

BARRICK

THE NEW VALUE CHAMPION

January 2019



The ringing of the opening bell at the NYSE heralded the beginning of trading in the shares of the new company and was performed by Barrick's executive chairman, John Thornton, accompanied by the president and CEO, Mark Bristow.

Key strengths

- Committed to creating long-term value for all stakeholders
- Five of the world's Top 10 Tier One gold assets¹
- Global portfolio of prime prospects
- Team with proven record of delivery
- Focus on disciplined growth and sustainable profitability

TSX : ABX • NYSE : GOLD
www.barrick.com

BARRICK-RANDGOLD MERGER CONSUMMATED AS TRADING STARTS IN NEW COMPANY'S SHARES

New York/Toronto, 2 January 2019 – Trading in the shares of the new company created by the merger of Barrick Gold and Randgold Resources started at the opening of business on the New York and Toronto Stock Exchanges this morning. The ringing of the opening bell at the NYSE was performed by the company's executive chairman, John Thornton, accompanied by the president and chief executive officer, Mark Bristow.

The new company is still known as Barrick but its trading symbol on the NYSE will change to GOLD, the ticker formerly held by Randgold on NASDAQ. On the TSX, the ticker remains ABX.

The merger has created a sector-leading gold company which 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 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). Barrick has the lowest total cash cost² position among its senior gold peers³ and a diversified asset portfolio positioned for growth in many of the world's most prolific gold districts.

Following the closing of the merger, Barrick's board of directors was reconstituted with the following nine directors: John Thornton (executive chairman), Mark Bristow, María Ignacia Benítez, Gustavo Cisneros, Christopher Coleman, Michael Evans, Brian Greenspun Brett Harvey (lead independent director), and Andrew Quinn.

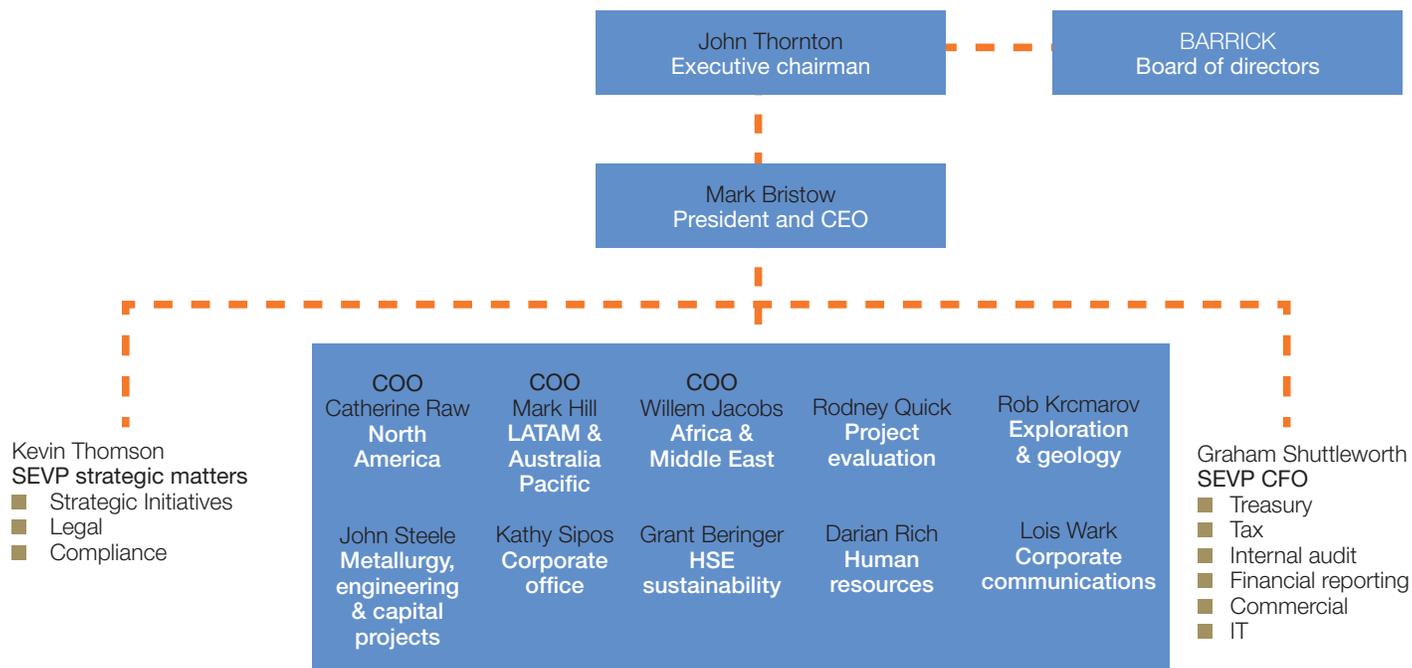
At the opening of markets today, Barrick had a market capitalization in excess of \$23.75 billion with the largest reserves base among its senior gold peers⁴.

