

PRECIOUS METALS SUMMIT COLORADO

NOVAGOLD



SOLID.
SECURE.
GOLDEN.

September 2013

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation includes certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements relating to Donlin Gold’s future operating or financial performance, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “plans”, “expects”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “potential”, “possible” and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results “will”, “may”, “could”, or “should” occur or be achieved. These forward-looking statements are set forth in the slides pertaining to the implementation of the Donlin Gold second updated Feasibility Study and pertaining to the implementation of the Galore Creek Pre-Feasibility Study and may include statements regarding perceived merit of properties; exploration results and budgets; mineral reserves and resource estimates; work programs; capital expenditures; timelines; strategic plans; completion of transactions; market price of precious base metals; or other statements that are not statements of fact. Forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include the uncertainties involving the need for additional financing to explore and develop properties and availability of financing in the debt and capital markets; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and geological tests and the estimation of reserves and resources; the need for continued cooperation between NOVAGOLD and Barrick Gold in the exploration and development of the Donlin Gold property; the need for continued cooperation between NOVAGOLD and Teck Resources Ltd. in the exploration and development of the Galore Creek property; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the development and operation of properties; the need to obtain permits and governmental approvals; risks of construction and mining projects such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, bad weather, non-compliance with environmental and permit requirements, unanticipated variation in geological structures, ore grades or recovery rates; unexpected cost increases; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; and other risk and uncertainties disclosed in reports and documents filed by NOVAGOLD with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. The forward-looking statements made herein reflect our beliefs, opinions and projections on the date the statements are made. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update the forward-looking statements of beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change.

REGARDING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates included in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (“NI 43-101”) and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (“CIM Definition Standards”). Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and reserve and resource information in this presentation may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term “resource” does not equate to the term “reserves”. Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a “reserve” unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC’s disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning “measured mineral resources”, “indicated mineral resources” or “inferred mineral resources” or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in mineral deposits that do not constitute “reserves” by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. U.S. investors should also understand that “inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimated “inferred mineral resources” may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an “inferred mineral resource” exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable to information made public by companies that report in accordance with United States standards.

THE NOVAGOLD OPPORTUNITY

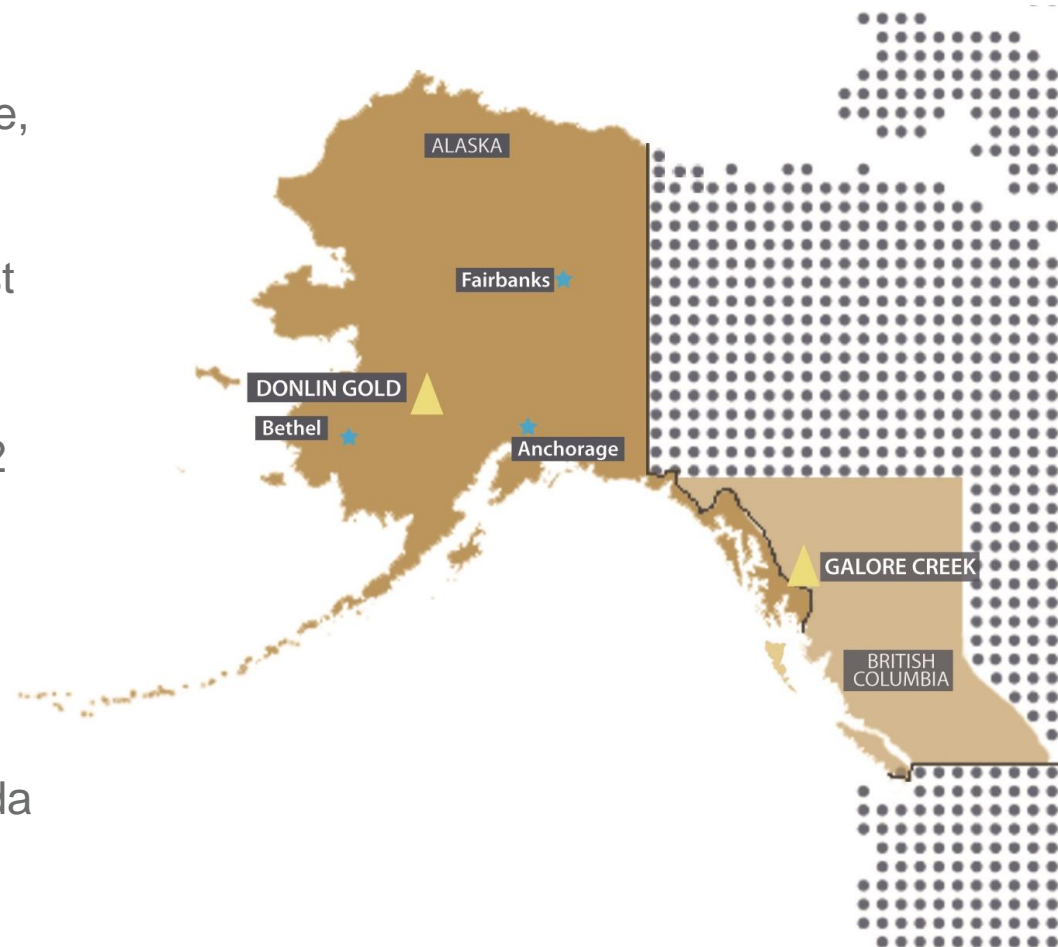
Tier 1 Projects – Exceptional in Scale, Quality and Jurisdictional Safety

Donlin Gold

- ▶ In terms of combined size, grade, exploration potential, production profile and jurisdictional safety, Donlin Gold is arguably the most important undeveloped gold project in the world
- ▶ Permitting commenced in Q3/12

Galore Creek

- ▶ If placed into production, as per the latest pre-feasibility study, would be the largest and lowest cash cost copper mine in Canada
- ▶ Pursuing divestiture to fund development of Donlin Gold



THE NOVAGOLD OPPORTUNITY

Institutional Quality Investment

Solid.

- ▶ Significant High Grade Reserves
- ▶ Excellent Exploration Potential
- ▶ Experienced Management Team

Secure.

- ▶ Healthy Balance Sheet
- ▶ Jurisdictional Safety

Golden.

- ▶ Committed to Shareholder Value
- ▶ Superior Leverage to Gold

80% Institutional Ownership

Top Shareholders ¹

Electrum Strategic Holdings, L.L.C

Paulson & Co. Inc.

The Baupost Group, L.L.C.

Tocqueville Asset Management LP







MAK Capital One, LLC

1) Shareholder positions are based on the latest 13-F filings

ENHANCED UPSIDE POTENTIAL

Significant Progress Has Been Made to De-risk the Company

In less than two years, NOVAGOLD...

-  Filed Galore Creek pre-feasibility study
-  Filed Donlin Gold updated feasibility study & initiated permitting
-  Completed bought-deal financing US\$318M (net)
-  Completed company reorganization with NovaCopper spinoff and divestiture of non core assets
-  Built a management team with expertise in permitting, developing and operating large-scale projects
-  Completed 27,873 meter drilling program and discovered the new Legacy Zone at Galore Creek

2013 GOALS AND MILESTONES

Focused on Advancing Our Projects On Time and On Budget

Q1/13

Received \$54.0 M proceeds from in the money warrants



Q1/13

Galore Creek exploration drill results



Q1/13

Appointed Richard Williams VP Engineering & Development strengthening technical expertise



Q2/13

Completed public scoping for Donlin Gold EIS



Q2/13

Reduced convertible debt by \$72.8M¹



Q3/13

Galore Creek resource update

Q4/13

Donlin Gold permitting update

Q4/13

Donlin Gold cost reduction opportunities update

1) Outstanding Convertible Notes mature on May 1, 2015. The holders of the Notes had the right to require the Company to repurchase all or part of their Notes on May 1, 2013 ("put option")

THE RIGHT PROJECT – DONLIN GOLD

Arguably the World's Most Significant Gold Project

1

SIZE

Largest gold project in development

2

GRADE

Among the highest grade large-scale open-pit deposits

3

PRODUCTION PROFILE

Poised to be world's largest gold producer, one of only six >1Moz/year

4

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Excellent expansion potential along strike & at depth

5

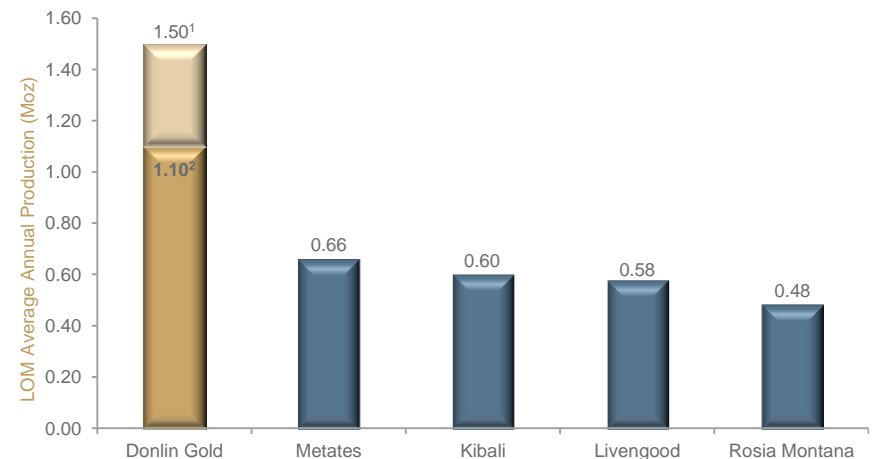
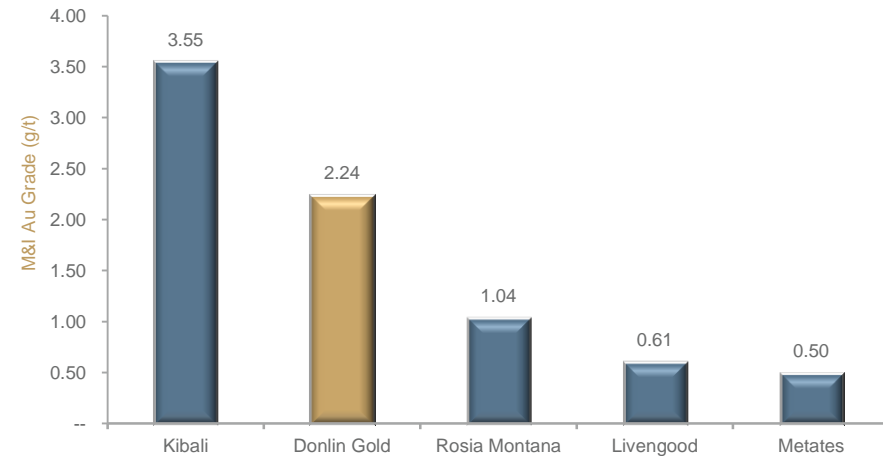
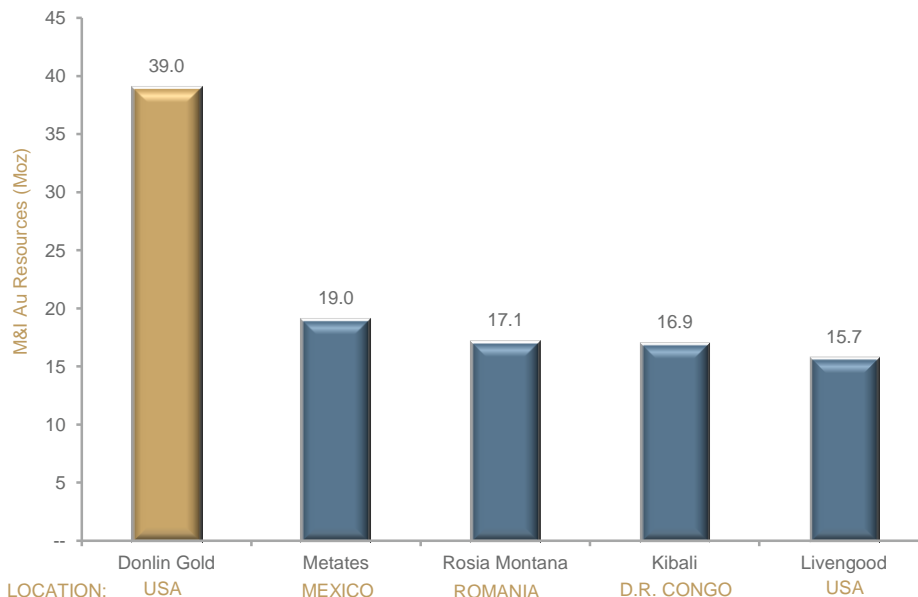
JURISDICTIONAL SAFETY

Safe: In Alaska, 2nd largest gold producing state in U.S.

