

All Amounts in United States Dollars

By: David Scott
To: Bulyanhulu Mine Tour Presentation
Date: February 9, 2001

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

RESOURCE/RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

As Roy said, the Buly gold reserves now stand at 10 million ounces, based on a gold price of \$300 per ounce. These reserves are contained in 21 million tonnes, and grade 14.69 grams per tonne. Resources comprise another 7 million tonnes, at 21.20 grams per tonne, for 4.56 million ounces.

We're extremely pleased with the growth of reserves on the Property. During 2000, we raised the total from 7.5 million ounces, year-end 1999, to the present 10 million ounces, an addition of 2.5 million ounces. Furthermore, in 2000 we expanded the total resource from 10.4 to 14.6 million ounces. Our experience is that resources convert almost totally into reserves, once detailed drilling is complete.

Let me quickly review for you our estimation process, using Reef 1 as my example. It will also illustrate our process for assigning a mining method to each block.

We considered three methods. Two of them were long hole stopes, measuring 20 to 40 metres in length and from 15 to 18 metres in height. The third method, drift and fill stopes, measured 200 metres in length by 3 to 4 metres vertically. In order to select the most appropriate mining method for each block, we reviewed the horizontal width of the reef and the vein, minimum mining widths, any ground stability concerns, and overall continuity within each mining block.

In general, we selected drift and fill wherever the vein was more than 2 metres wide and the width of the remaining waste contained between the walls of the

reef was more than 50% of the vein material. We imposed one further condition: the thickness of the waste material had to exceed 1.5 metres, to ensure its stability on the walls of the stope.

In all other cases, we chose long hole methods. In stopes where vein width was greater than 2.5 metres, we assigned a mixed sublevel spacing of 15 to 18 metres. Where the width was less than 2.5 metres, we assigned sublevel spacing of 15 metres.

MINING

The Bulyanhulu orebody is accessed from surface by a single ramp and a vertical shaft. As you now know, the orebody is divided into mining panels. They are serviced by three ramps, each providing access to 400 metres of orebody along sublevels. These ramps interconnect along the 120-metre spaced main levels.

Ore production is planned at 75,000 to 90,000 tonnes per month - or, 2500 to 3000 tonnes per day. Over the life of the mine, ore production will be approximately 20% from development, 45% from longhole and 35% from drift and fill. Estimated stoping costs are \$11 per tonne, longhole, and \$25 per tonne, drift and fill, for a weighted average for the reserve of approximately \$18 per tonne. However, we may be able to lower that figure. We were recently successful in mining a longhole stope that is 1.2 metres wide, and we're now investigating ground conditions in the wide argillite areas of the Main Zone to see if we could raise the proportion of longhole stoping. If so, the amount of longhole mining may increase, and the average cost per tonne mined would drop. The Mine will constantly seek ways to optimize and improve stoping efficiencies, particularly in drift and fill.

Our mining fleet will consist of 49 mobile production units and 23 support equipment units. We've selected this equipment for its ability to meet our production targets and mining method parameters.

Development will be fully mechanized, using single and two-boom electric hydraulic jumbos in conjunction with 1.5 m³ to 5.4 m³ scooptrams. Several of these scooptrams are remote equipped for production purposes. Mine crews will handle most maintenance, and Tamrock will supply us with parts on a consignment basis.

PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

The mining rate for Reef 1 is scheduled to average 1,500 tonnes per day in 2001. As Roy said, the rate will ramp up to full production of 2,500 tonnes per day by 2003, with the completion of the shaft and associated infrastructure. During this buildup period, we will supplement mill throughout with material from the stockpile of more than 320,000 tonnes that we've established over the past 16 months. Note the size of that stockpile. Our feasibility had forecast a total of 250,000

tonnes by the end of March. It's already 70,000 tonnes over forecast, because of the higher productivity of the KMCL development crews.

We have conducted detailed rock quality studies in the areas that have been exposed by development thus far. These studies indicate a stable stope size of 30-metre strike length and 40-metre stope height.

Detailed studies of the stope scheduling show that 3,500 tonnes will be produced from a longhole stope panel per month. The drift and fill panels are expected to produce at slightly lower rates than the longhole ones.

A moment ago I reminded you that we expect to reach our full production rate of 2,500 tonnes per day by 2003. This is two years earlier than originally anticipated. The reason is the extraordinary success of our development program to date. It has exceeded our greatest expectations. This has provided us with additional working headings for stoping, and allowed us to accelerate the planned ramp-up process. The higher rate of development will also improve the Mine's flexibility, for both production and the cycling of stopes.

The Mine's production will be achieved through the extensive strike length of the Bulyanhulu Main Zone, which is over 1 kilometre long. The flexibility provided by the three ramp accesses; the large number of independent stoping areas; the extensive pre-development of the ore drifts; and the efficiency of pastefill will all contribute to the rapid production rate buildup we have forecasted.

To handle our increased reserves, we have already begun to increase the hoisting capacity of our rock winder, with the purchase of an additional \$2-million motor drive. Hoisting speed will rise by 45%, and hoisting capacity from shaft bottom will increase from 4,000 tonnes per day to 5,000 tonnes per day. At steady state, the ore to waste hoisting ratio is 2.5:1.

Paste fill has been chosen for Bulyanhulu because it is the cost-effective way to permit the rapid cycling of the stopes. The paste fill will be generated in a paste fill plant on surface with a capacity of 240 tonnes per hour, which exceeds our current requirements at a mining rate of 2,500 tonnes per day.