In a joint letter to stakeholders, John Thornton and Mark Bristow today said that with the best asset base and the strongest management team in the sector, Barrick was well placed to be the world's most valued gold mining business.

"We will do so by optimizing our existing operations, pursuing new opportunities that meet strict investment criteria and developing them with disciplined efficiency. In all that we do we will be guided by a long-term strategy and clear implementation plans designed to deliver sustainable returns to our owners and real benefits to our partners, host countries and communities," they said.

Refer to page 11 for Endnotes.

A PROVEN MANAGEMENT TEAM COMMITTED TO VALUE CREATION



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 has been the chief executive of Randgold Resources since its incorporation in 1995. Randgold was founded on his pioneering exploration work in West Africa and he has subsequently led the company's growth through the discovery and development of world class assets into a major international gold mining business.

Mark has played a pivotal part in promoting the emergence of a sustainable mining industry in Africa. He has a proven track record of growing businesses and delivering considerable shareholder value. A geologist with a PhD from Natal University, South Africa, Mark has held board positions at a number of global mining companies.



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.

A PROVEN MANAGEMENT TEAM COMMITTED TO VALUE CREATION

Continued



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.

A PROVEN MANAGEMENT TEAM COMMITTED TO VALUE CREATION

Continued



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, Goukoto 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.

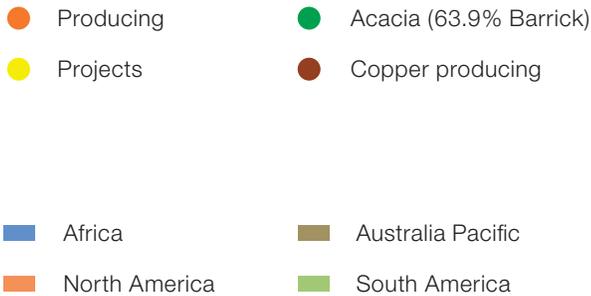


Lois Wark

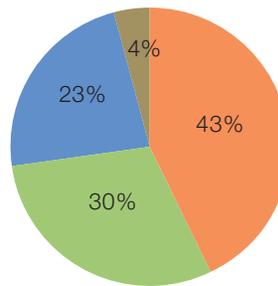
Group corporate communications and investor relations executive

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.

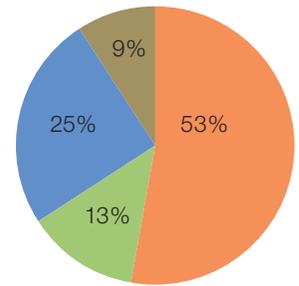
OUR EXTENSIVE LAND POSITIONS IN MANY OF THE WORLD'S PROLIFIC GOLD DISTRICTS



2017 M&I RESOURCES¹



2017 PRODUCTION²



¹ M&I resources are shown inclusive of reserves. Reserves and resources are based on individual companies' assumptions (see Endnote 4). Stated on an attributable basis.