DONLIN GOLD: THE LARGEST DEVELOPMENT-STAGE GOLD DEPOSIT

World's Five Biggest and Advanced Undeveloped Gold Deposits

- Donlin Gold has the **largest resource** of its peer group and it's located in North America
- It is among the **highest-grade** deposits in the world, the top for an open-pit deposit
- Anticipated to be the **leading gold producer** by a wide margin

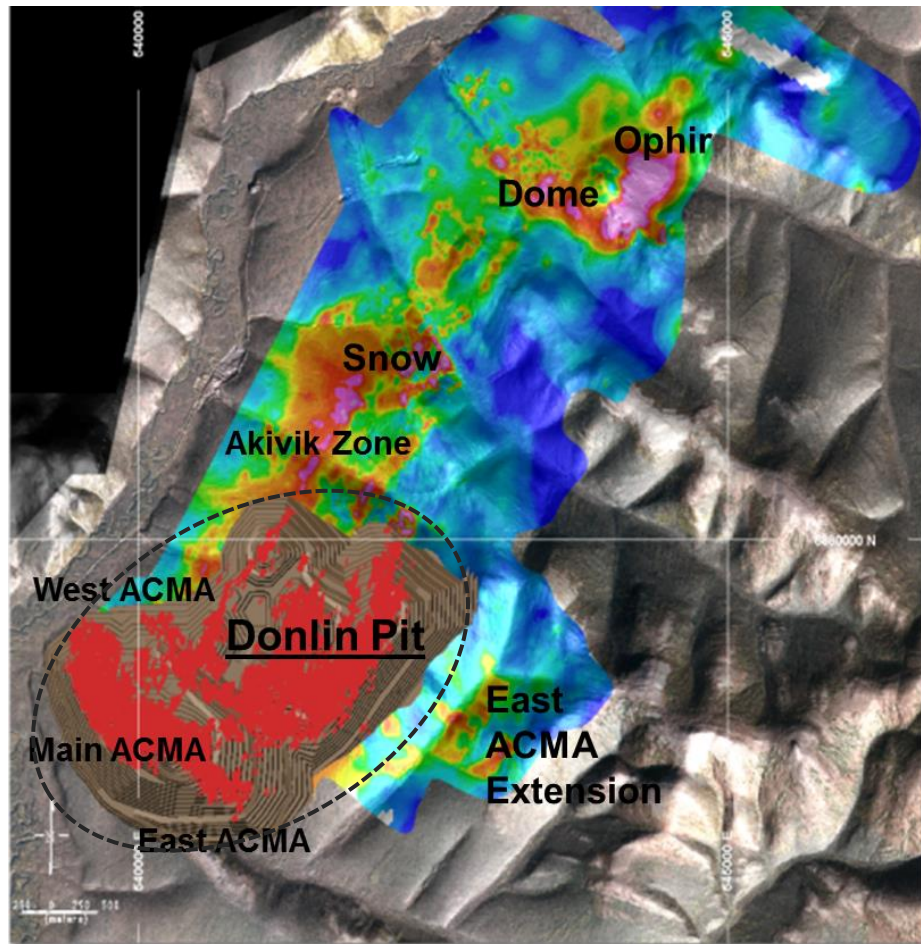


Notes:

- Donlin Gold data as per Donlin Creek Gold Project Alaska, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Second "Updated Feasibility Study", effective November 18, 2011, as amended January 20, 2012 (the "updated feasibility study"). Measured and Indicated resources are inclusive of Proven and Probable reserves. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.
- Peer group data as per latest company documents, public filings and websites. Comparison group based on large, open-pit, gold-focused development projects with Resources over 10 million ounces of gold. The Kibali project has both open-pit and underground portions included in the comparison.
- 1) Projected annual gold production during first five full years of mine life.
- 2) Projected annual gold production during full life of mine.

DONLIN GOLD: SUBSTANTIAL EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Multiple Drill Prospects and Targets Exist Along 8km Trend

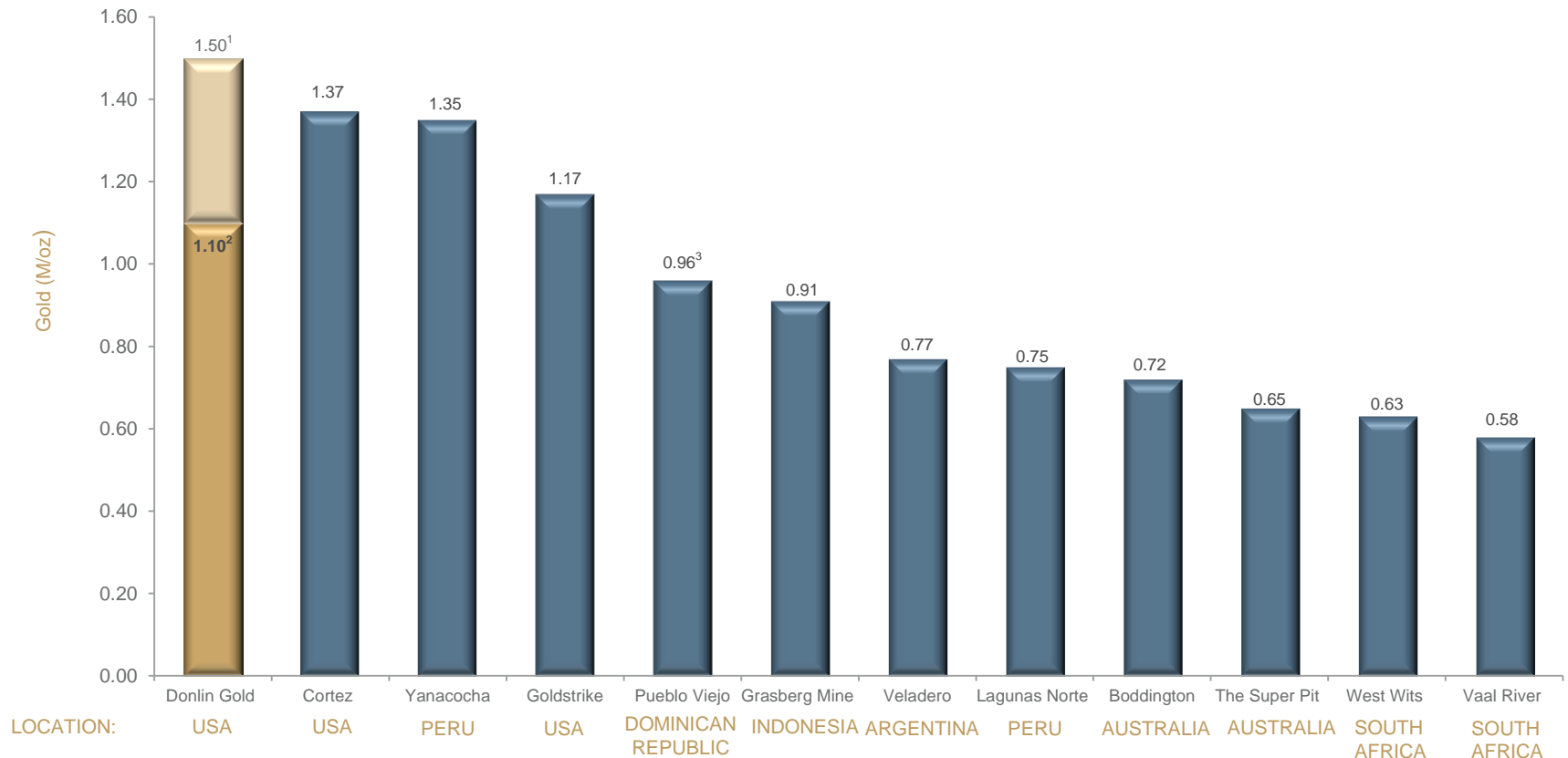


- ▶ All current reserves and resources are contained in the Donlin Gold pit
 - 39Moz M&I resources inclusive of 34Moz P&P reserves
- ▶ Future mine situated in 3km segment of 8km mineralized trend
- ▶ Over the last six years, the mineral endowment has more than doubled
- ▶ Located largely on private land, designated for mining
- ▶ Gold-bearing drill holes along the 8km trend
- ▶ Exploration upside:
 - In-pit resource conversion
 - In-pit/deep-pit exploration
 - Near-pit targets (East ACMA, Akivik Zone and Snow)
 - Area resource potential

See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.

DONLIN GOLD: POISED TO BE WORLD'S BIGGEST GOLD MINE

Expected Production Rivals 11 Largest Existing Gold Mines



Notes: 2012 production figures based on public filings and websites

1) Projected annual gold production during first five full years of mine life as per the updated feasibility study.