The plant is a batch plant with PLC controlled pre-mixing of the various materials allowing for optimal quality control of each batch mix. The current plan calls for paste fill with a cement content ranging from 2% to 7%. Note that the cement content varies with the strength required and the ratio of plant tailings and minus 12.5mm waste rock aggregate. The final paste mix, however, will be fine-tuned as we gain experience once the plant is operational.

Paste will be transported underground in dedicated drill holes from surface, and then through

underground piping to the work site. Experienced operators will discharge the paste directly from the pipe system into the stopes. Each longhole stope will be filled once the ore has been mucked, and each drift and fill cut will be filled once the advance reaches the panel limit.

GROUND CONDITIONS, GRADE AND WIDTH

Ground conditions are evaluated while development of the waste and ore drifts are being mined. Conditions are excellent overall, though poor ground conditions do exist locally in the ore and hanging wall in the upper sublevels where weathering is extensive. This zone affects 3% of the ore reserves. However, we have already carried out some stoping under both sets of ground conditions, and results are in line with our original forecasts.

The planned grade of ore to the mill is forecast at approximately 14.5 grams per tonne for the life of the mine. Early indications from longhole stoping suggest that dilution will be lower than forecast in the feasibility study. Recent long hole stope dilution has been about 30%. The anticipated dilution for these areas of longhole stopes of mixed 15-metre and 18-metre sub-level intervals was 43%. Although we have no experience as yet of dilution levels in drift and fill areas, we are optimistic, and encouraged in our optimism by our findings in the longhole stopes. Stopping parameters will be optimized as we gain experience with rock quality under stopping conditions, and with stopping parameters such as burden, hole spacing, hole position relative to contacts, powder factor and hole diameter.

The ore width varies on strike and dip between less than 0.5 metres to 6.0 metres. To date the widths encountered in development are, on average, in line with the widths predicted from our modeling. Longhole stoping is planned at a minimum width of 2.1 metres. We are currently testing that minimum width in order to minimize the planned dilution. Any reduction in dilution width would increase ore grade without affecting the ounces of gold recovered through mining. The planned minimum width for drift and fill stoping is 2.7 metres, but this is likely to be improved to 2.5 metres, with a similar positive effect on ore grade.

Ore reserve evaluation has been improved by delineation drilling and ore drift development and sampling. In the development to date, the diluted grades have compared remarkably well with the model grade based on surface drilling results. The surface drilling model excluded some apparently sub-economic zones from the resource. These were the zones where drillholes with below cutoff grades intersected the Reef 1 plane. However, as underground development exposes them, we are finding that the grades to date are still economic (although below average), ranging between 7 and 10 grams per tonne. These findings have contributed to a slightly lower than planned grade being achieved in development so far, but they have also increased the tonnes and ounces in reserve in the area of development. This indicates good potential for some increase in total tonnes and ounces.

MINING COSTS

Average mining costs over the life of mine are projected at approximately \$25 per tonne mined.

PERFORMANCE TO DATE

Our original target was 11,200 metres, and frankly, we thought that was very aggressive. In fact, we have achieved 15,660 metres - a 40% increase. This was achieved because of the performance of the KMCL training crews as well as the contractor achieving a better than expected development rate.

We have already identified a number of ways to reduce the mine's overall cost. The number of contractor development crews will be reduced as the number of KMCL crews increases and their members are trained to the skill level needed to maintain our current development rates. The ratio of KMCL expatriates will also be reduced, through effective training of national operators. We are also addressing mining methods. The Main Level spacing will be increased below the 4580 level, from 120 metres to 150 metres, which will effectively reduce the amount of waste development required to develop and access the ore.

TRAINING AND STAFFING

The Mine's performance to date can be attributed to the smooth build-up of manpower - and effective training programs for that manpower.

Bulyanhulu now has in place the core of the expatriate personnel required for 2001 - and it's a fine, multicultural team, as Tony Meade will describe a little later. Expatriates currently make up 28% of the mining department personnel. That will drop to 10% by 2006 and to only 5% by 2008. We therefore select expatriate staff members for their ability to teach and train, as well as for their experience in similar operations.

The expatriates must serve as trainers to our Tanzanian employees, who do not come to us with the necessary training and experience. However, we are finding that these employees are highly motivated, keen to learn, and prepared to work hard.

We offer them thorough training courses, run by trainers with extensive African experience. Given the high demand for a job at Bulyanhulu, we are able to choose only the very best.

To date, the training department has completed more than a thousand interviews for the mining department, submitted 750 of those interviewees to a battery of aptitude tests, and chosen 231 for training. One hundred of that number have already completed their course, and are now trained equipment operators.

A trainee in the mining department initially works under the direct control of an expatriate, who demonstrates the job to him. The new Tanzanian miners have proved to be good operators, capable of initiative and keen to learn additional skills - something that we encourage. We're very pleased with results to date. For example, after just five months of training we already have one full development team being supervised by a shift boss, because they no longer need the presence of an expatriate miner.

Over the last 16 months, all our development crews have reached or exceeded the forecast development rates, in just one-third of the predicted time period. The success of our Tanzanian miners has been a big factor in that outstanding performance record.

Ladies and gentlemen, after mining comes processing. Andrew?

Certain statements included herein, including those regarding, production, costs and grades constitute "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Barrick or of the gold mining industry to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to the risks involved in the mining and exploration business. These factors are discussed in greater detail in Barrick's most recent Annual Information Form and Management's Discussion and Analysis on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities.