Table 2.4 – Opportunities assessed to an accuracy of worse than (>) ±30%

Status of opportunities identified		Total Number of opportunities	Estimated energy savings per annum by payback period (GJ)						Total estimated energy savings per annum (GJ)
			0 – < 2 years		2 – ≤ 4 years		> 4 years		
			No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	
Business Response	Under Investigation	1			1	37,843			
	To be Implemented								
	Implementation Commenced								
	Implemented								
	Not to be Implemented								
Outcomes of assessment	Total Identified	1			1	37,843			

Name of Group member or business unit or key activity or site: ___Newmont Jundee Operation_____

Total energy use for the period 1.7.2009 to 30.6.2010 of the assessed entity (or part thereof) from which the opportunities identified below were generated (and is reported in Table 1.2).

1,505,779	GJ
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Table 2.3 – Opportunities assessed to an accuracy of better than or equal to (<=) ±30%

Status of opportunities identified		Total Number of opportunities	Estimated energy savings per annum by payback period (GJ)						Total estimated energy savings per annum (GJ)
			0 – < 2 years		2 – ≤ 4 years		> 4 years		
			No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	No of Opps	GJ	
Business Response	Under Investigation								
	To be Implemented	2	2	5,688					5,688
	Implementation Commenced	1	1	11,520					11,520
	Implemented	8	8	148,150					148,150
	Not to be Implemented	1			1	3,860			3,860
Outcomes of assessment	Total Identified	12	11	165,358	1	3,860			169,218

Part 2 - Energy Efficiency Opportunities that have been identified and evaluated

Part 2C - Details of at least three significant opportunities found through EEO assessments

Table 2.5 – Description of 3 significant opportunities

Opportunity 1

Secondary Mine Ventilation Fans (Newmont Jundee Operations)

In the past, all secondary fans underground were run at all times. There are 35 secondary fans located at various levels within the underground mine which circulate air to operating levels and new developments and headings. An opportunity was identified to turn fans off in areas of the underground mine where they are not required to reduce the energy demand of the secondary fans. A change to the management practice has been implemented for fans to be turned on as required by calling mine control, which has already created significant energy savings of 28,800GJ/year. This project has been budgeted for 2010 to connect all secondary fans to a centralised control system which will eliminate the requirement of relying on operators to call mine control. In addition to significant energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions this project has the potential to defer the need to install a refrigeration plant by one year.

Opportunity 2

Genset Retune (Newmont Jundee Operations)

The natural gas AT gensets at Jundee were retuned to improve efficiency. The new tune allows these gensets to operate at a higher load level, and to be less susceptible to variations in the ambient temperature. The benefit of this project is that the operation is able to run the AT' at a 1950kW loading, even during summer, compared to a cool weather load of ~1750kW, and a summer load of ~1600kW. This has allowed the operation to generate a higher percentage of our power using gas, rather than diesel, therefore saving approximately 200kL less diesel per month – which equates to an energy efficiency saving of 92,640GJ/year.

Opportunity 3

Sag/Ball Mill Weight Control (Newmont Jundee Operations)

During late 2009 and early 2010 the power draw of the SAG and Ball Mill motors at Jundee was reduced by better managing the SAG and Ball mill weight. As a result of the weight management the SAG mill power consumption has been reduced by 0.5MW a saving in energy of 15,768GJ/yr. The Ball Mill power consumption has also been reduced by 0.15MW which is a saving in energy of 4,730GJ/yr.

Opportunity 4

Heat Reflective Paint (Newmont Jundee Operations)

A large number of mine site villages consist of a large number of transportable units (or dongas). The dongas are usually temperature controlled with an old box style air conditioner or a more modern split system air conditioner. This opportunity involved painting the roofs of the units in the village with heat reflective paint. The paint reflects the harsh sunshine and reduces the internal temperature of the units. Initially only four units were painted as a trial. Tests were conducted which found a reduction in the internal room temperature of between 6 to 8 degrees celcius, thereby reducing the operational time and level of the air-conditioning. Based on these trial results, the heat reflective paint was applied to all units and other buildings within the Jundee village, thereby saving 1080GJ of energy per year.

Opportunity 5

Genset Inlet Cooling (Newmont Tanami Operations)

Electricity generation at the Newmont Tanami Operation is currently by diesel gen-sets, which are owned and operated by a third party contractor. 13 KTA50 gen-sets provide power to The Granites and 18 provide power to Dead Bullock Soak (DBS), a total of 31 gensets. An opportunity exists to reduce the inlet air temperature to the gensets to improve their efficiency. Lowering the temperature of the inlet air decreases the fuel consumption for two reasons. Air at lower temperature has higher density, thus increasing the mass flow of air through the engine, increasing power output. Secondly, reducing the air temperature in the charge air cooler reduces its specific volume which reduces the compression stroke effort and thereby improves engine efficiency. These dual mechanisms are affected by ambient temperature, both at the inlet air flow and the after turbo charge air coolers.

A trial of this opportunity was conducted during 2009. An intercooler was reinstalled onto an existing gen-set and a cooling tower was installed to feed cool water to the gen-set intercooler. The trial confirmed the feasibility of the opportunity and provided further data to refine the cost estimates and possible savings.

The project is dependent on partnering with the third party owner and operator of the gensets and also dependent on the reliable supply of good quality water for the cooling tower. Good quality water is currently sourced from reverse osmosis (RO) plants. A detailed engineering analysis on the capital installation for the project is currently underway to +/-10% accuracy.

Opportunity 6

Waste Heat Capture (Newmont Tanami Operations)

Electricity generation at the Newmont Tanami Operation is currently by diesel gen-sets, which are owned and operated by a third party contractor. An opportunity exists to capture waste heat from the diesel gensets in order to generate additional electricity using a variety of technologies. The generation of additional electricity from waste heat could potentially defer capital expenditure by postponing the requirement to expand the existing diesel genset capacity in the future.

Part 3 - Voluntary Contextual Information

Table 3.1 – Contextual Information

As outlined in Section 1, based on the success of the Australian EEO assessments Newmont has voluntarily expanded its EEO program overseas in 2010 to include the Batu Hijau operation in Indonesia. The detailed assessment of the Batu Hijau operation is still underway with a draft report due at the end of December 2010. Although not a regulatory requirement, the Batu Hijau assessment was carried out in accordance with the six key elements of the EEO program. A site energy team was established and a technical consultant together with key site personnel conducted a rigorous analysis including the development of detailed energy mass balances.

Table 3.2 below provides a summary of the annual energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for 2009/10 for Newmont Tanami Operations, Newmont Jundee Operations and Batu Hijau. In addition, a broad energy use indicator of GJ of energy per ounce of gold equivalent produced is provided. Gold equivalent ounces are used as Batu Hijau in Indonesia is a copper gold mine.

Table 3.2 – Energy use expressed in Greenhouse Gas emissions and as an energy use indicator

Period of energy use <u>July 2009</u> to <u>June 2010</u>			
Name of group member/ business unit/ key activity/site	Energy use pa (GJ)	Energy use pa (GGE, tonnes CO ₂ e-)	Energy use as an indicator* (GJ/Oz Gold equivalent produced)
Newmont Tanami Operations	1,626,745	112,635	7.01
Newmont Jundee Operations	1,505,779	83,191	3.87
Batu Hijau	4,170,664	1,227,703	5.11
Total			

Part 4 - Declaration

Table 4.1 - Declaration of accuracy and compliance (mandatory information)

The information included in this report has been reviewed and noted by the board of directors and is to the best of my knowledge, correct and in accordance with the *Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006* and *Energy Efficiency Opportunities Regulations 2006*.



Philip Stephenson
Regional Group Executive Operations
(on behalf of the Senior Vice President APAC)

Date: 3/12/2010