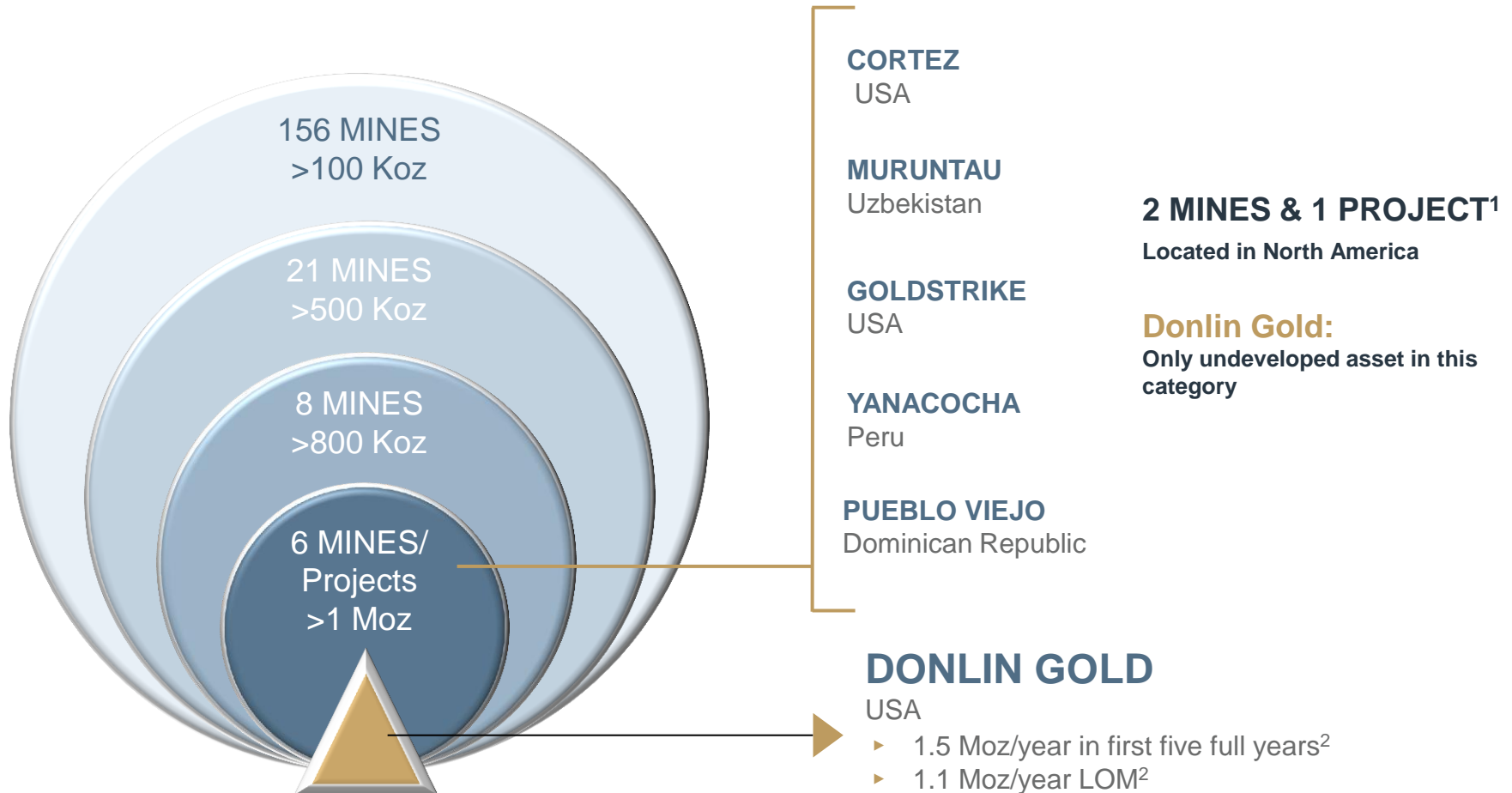
2) Projected annual gold production during full life of mine as per the updated feasibility study.

3) Projected 2013 gold production disclosed in Barrick Gold's press release dated 02/14/13.

See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.

MINES THE SIZE OF DONLIN GOLD ARE SCARCE

Only Six Projects in the World are Slated to Produce >1Moz/year



Source: RBC

1) Based on 2012 actual production where available, excludes Newmont's Nevada operations that consist of multiple mines. Analysis includes life of mine data for Donlin Gold

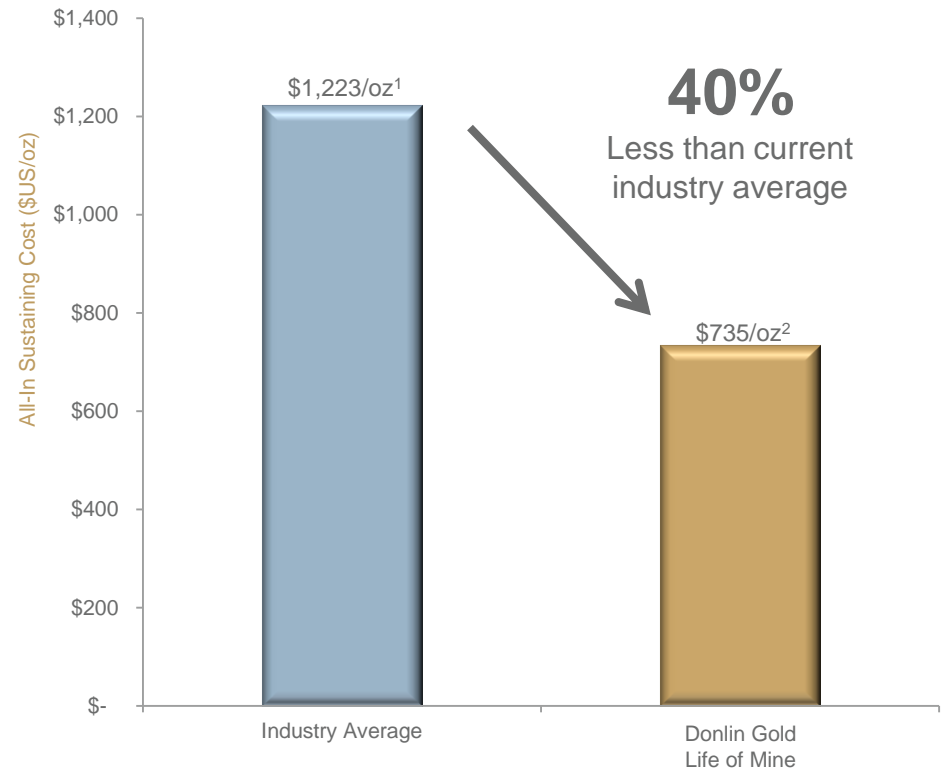
2) If put into production as contemplated by the updated feasibility study

DONLIN GOLD

Low Cost Profile in a Climate of Declining Grades and Escalating Costs

What does gold production cost?

- ▶ Global gold industry experienced substantial cost escalation and a decrease in grade over the last decade due to...
 - ▶ Operations mining significantly above reserve grade
 - ▶ Inflationary pressures
- ▶ Donlin Gold's low cost profile...
 - ▶ Contributes to meaningful cash flow generation over the 27-year mine life
 - ▶ Accelerates payback period

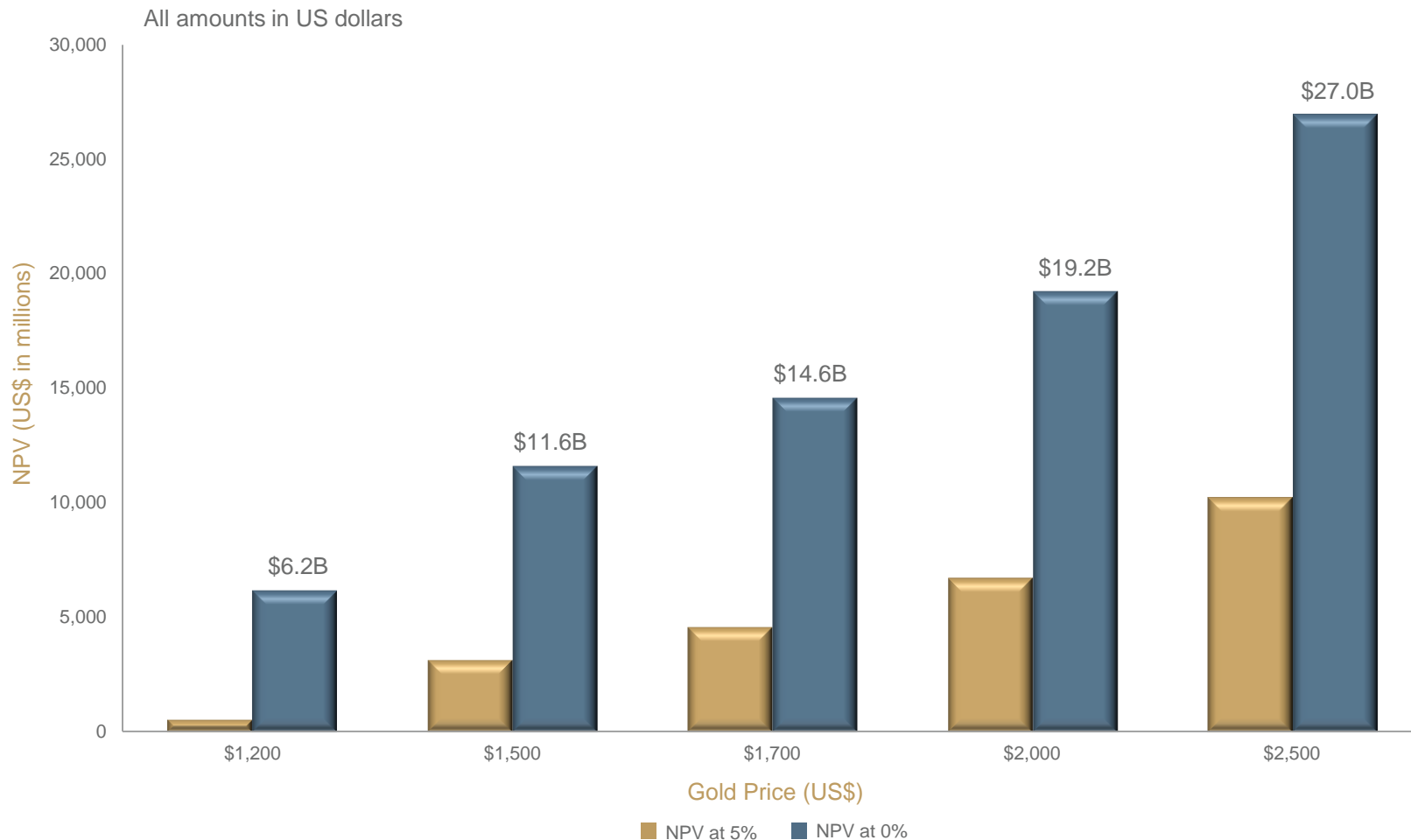


Notes:

- Donlin Gold estimates as per the most recent updated feasibility study, please see slide 33 of the appendix.
- Q2-2013 industry average total cash cost and all-in sustaining cost as per National Bank Financial report published on 08/03/13, based on 67 companies representing ~44% of worldwide quarterly gold production.
- 1) Industry average AISC include Total cash costs, depreciation expenses, exploration expenses, corporate G&A, and cash taxes paid reported during the quarter.
- 2) Donlin Gold AISC include Total cash costs, sustaining capex, stripping capex (IFRS), corporate G&A, reclamation, and community development (IFRS).