² Source: company disclosure. Stated on an attributable basis.



OUR TIER ONE GOLD MINES

CORTEZ-GOLDSTRIKE

OWNERSHIP: 100%

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 2017 numbers

Gold produced	2.3 Moz
Mineral resources ^{1,2}	
Cortez	1.9 Moz
Goldstrike	1.6 Moz
Ore reserves ¹	
Cortez	10.0 Moz
Goldstrike	8.4 Moz



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.

LOULO-GOUNKOTO

OWNERSHIP: 80%

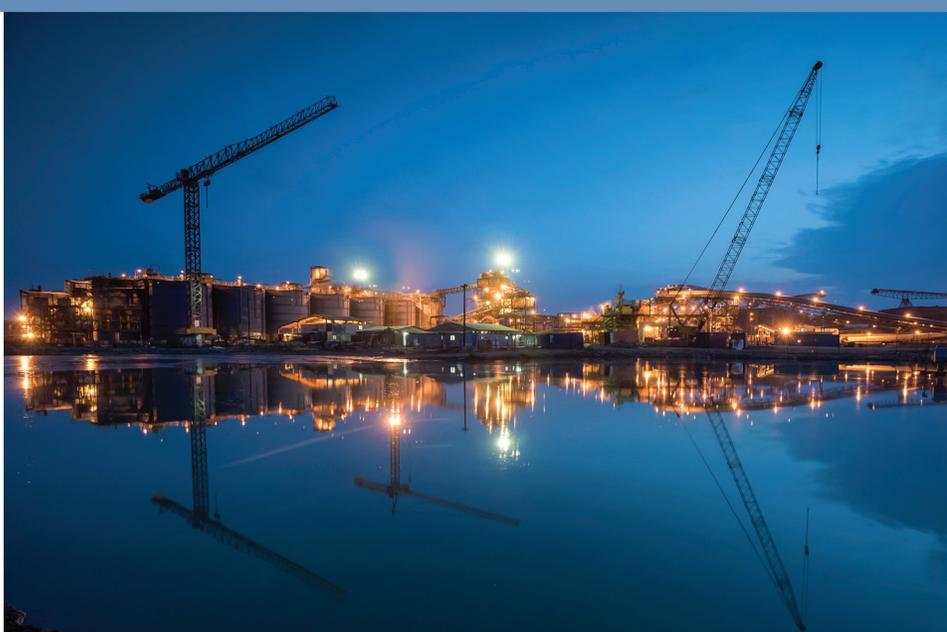
The Loulo-Goukoto mining complex, located in the west of Mali, comprises the Loulo underground mines – Yalea and Gara – and the Goukoto open pit mine. Production from Loulo started in 2005 as an open pit operation, followed by the development of the underground mines. Goukoto, a greenfields discovery,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

Key 2017 numbers (100%)

Gold produced	730 372 oz
Mineral resources ^{1,2}	
Loulo	7.9 Moz
Goukoto	3.7 Moz
Ore reserves ¹	
Loulo	5.2 Moz
Goukoto	3.0 Moz

¹ See Endnotes 5, 8 and 9.

² Mineral resources for Loulo-Goukoto include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are inclusive of reserves.



OUR TIER ONE GOLD MINES

Continued

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 2017 numbers (100%)

Gold produced	596 225 oz
Mineral resources ^{1,2}	13 Moz
Ore reserves ¹	8.7 Moz

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 2017 numbers (attributable)

Gold produced	650 000 oz
Mineral resources ^{1,2}	8.05 Moz
Ore reserves ¹	7.2 Moz

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.



WAITING IN THE WINGS

TURQUOISE RIDGE¹

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 2017 numbers (attributable)

Gold produced	211 000 oz
Mineral resources ^{2,3}	1.5 Moz
Ore reserves ²	5.9 Moz

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.



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 2017 numbers

Estimated annual gold production	500 000 oz
Mineral resources ^{1,2}	9.4 Moz
Ore reserves ¹	1.5 Moz

¹ See Endnotes 5 and 14.

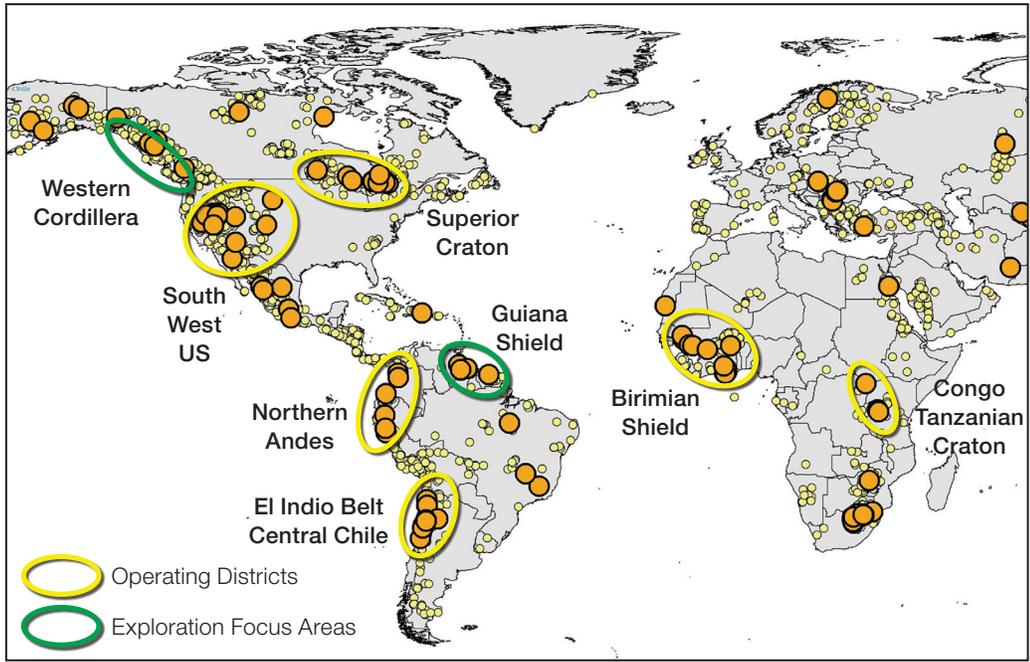
² Mineral resources for Goldrush include measured and indicated (but not inferred) resources and are exclusive of reserves.



DELIVERING FUTURE GROWTH

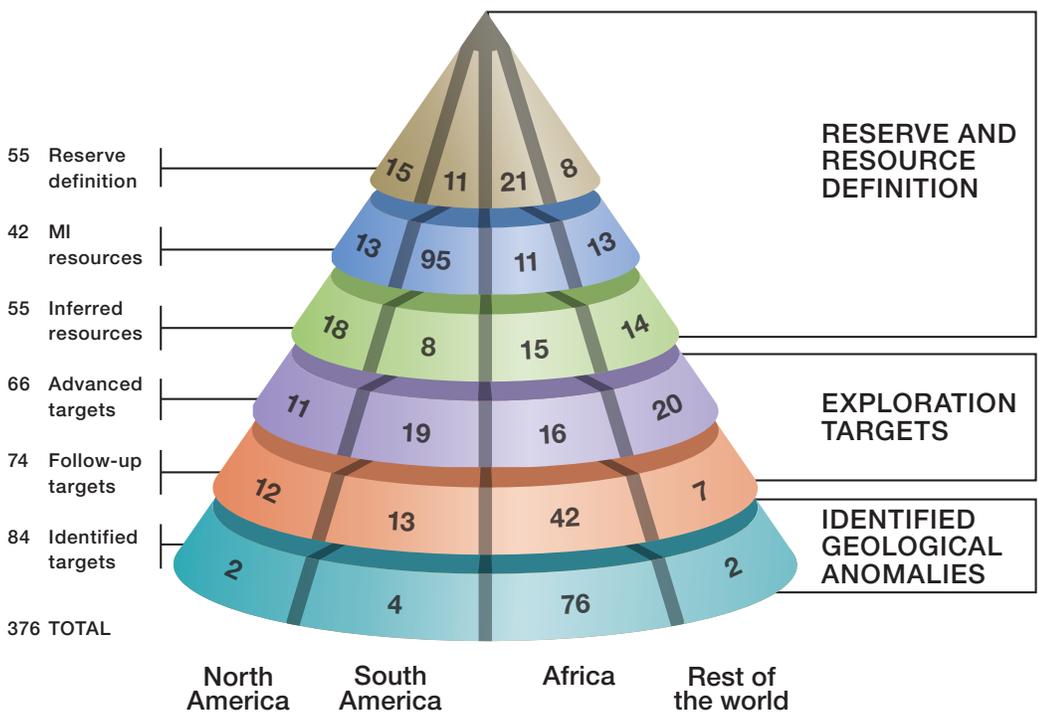
Barrick is committed to the creation of value through the discovery and development of world class gold deposits with exploration teams continuing to expand and enhance its portfolio at every level of the resource triangle, while extending its footprint in key target areas.

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



- MINES**
- Barrick Nevada – USA
 - Turquoise Ridge – USA
 - Golden Sunlight – USA
 - Hemlo – Canada
 - Pueblo Viejo – Dominican Rep.
 - Lagunas Norte – Peru
 - Veladero – Argentina
 - Zaldivar – Chile
 - Morila – Mali
 - Loulo – Mali
 - Tongon – Côte d'Ivoire
 - Goukoto – Mali
 - Kibali – DRC
 - Lumwana – Zambia
 - Porgera – PNG
 - KCGM – Australia
 - Jabal Sayid – KSA
- FEASIBILITY PROJECTS**
- Goldrush – USA
 - Massawa – Senegal

CREATING LASTING BENEFITS

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.

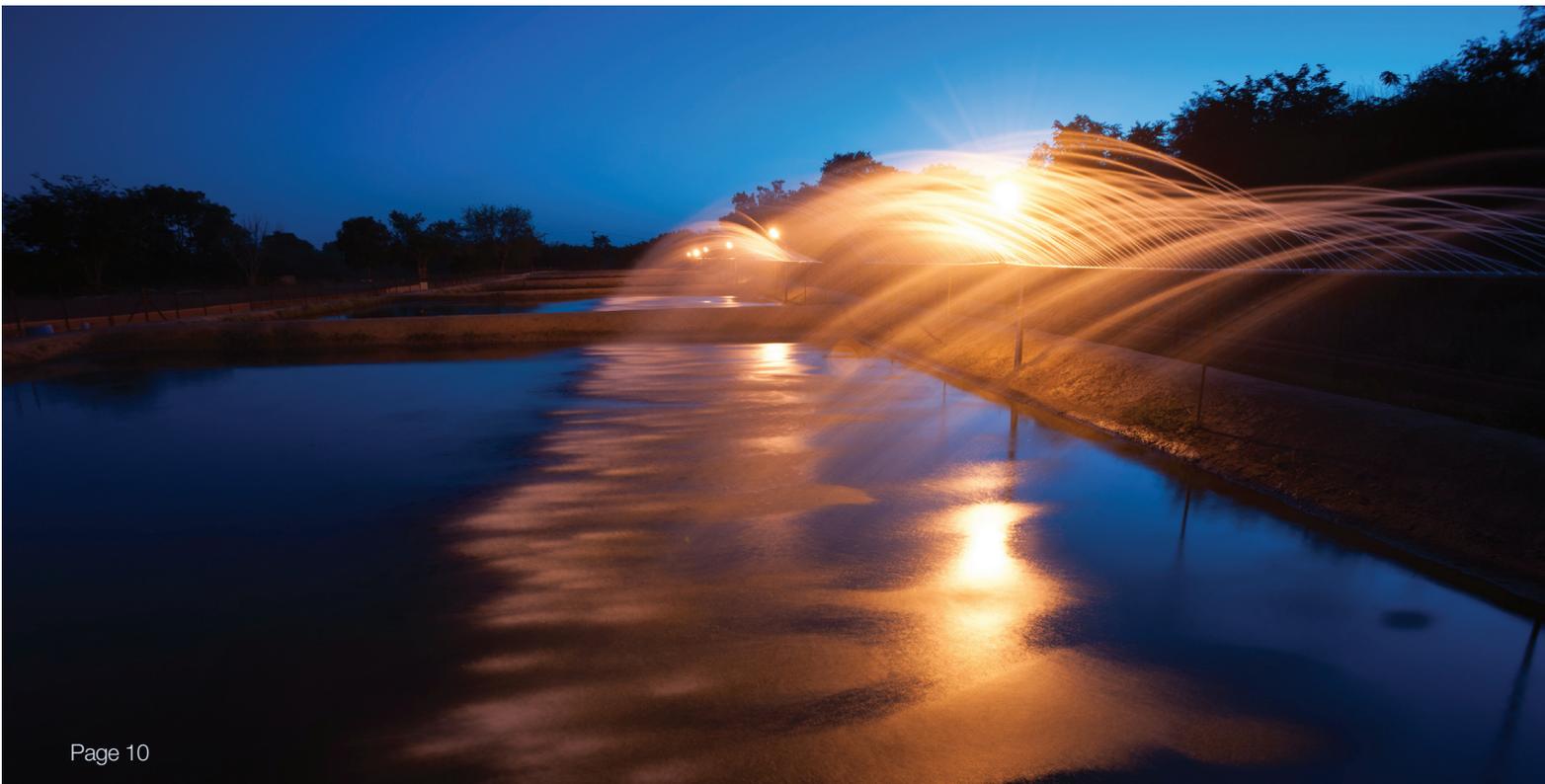
Share the benefits

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 or incorporated by reference in this fact sheet, including any information as to our strategy, projects, plans, or future financial or operating performance, constitutes "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "assume", "intend", "project", "pursue", "goal", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "can", "should", "could", "would", and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. In particular, this fact sheet contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, with respect to: (i) the potential for Goldrush/Fourmile and Turquoise Ridge to become Tier One Gold Assets; and (ii) the potential for Barrick to become the most valued gold mining business.

Forward-looking statements are prospective in nature and are not based on historical facts, but rather on current expectations and projections of the management of the Company. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions including material estimates and assumptions related to the factors set forth below that, while considered reasonable by the Company as at the date of this fact sheet in light of management's experience and perception of current conditions and expected developments, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive risks, uncertainties and contingencies. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements and information. Such factors include but are not limited to: risks relating to the Barrick's credit rating; local and global political and economic conditions; Barrick's economic model and liquidity risks; fluctuations in the spot and forward price of gold, copper, or certain other commodities (such as silver, diesel fuel, natural gas, and electricity); financial services risk; the risks associated with Barrick's brand, reputation and trust; environmental risks; safety and technology risks; the ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the merger with Randgold Resources or implementing the business plan for Barrick following the merger; or difficulty in integrating the business of Randgold with Barrick (including the retention of key employees); changes in or enforcement of national and local government legislation, taxation, controls or regulations and/or changes in the administration of laws, policies and practices, expropriation or nationalization of property and political or economic developments in Canada, the United States, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and other jurisdictions in which Barrick now carries on business or in which Barrick may carry on business in the future; lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, corruption and other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; legal or regulatory developments and changes; the outcome of any litigation, arbitration or other dispute proceeding; the impact of any acquisitions or similar transactions; competition and market risks; the impact of foreign exchange rates; pricing pressures; the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with expectations; risks that exploration data may be incomplete and considerable additional work may be required to complete further evaluation, including but not limited to drilling, engineering and socioeconomic studies and investment; risk of loss due to acts of war, terrorism, sabotage and civil disturbances; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties, or over access to water, power and other required infrastructure; and business continuity and crisis management. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements should therefore be construed in the light of such factors.

Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect our 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. Specific reference is made to the most recent Form 40-F/Annual Information Form on file with the SEC and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities for a more detailed discussion of some of 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.

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 law.

No statement in this fact sheet is intended as a profit forecast, profit 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, as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. For United States reporting purposes, Industry Guide 7 (under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934), as interpreted by the Staff of the SEC, applies different standards in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. [In addition, while the terms "measured," "indicated" and "inferred" mineral resources are required pursuant to National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, the SEC does not recognize such terms. Canadian and JORC (2012) Code standards differ significantly from the requirements of the SEC, and mineral resource information contained herein and in the documents incorporated herein by reference is not comparable to similar information regarding mineral reserves disclosed in accordance with the requirements of the SEC. Investors should understand that "inferred" mineral resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. In addition, investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of any mineral resources constitute or will be converted into reserves. Accordingly, information contained in this fact sheet and in the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of Barrick's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting requirements of United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Third party data

The total cash costs comparison of Barrick to its senior gold peers is based on data obtained from Wood Mackenzie as of 31 August 2018. Wood Mackenzie is an independent third party research and consultancy firm that provides data for, among others, the metals and mining industry. Wood Mackenzie is not affiliated with Barrick.

Where figures for Barrick are compared to its senior gold peers, the data from Wood Mackenzie has been used to ensure consistency in the compared measure across the Barrick and the comparator group. 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 non-GAAP financial performance measures calculated by Barrick or any of the other senior gold peers.

Technical information

The scientific and technical information contained in this factsheet 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 Krcmarov, FAUS/IMM, 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. A Tier One Gold Asset is a mine with a stated life in excess of 10 years with 2017 production of at least 500,000 ounces 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 August 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 should not be considered by investors as an alternative to operating profit, net profit attributable to shareholders, or to other IFRS measures. Wood Mackenzie is an independent third party research and consultancy firm that provides data for, among others, the metals and mining industry. Wood Mackenzie does not have any affiliation to Barrick. See also Endnote #2.
2. "Lowest total cash cost" is based on data from Wood Mackenzie as of 31 August 2018. "Total cash cost" 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. Financial comparisons between the post-merger Barrick and its senior gold peers are made on the basis of the data presented by Wood Mackenzie which may not be calculated in the same manner as Barrick calculates comparable measures. Barrick believes that total cash cost is a useful indicator for investors and management of a mining company's performance as it provides an indication of a company's profitability and efficiency, the trends in cash costs as the company's operations mature, and a benchmark of performance to allow for comparison against other companies. This non-GAAP financial measure should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.
3. Senior gold peers means the following companies: Agnico Eagle Mines Limited, Goldcorp Inc., Newcrest Mining Limited, and Newmont Mining Corporation.
4. "Largest reserves base" is based on data in the publicly filed disclosure of each senior gold peer. In calculating their respective reserves base, senior gold peers may make assumptions different than those made by Barrick.
5. Mineral reserves and mineral resources for Cortez, Goldstrike, Pueblo Viejo, Turquoise Ridge and Goldrush estimated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 as required by Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Complete mineral reserve and mineral resource data for each of these mines and projects can be found on pages 29 to 39 of Barrick's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2017. Mineral reserves and mineral resources for Loulo, Gounkoto and Kibali estimated in accordance with the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results adopted by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee. The Company has reconciled the mineral reserves and mineral resources to Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards as incorporated with 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 G-6 and G-7 (Kibali) and G-18 to G-21 (Loulo and Gounkoto) of Barrick's Management Information Circular in respect of its special meeting of shareholders held on November 5, 2018. In addition, mineral reserve and mineral resource data for Randgold's other mines and projects (pre-merger) can be found on pages 106 and 107 of Randgold's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2017. All mineral reserve and mineral resource figures are at December 31, 2017.
6. Cortez proven reserves of 19.1 million tonnes grading 1.46 g/t, representing 898,000 ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 148.8 million tonnes grading 1.92 g/t, representing 9.2 million ounces of gold. Cortez measured resources of 2.6 million tonnes grading 1.88 g/t, representing 156,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 28.8 million tonnes grading 1.85 g/t, representing 1.7 million ounces of gold.
7. Goldstrike proven reserves of 54.0 million tonnes grading 3.46 g/t, representing 6.0 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 13.8 million tonnes grading 5.44 g/t, representing 2.4 million ounces of gold. Goldstrike measured resources of 3.3 million tonnes grading 5.99 g/t, representing 632,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 6.2 million tonnes grading 4.75 g/t, representing 950,000 ounces of gold.
8. Loulo proven reserves of 12 million tonnes grading 4.18 g/t, representing 1.6 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 24 million tonnes grading 4.67 g/t, representing 3.6 million ounces of gold. Loulo measured resources of 20 million tonnes grading 4.49 g/t, representing 2.9 million ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 33 million tonnes grading 4.73 g/t, representing 5.0 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Loulo are stated on non-attributable 100%-basis, unless otherwise noted.
9. Gounkoto proven reserves of 6.1 million tonnes grading 3.95 g/t, representing 780,000 ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 14 million tonnes grading 4.85 g/t, representing 2.2 million ounces of gold (non-attributable basis). Gounkoto measured resources of 7.1 million tonnes grading 3.75 g/t, representing 860,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 21 million tonnes grading 4.28 g/t, representing 2.9 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Gounkoto are stated on non-attributable 100%-basis, unless otherwise noted.
10. Kibali proven reserves of 19 million tonnes grading 4.07 g/t, representing 2.5 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 47 million tonnes grading 4.10 g/t, representing 6.2 million ounces of gold. Kibali measured resources of 22 million tonnes grading 4.11 g/t, representing 3 million ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 104 million tonnes grading 3.07 g/t, representing 10 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Kibali are stated on non-attributable 100%-basis, unless otherwise noted.
11. Pueblo Viejo proven reserves of 62.1 million tonnes grading 2.67 g/t, representing 5.3 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 19.2 million tonnes grading 3.06 g/t, representing 1.9 million ounces of gold. Pueblo Viejo measured resources of 7.8 million tonnes grading 2.39 g/t, representing 598,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 93.9 million tonnes grading 2.47 g/t, representing 7.5 million ounces of gold. All reserve and resource amounts for Pueblo Viejo are stated on an attributable basis, unless otherwise noted.
12. For additional detail regarding Turquoise Ridge, see the Technical Report on the Turquoise Ridge Mine, State of Nevada, U.S.A., dated March 19, 2018, and filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov on March 23, 2018.
13. Turquoise Ridge proven reserves of 7.1 million tonnes grading 15.56 g/t, representing 3.5 million ounces of gold, and probable reserves of 4.7 million tonnes grading 15.48 g/t, representing 2.3 million ounces of gold. Turquoise Ridge measured resources of 2.9 million tonnes grading 9.03 g/t, representing 855,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources of 2.2 million tonnes grading 9.37 g/t, representing 651,000 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 5.7 million tonnes grading 8.12 g/t, representing 1.5 million ounces of gold. Goldrush measured resources of 140,000 tonnes grading 10.44 g/t, representing 47,000 ounces of gold, and indicated resources 31.4 million tonnes grading 9.27 g/t, representing 9.4 million ounces of gold.