DONLIN GOLD HAS EXCEPTIONAL LEVERAGE TO GOLD

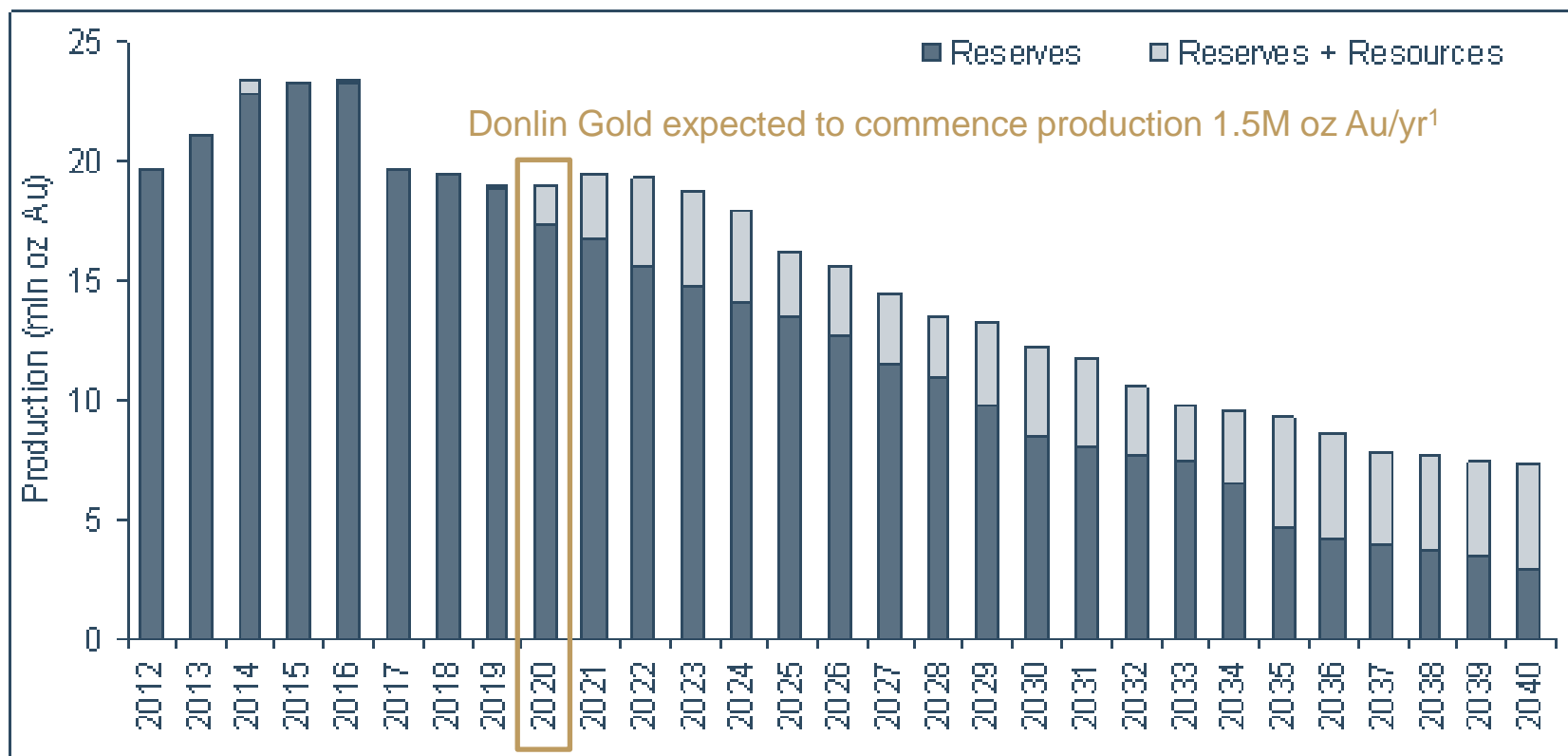
NPV Increases ~20x with ~2x Increase in Gold Price



Notes: updated feasibility study. All dollar figures are in USD and reflect after-tax net present value (at a 0% and 5% discount rates) of the Donlin Gold project as of 1/1/2014. At a 5% discount rate, the net present value is: \$547 m @ \$1,200 gold; \$3,147m @ \$1,500 gold; \$4,581 m @ \$1,700 gold; \$6,722 m @ \$2,000 gold; and \$10,243 m @ \$2,500 gold. Project development costs prior to 1/1/2014 are treated as sunk costs. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.

THE PRODUCTION CLIFF – AN INEVITABLE PHENOMENON

Donlin Gold Project to Come into Play at a Key Time for the Industry



- ▶ 2017 onward, material declines in gold production across the industry
- ▶ Project queue & discovery frequency inadequate to replace production, creating a supply-demand disequilibrium in gold

Notes: National Bank Financial – *The Gold Production Cliff; Industry Congestion Part 3*, January 31, 2013.

Based on Company Reports, NBF Estimates

1) Projected annual gold production during first five full years of mine life as per the updated feasibility study

COMPELLING OPPORTUNITY

Against a Backdrop of Industry-Wide Reductions

- ▶ Improved access to mining talent
 - ▶ First world top tier operation
 - ▶ United States versus risky locations
- ▶ Mining equipment in today's market
 - ▶ Readily available
 - ▶ Greater flexibility to negotiate lease agreements
- ▶ Capital cost estimate - \$3.34 billion (NG's 50% interest)
 - ▶ Commodity prices have stabilized which should present cost saving opportunities
 - ▶ Plan to revisit capital cost estimate as we get closer to the completion of permitting
 - ▶ Evaluating third-party opportunities to develop and operate infrastructure such as the gas pipeline, oxygen plant and port facilities

DONLIN GOLD

Well Positioned to Share Upfront Costs with Third Parties

| Areas | US\$M ¹ | Opportunities ¹ |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Mining | 345 | → Leasing equipment ~\$170M |
| Site preparation/roads | 236 | |
| Process facilities | 1,326 | → Oxygen plant could be built by third party ~\$130M |
| Tailings | 120 | |
| Utilities | 1,302 | → Gas pipeline could be built by third party \$834M |
| Ancillary buildings | 304 | |
| Off-site facilities | 243 | |
| Total Direct Costs | 3,876 | |
| Owners' cost | 414 | |
| Indirect Costs | 1,405 | |
| Contingency | 984 | → Healthy Contingency |
| Total Owner's & Indirect Costs, and Contingency | 2,803 | |
| Total Project Cost | 6,679 | → >\$1B potential capital reductions |



1) Represents 100% of project's capital expenditures

DONLIN GOLD: STANDARD TECHNOLOGY

Well Established Mining and Mineral Processing Methodology

| | Donlin Gold | Pueblo Viejo | Detour Lake |
|---|---|---|--|
| Capital Expenditures | US\$6.7B ¹ | ~US\$4.0B ² | C\$1.5B ⁴ |
| Location | Alaska, US | Sanchez Ramirez, Dominican Republic | Ontario, Canada |
| Mining Method | Open Pit | Open Pit | Open Pit |
| Project Status | Permitting | Commercial Operation | Start Up |
| Total M&I Resources (inclusive of reserves) | 39.0 Moz | 36.3 Moz | 23.3 Moz |
| Nameplate Design Throughput (tpd) | 53,500 | 24,000 | 61,000 |
| M&I Grade (g/t) | 2.24 | 2.41 | 1.07 |
| Recovery (%) | 89.8 | 92 | 91 |
| Strip Ratio | 5.5 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Expected Average Annual Production (oz) | 1,500,000 ³ | 1,042,000 – 1,125,000 ³ | ~650,000 |
| Processing Method | Flotation/Autoclaving/Leaching | Autoclave/Leaching/Ag/Cu Recovery | Gravity Concentration/High-Intensity Leaching Ball Mill Underflow & Gravity Tails Leaching |
| Number of Autoclaves | 2 medium | 4 large | N/A |
| Key Infrastructure | Natural gas pipeline/Power plant Oxygen plant | Power plant and Transmission Line/ Oxygen plant/Lime Kilns/Limestone Grinding | 180 km 230kV Transmission Line |
| Mine Life | 27 years | 25 years | 22 years |

Notes: updated feasibility study, company documents, public filings and websites. Measured and indicated resources are inclusive of Proven and Probable reserves. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.

1) Capital expenditure shown on a 100% project basis.

2) Capital expenditure of US\$3.7B disclosed in Barrick Gold's press release dated 01/15/13, plus a net incremental cost of approximately US\$300M for the power plant.

3) Production expected for first full five years of operation.

4) Revised at end of 3Q 2012, as per press release dated 11/8/12.

LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION

Majority of precious metals focused funds saying location could be a deal breaker¹

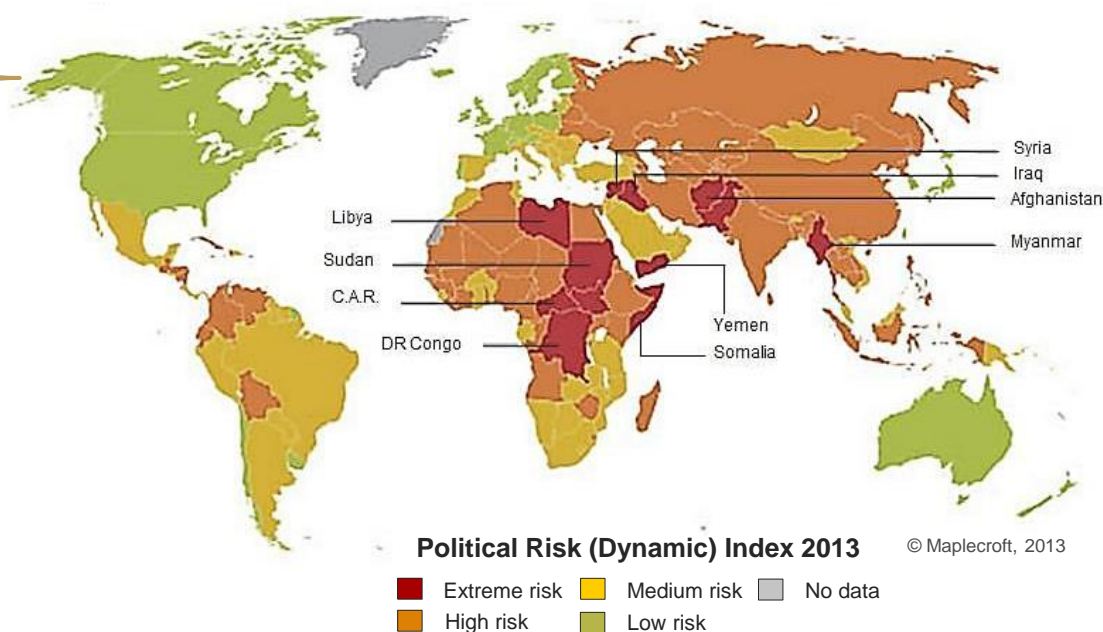
Jurisdictional safety becoming the
“existential” investment criterion

Where in the world are you?



Donlin Gold located in Alaska, one of the safest jurisdictions in the world with history of successful mining development

- ▶ Well-defined permitting process
- ▶ Strong commitment to responsible mining



1) North America Equity Research, John Bridges, JP Morgan Chase & Co, 7/16/13

THE RIGHT LOCATION – ALASKA

Right Project, Location & Stakeholders



- ▶ Alaska is the second largest U.S. gold-producing State
- ▶ Four gold, as well as a number of coal and base metals mining operations
- ▶ Natural resource projects integral to the State's economy
- ▶ Donlin Gold has no proximity to major population areas; located on private land designated for mining
- ▶ Strong and time-tested community support

THE RIGHT STAKEHOLDERS

Jurisdictional Safety is More Than Geographic Location

Committed Stakeholders

- ▶ Calista Corporation
- ▶ The Kuskokwim Corporation

“Calista would like to take this opportunity to assert and inform the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the public of its legislated mandate under ANCSA and its proper status as Project Proponent. Calista and TKC are not only stakeholders, but are the legislatively mandated landowners charged with the responsibility of seeing the project to fruition in an environmentally responsible manner.”

– June MacAtee, Calista Corporation VP



PERMITTING IN THE U.S.

Large Projects Have Been Successfully Permitted

| Project Name | Location | Metal | Time | Description |
|-------------------|----------|------------|----------|--|
| Red Dog Mine | Alaska | Lead/zinc | ~2 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion EIS completed in 2009 Development started on schedule in 2010 |
| Fort Knox | Alaska | Gold | ~3 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion – new heap leach facility Permitting completed in 2007 |
| Pogo | Alaska | Gold | ~3 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New mine Permitting completed in 2004 Operations began in 2006 |
| Rochester Mine | Nevada | Silver | ~1 year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion – new heap leach & mine reopening EA/permitting completed in 2011 |
| Cortez Gold | Nevada | Gold | ~3 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major pit expansion EIS/permitting completed in 2008/2009 |
| Goldstrike | Nevada | Gold | ~2 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major pit expansion Waste rock and tailings facilities ROD approving the project was in 2009 |
| Hycroft Gold | Nevada | Gold | ~2 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reactivation EIS/permitting completed in 2012 |
| Climax Molybdenum | Colorado | Molybdenum | ~5 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-opening State permitting completed in 2012 New production began in 2012 |

DONLIN GOLD PERMITTING PROCESS

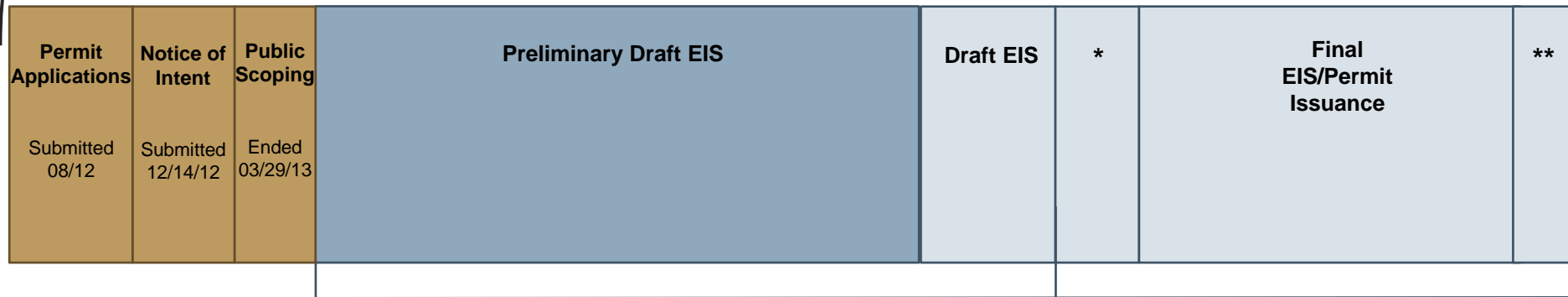
Regulatory Process Currently Focused on Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”)

Current Status

Permitting Process ~ 4 years

August 2012

2016



- Scoping summary document
- Development of alternatives
- Prepare preliminary DEIS
- Agency Review
- Prepare DEIS

*** Public Comment Period**

**** Record of Decision**

- DEIS Comments
- Summary/Responses
- Agency Review of Comment
- Prepare Preliminary FEIS
- Agency Review
- Prepare FEIS
- Record of Decision subject to 30-day appeal period

DONLIN GOLD PUBLIC SCOPING PERIOD

Communication on all Levels is a Core Value

- ▶ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the “Corps”) EIS website:
www.donlingoldeis.com
- ▶ Donlin Gold public scoping period (Dec. 14/12 - March 29/13)
 - ▶ 2nd phase of the EIS process to help define the scope of the EIS analysis
 - ▶ 14 public meetings in villages/communities in Western Alaska and Anchorage
 - ▶ Very well attended with knowledgeable audience and overall positive feedback
 - ▶ The Corps received constructive comments that will be used in developing a robust EIS
 - ▶ Top public comment areas – subsistence, socioeconomics, water, air, barging, reclamation, health, hazardous materials

CURRENT WORK

Proceeding on Schedule as per EIS Timeline

- ▶ Maintaining strong working relationships with the agencies and providing input throughout the permitting process
- ▶ Baseline Data Review – ongoing
 - ▶ EIS contractor completed data adequacy review and agency coordination
 - ▶ Follow-up technical workshops highlighting core components of baseline environmental and social studies
 - ▶ Supplemental field studies completed by end of summer 2013
- ▶ EIS Alternatives Development – ongoing
 - ▶ Reasonable range of alternatives considered to address key issues (ie: power – gas pipeline vs. diesel)
 - ▶ Must be feasible, practicable, and permittable
- ▶ PDEIS Preparation – underway
 - ▶ Initial draft chapters in review

GALORE CREEK

Projected to be Largest Copper Mine in a Mining-Friendly Jurisdiction, Canada

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Location | BC, Canada | | |
| Mining Method | Open Pit | | |
| Owners | 50/50 (NG/TCK) | | |
| M&I Resources ^{1, 2} | Copper | 8.9 Blb | 0.5% |
| | Gold | 8.0 Moz | 0.3 g/t |
| | Silver | 136 Moz | 5.2 g/t |

- Once in production, as envisioned by the pre-feasibility study, Galore Creek is expected to be the largest and lowest cash cost copper mine in Canada

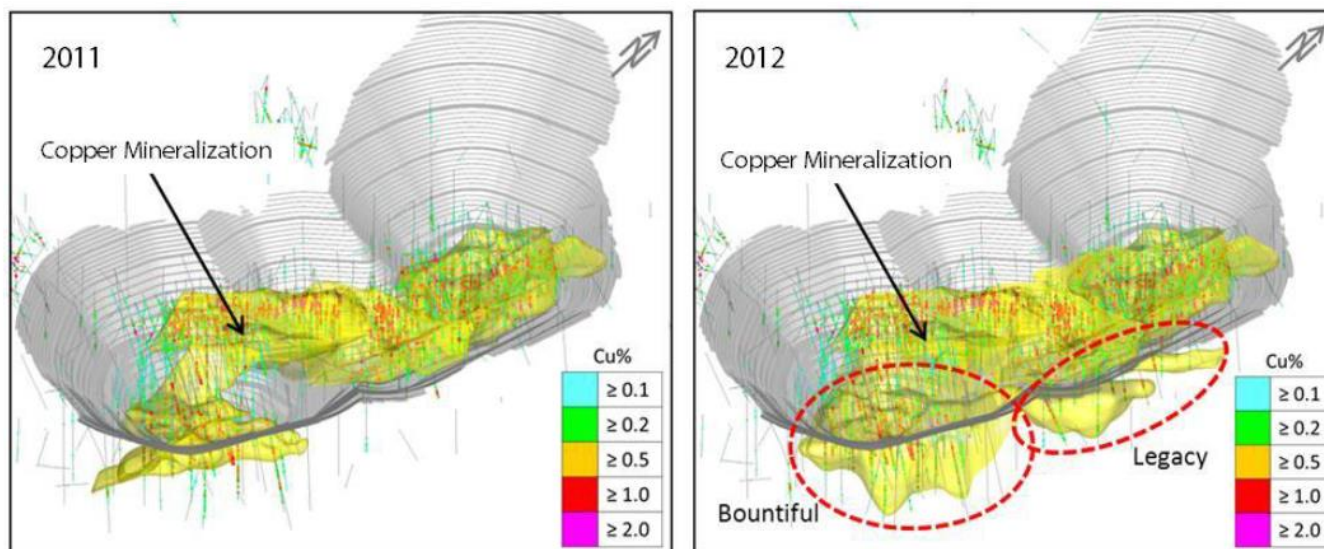


1) See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.
 2) M&I: Measured and Indicated resources inclusive of Proven and Probable reserves

GALORE CREEK

2013 Drilling Program Focused on Defining the new Legacy Zone

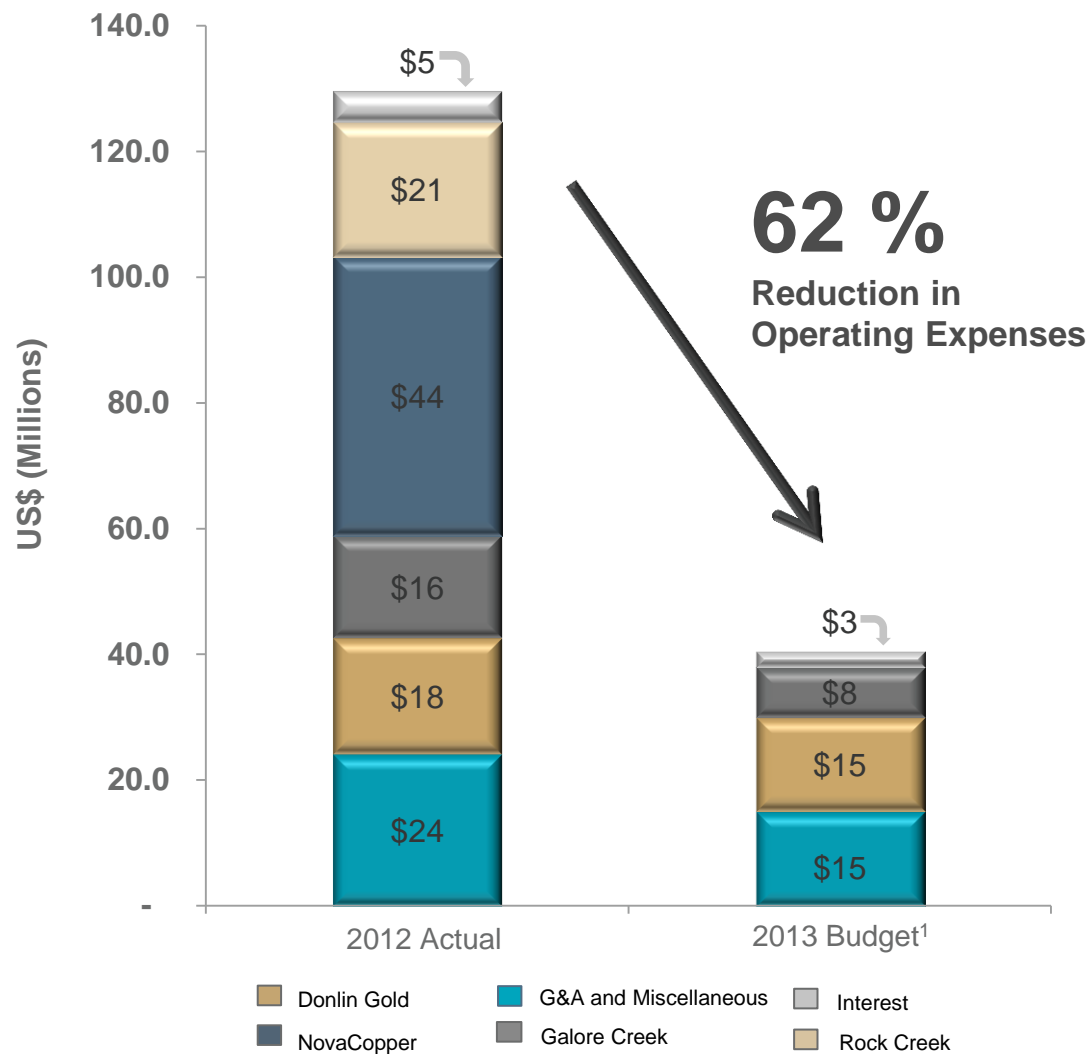
- ▶ Completed 10,000 meters of delineation drilling to define the extent of the Legacy mineralization and assess its impact on future mine design
- ▶ This year's program is a follow up on the success of the 2012 drill results which reported significant intercepts, including 86 meters grading 1.31%Cu and 0.46 g/t Au
 - ▶ Led to the discovery of the new Legacy zone, a 700-meter long mineralized zone, adjacent to the Central Pit and currently open in several directions
- ▶ **2013 program aims to improve the overall economics of this project**



1) Source: NOVAGOLD press release, NOVAGOLD Reports Discovery of 700 Meter Legacy Zone at Galore Creek Mineralization is Extended Substantially beyond the Pit Limits, dated 25/2/13.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS HAVE DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY

Clear Focus Begins with Strong Funding to Execute on All Fronts



Market Cap²
US\$868M

Cash Position³
US\$215M

Outstanding Debt⁴
US\$22.2M

- 1) 2013 anticipated budget expenditure disclosed on February 12, 2013
- 2) Market Capitalization as of August 30, 2013.
Share structure as of May 31, 2013:
 - Shares issued & outstanding: 316.6M
 - Options: 16.3M
 - Fully diluted: 332.9M (excludes convertible notes)
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents as of May 31, 2013
- 4) The Notes mature on May 1, 2015. Interest on the remaining Notes will amount to \$1,219,845 per year for the next two years.

WHY NOVAGOLD? WHY NOW?

NOVAGOLD Well Positioned to Deliver on All Corporate Objectives

Top Tier Assets

Located in safest mining jurisdictions in the world.

Superior Leverage to Gold

Offers great leverage in a secular bull market in gold.

Committed Stakeholders

Broad community support. Native corporations and First Nations are important stakeholders in our projects.

Simplified Corporate Structure

Near-ground-level entry into a growth-oriented pure gold play poised to deliver superior returns for decades to come.

Strong Cash Balance

Sufficient funds to take Donlin Gold through permitting and satisfy corporate needs.

APPENDIX



PROJECT OVERVIEW

Advancing Donlin Gold Up the Value Chain

- ▶ Donlin Gold LLC is the operating company
- ▶ 50/50 ownership by NOVAGOLD and Barrick Gold
- ▶ Board of Directors has two representatives from each company
 - > Chairman rotates every year
 - > Each company has the right to appoint the Donlin Gold General Manager every two years
- ▶ Operates under agreements with Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) landowners
- ▶ Calista Corporation (Subsurface minerals and surface lease)
- ▶ The Kuskokwim Corporation (Surface use agreement)
- ▶ Project office in Anchorage
 - > 37 full-time employees and 9 contractors
- ▶ Strong track record for local hiring

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Donlin Gold Slated to be a State-of-the-Art Significant Mine

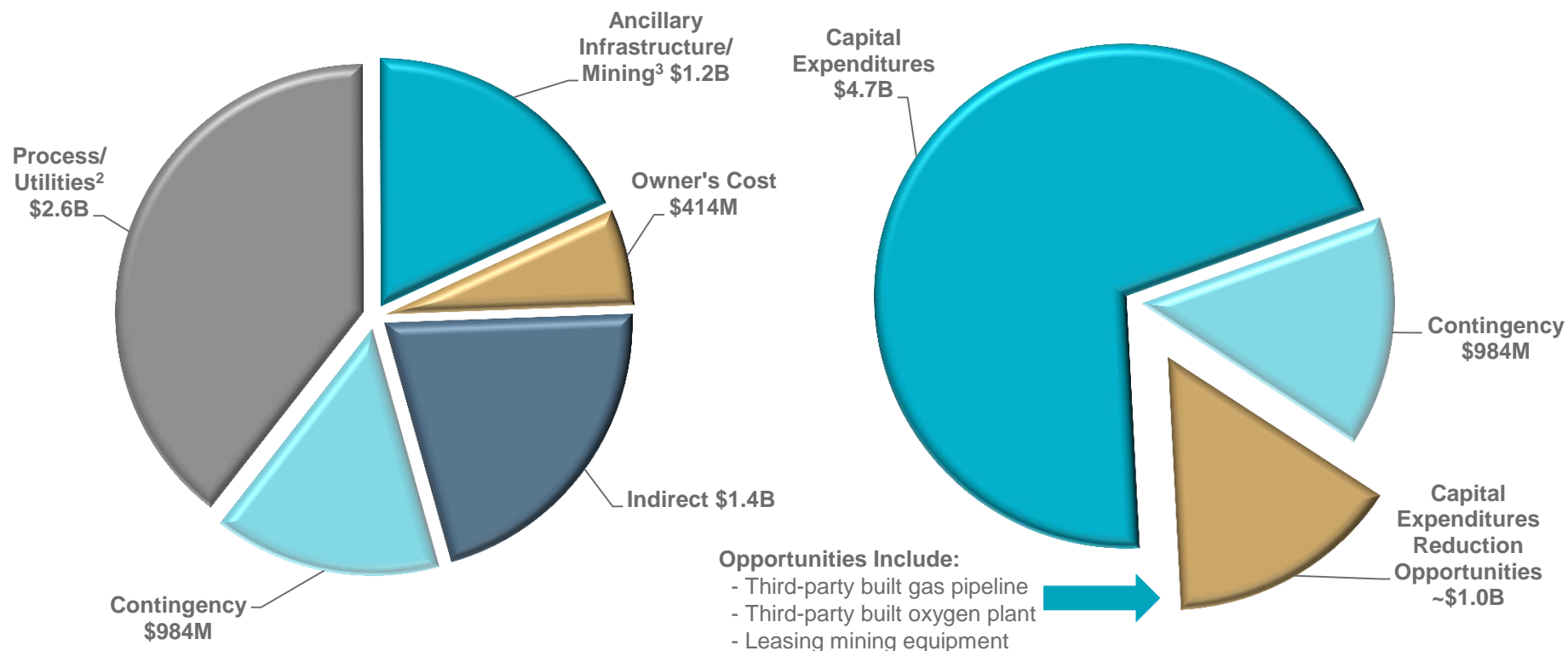
| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Reserves: | 33.9 Moz Au (505M tonnes ore) ¹ |
| Resources: | 5.1 Moz M&I (excluding P&P) and 6.0 Moz Inferred ¹ |
| Mine Life: | ~27 years |
| Production: | Year 1-5, 1.5 Moz/year; LOM, 1.1 Moz/year |
| Operation: | Open-pit, conventional truck & shovel |
| Milling: | 53.5k tonnes/day, sulfide flotation, pressure oxidation (POX), carbon-in-leach recovery (CIL) |
| Strip ratio: | 5.5 = 2.8B tonnes waste rock |
| Tailings: | Fully lined storage facility |
| Power: | 153MW average site-generated load, fueled by natural gas transported via a 315-mile pipeline |
| Logistics: | All consumables supplied by Kuskokwim River transportation system with port near Jungjuk Creek |

1) See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve and Resource Base" table with footnotes.

DONLIN GOLD

Healthy Contingency Represents 17% Total Capex

Potential Capex Reduction from \$6.7B¹ to \$5.7B (amounts in US dollars)
~\$1B in Contingency based on updated feasibility study



1) Represents 100% of capital expenditures to be shared equally with co-owners Barrick Gold Corporation

2) Utilities include process facilities (ie: oxygen plant) and utilities (ie: power plant & gas pipeline)

3) Ancillary Infrastructure/Mining: site preparation, roads, tailings, ancillary buildings and off-site facilities

DONLIN GOLD

Low Operating Cash Costs and All-In Sustaining Costs

First Five Years Cash Costs

| Area | US\$/oz |
|---|--------------|
| Open-pit mining ¹ | 133 |
| Processing | 208 |
| G&A, royalties, land & other ² | 68 |
| Total | \$409 |

Life of Mine Cash Costs

| Area | US\$/oz |
|---|--------------|
| Open-pit mining ¹ | 228 |
| Processing | 257 |
| G&A, royalties, land & other ² | 100 |
| Total | \$585 |

First Five Years All-in Sustaining Costs

| Area | US\$/oz |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cash costs | 409 |
| Sustaining capex | 45 |
| Stripping capex (IFRS) | 0 |
| Corporate administration | 21 |
| Reclamation | 17 |
| Community development (IFRS) | 4 |
| Total | \$496 |

Life of Mine All-in Sustaining Costs

| Area | US\$/oz |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Cash costs | 585 |
| Sustaining capex | 50 |
| Stripping capex (IFRS) | 46 |
| Corporate administration | 27 |
| Reclamation | 22 |
| Community development (IFRS) | 5 |
| Total | \$735 |

Notes:

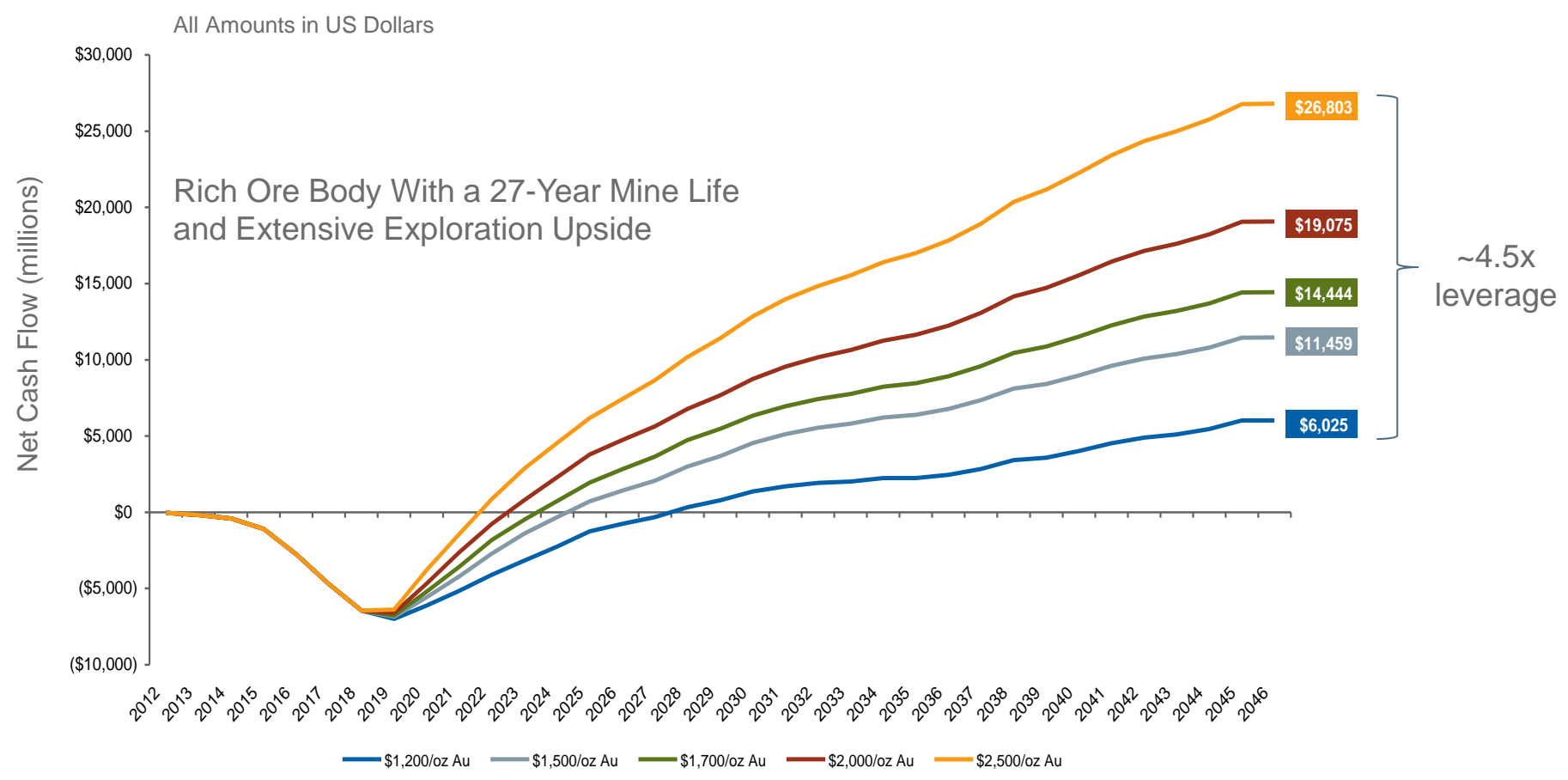
- Donlin Gold estimates as per the most recent updated feasibility study.

1) Net of deferred costs

2) Based on US\$1,200/oz gold price

DONLIN GOLD IS EXPECTED TO GENERATE SUBSTANTIAL CASH FLOWS

Significant Leverage to Gold & Fast Payback at a Broad Range of Gold Prices



Source: Updated Feasibility Study

DONLIN GOLD KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Robust Economics Highly Leveraged to Gold Prices

All amounts in US dollars

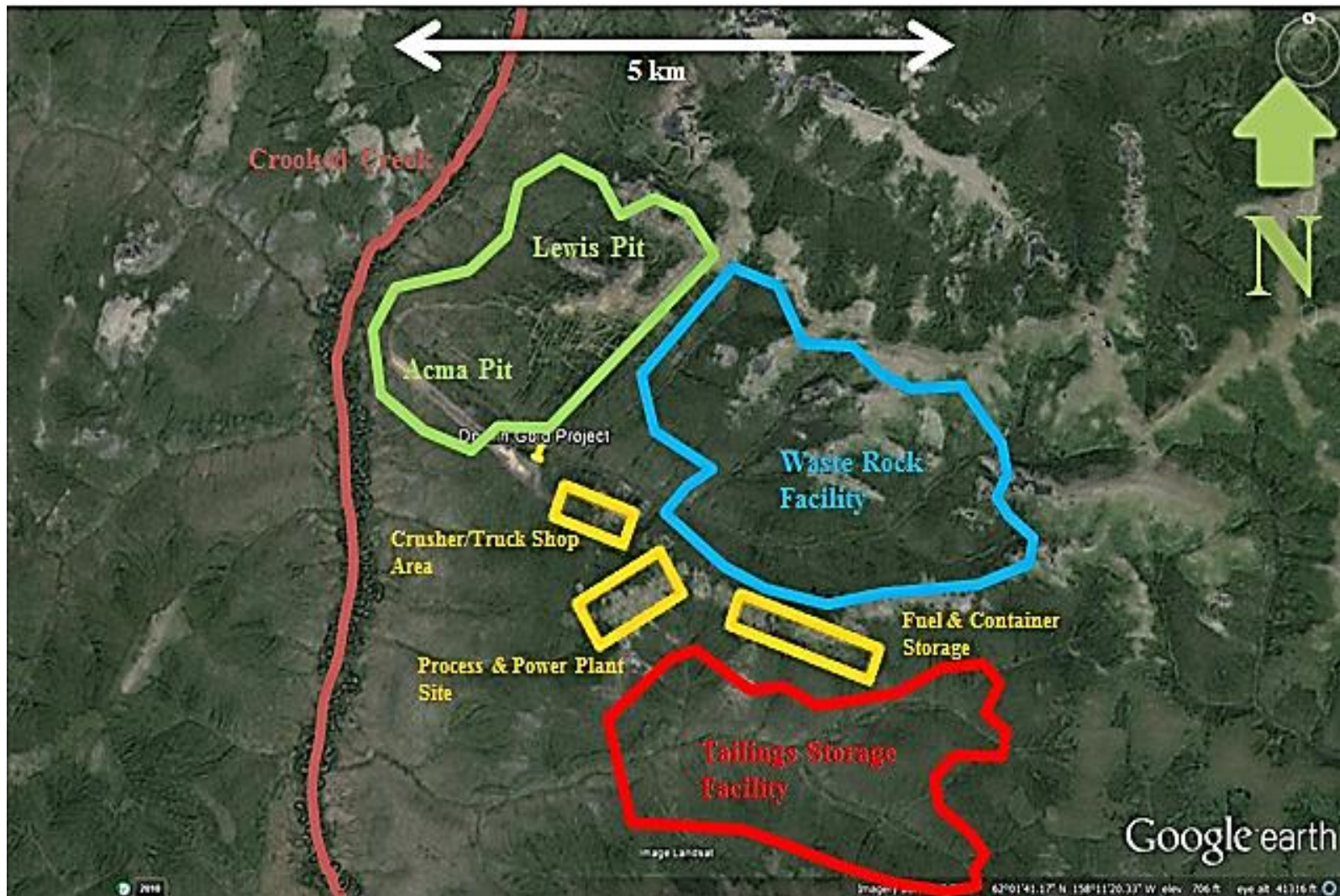
| | | Gold Price | | | | |
|--|-------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Unit | \$1,000/oz | \$1,200/oz Base Case | \$1,700/oz | \$2,000/oz | \$2,500/oz |
| Average annual after-tax cash flow (first full five years) | \$M | 670 | 950 | 1,500 | 1,785 | 2,185 |
| Average annual after-tax cash flow (LOM) | \$M | 350 | 500 | 815 | 990 | 1,275 |
| NPV (5%) after-tax ¹ | \$M | (1,340) | 550 | 4,580 | 6,720 | 10,240 |
| NPV (0%) after-tax ¹ | \$M | 2,100 | 6,200 | 14,620 | 19,250 | 26,975 |
| IRR after-tax ¹ | % | 2.3 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 15.1 | 19.1 |
| Payback period | Years | 19.1 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 |

Notes: updated feasibility study. All dollar figures are in USD and reflect after-tax net present value (at a 0% and 5% discount rates) of the Donlin Gold Project as of 1/1/2014. At a 5% discount rate, the net present value is: \$547 m @ \$1,200 gold; \$4,581 m @ \$1,700 gold; \$6,722 m @ \$2,000 gold; and \$10,243 m @ \$2,500 gold. Project development costs prior to that date are treated as sunk costs. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve & Resource Base" with footnotes in the appendix.

1) NPVs and IRRs as at January 1, 2014. Project development costs prior to that date are treated as sunk costs.

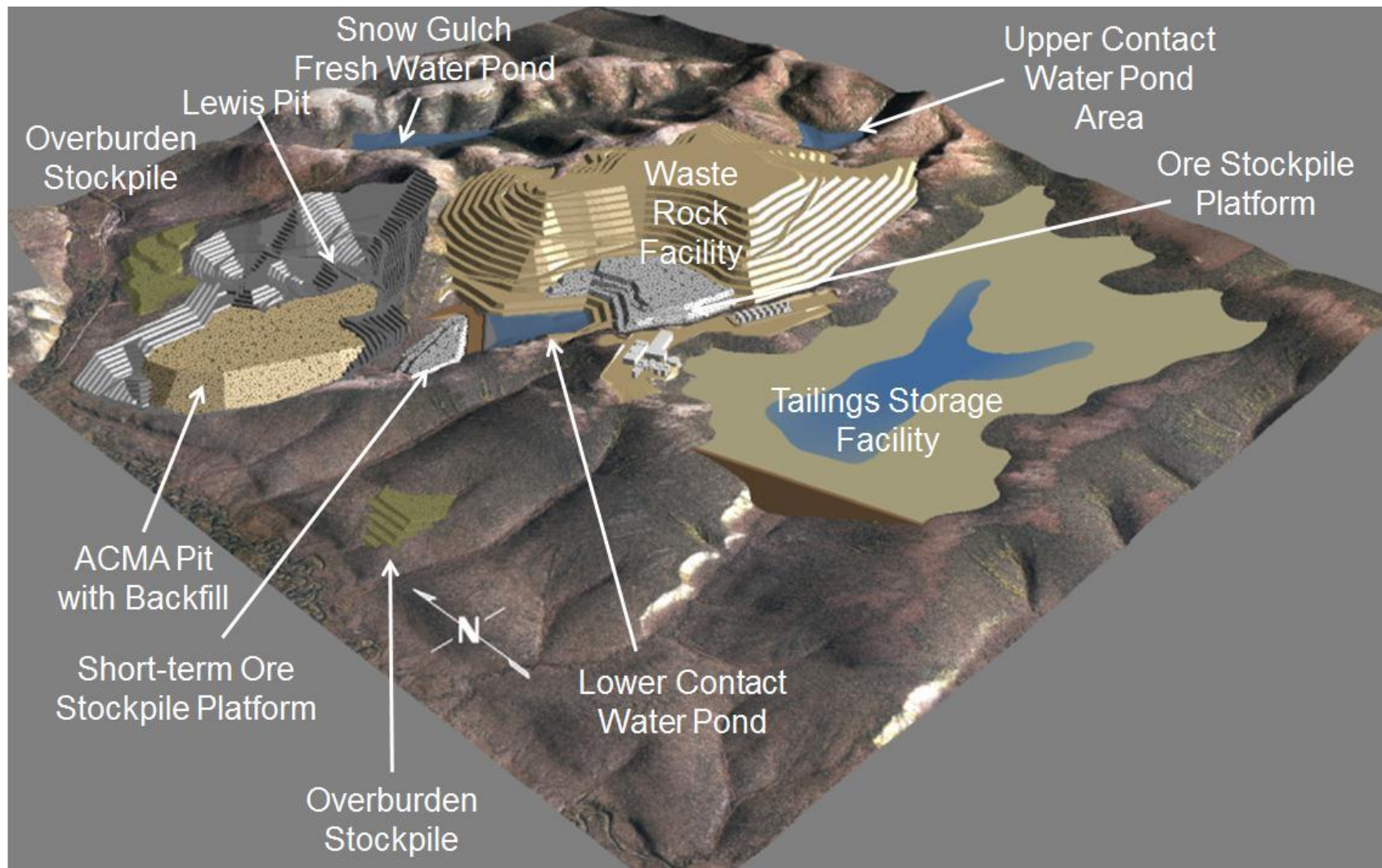
PROJECT LOCATION

Low Elevation and Conducive to Site Infrastructure



SITE LAYOUT

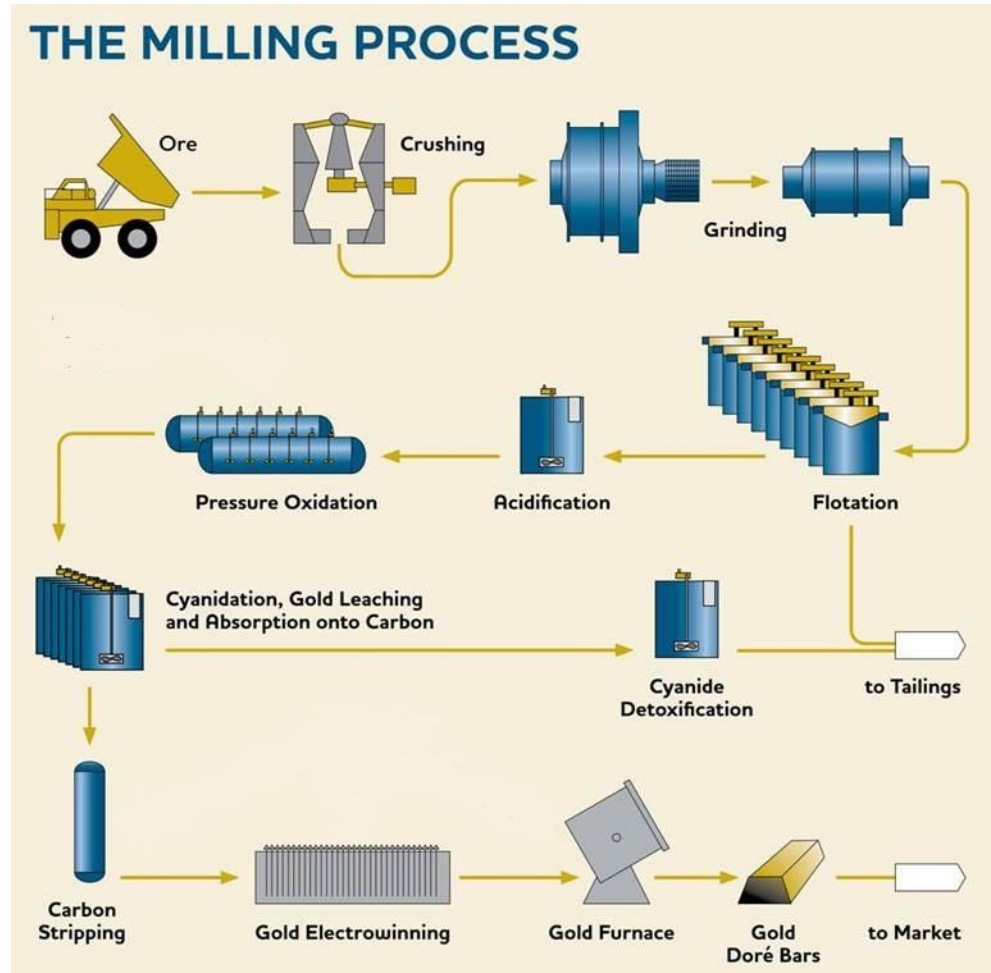
The Property Lends Itself Well to Compact Project Layout



CONVENTIONAL MINING AND MILLING PROCESS

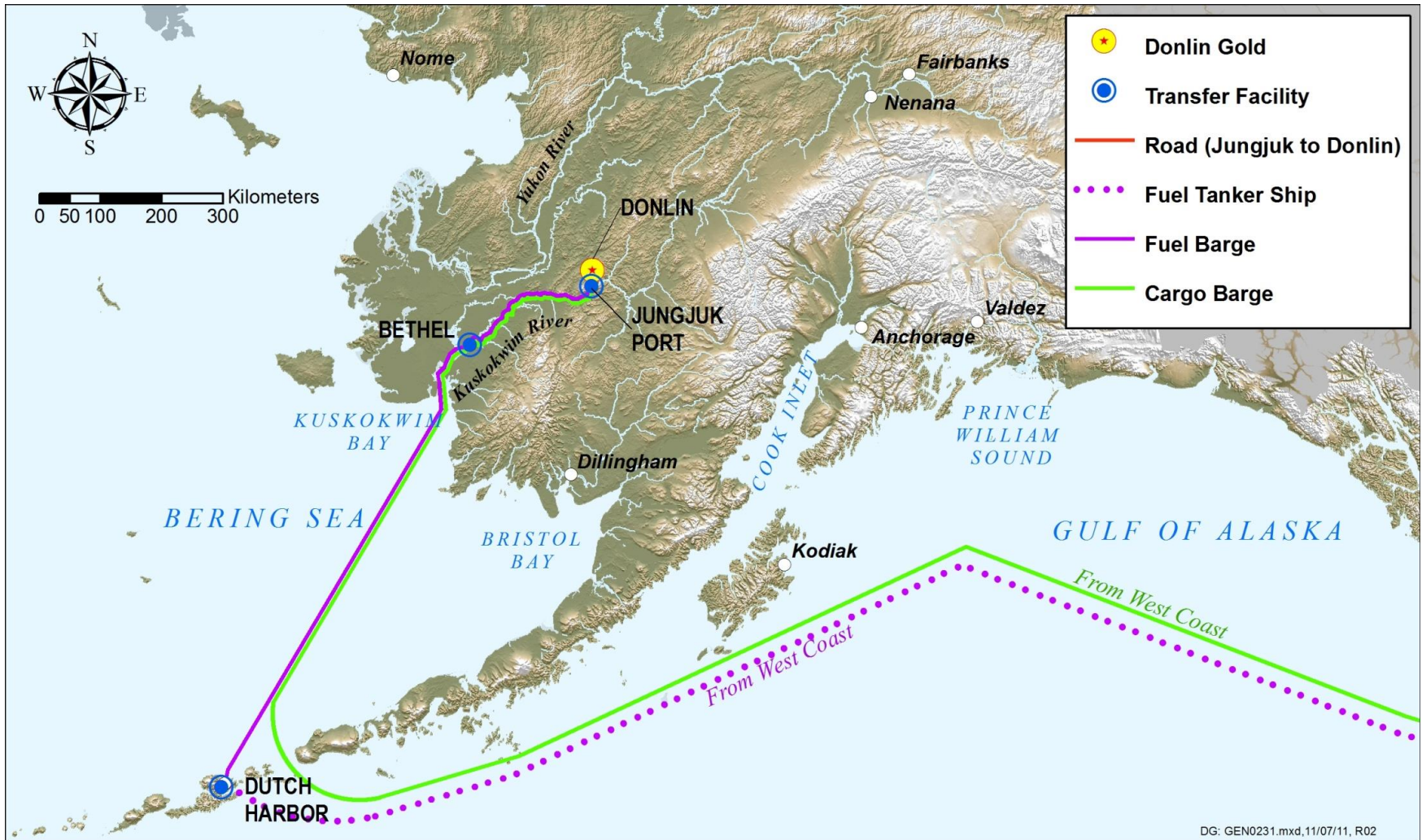
Well Tested and Available Technology

- ▶ Cut-off grade optimization to feed high-value ore early in mine life
- ▶ Conventional primary crushing & grinding equipment
- ▶ Conventional flotation circuit equipment
- ▶ Ore amenable to flotation, lowering the pressure oxidation capacity requirement compared to whole-ore processes
- ▶ Conventional CIL and refining circuits for on site doré production



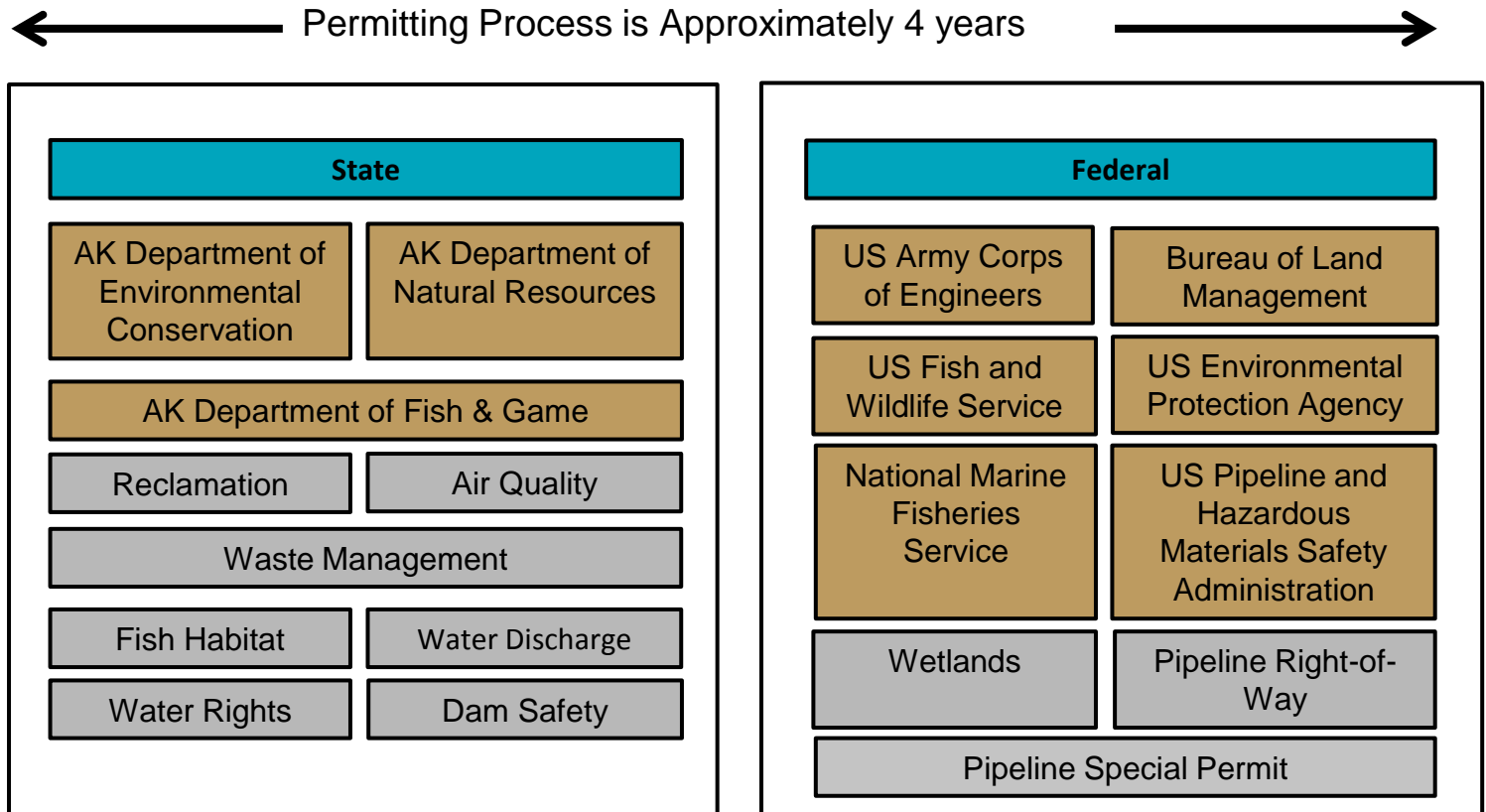
LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN

West Coast River Barge up to Jungjuk



DONLIN GOLD PERMITTING PROCESS

Clear Steps Outlined and Good Working Relationship at State & Federal Levels



Knowledgeable Audiences with Positive & Constructive Feedback



DIFFICULT INVESTMENT LANDSCAPES FOR MINERS

Recently Highlighted Regions/Countries with Heightened Geopolitical Risk



South America

1. **Peru:** Construction halted at largest mine due to gov't review and [social unrest](#).
2. **Ecuador:** Political obstacles and [windfall tax](#) discourage foreign investment in mining.
3. **Venezuela:** Five mining companies seeking compensation through World Bank's arbitration court following [nationalizations](#).
4. **Bolivia:** [Nationalization](#) of various natural resources assets.
5. **Argentina:** Miners required [to repatriate revenues from foreign sales, limitations imposed on foreign exchange](#). Controls on imports of equipment/supplies have also been tightened.

Africa

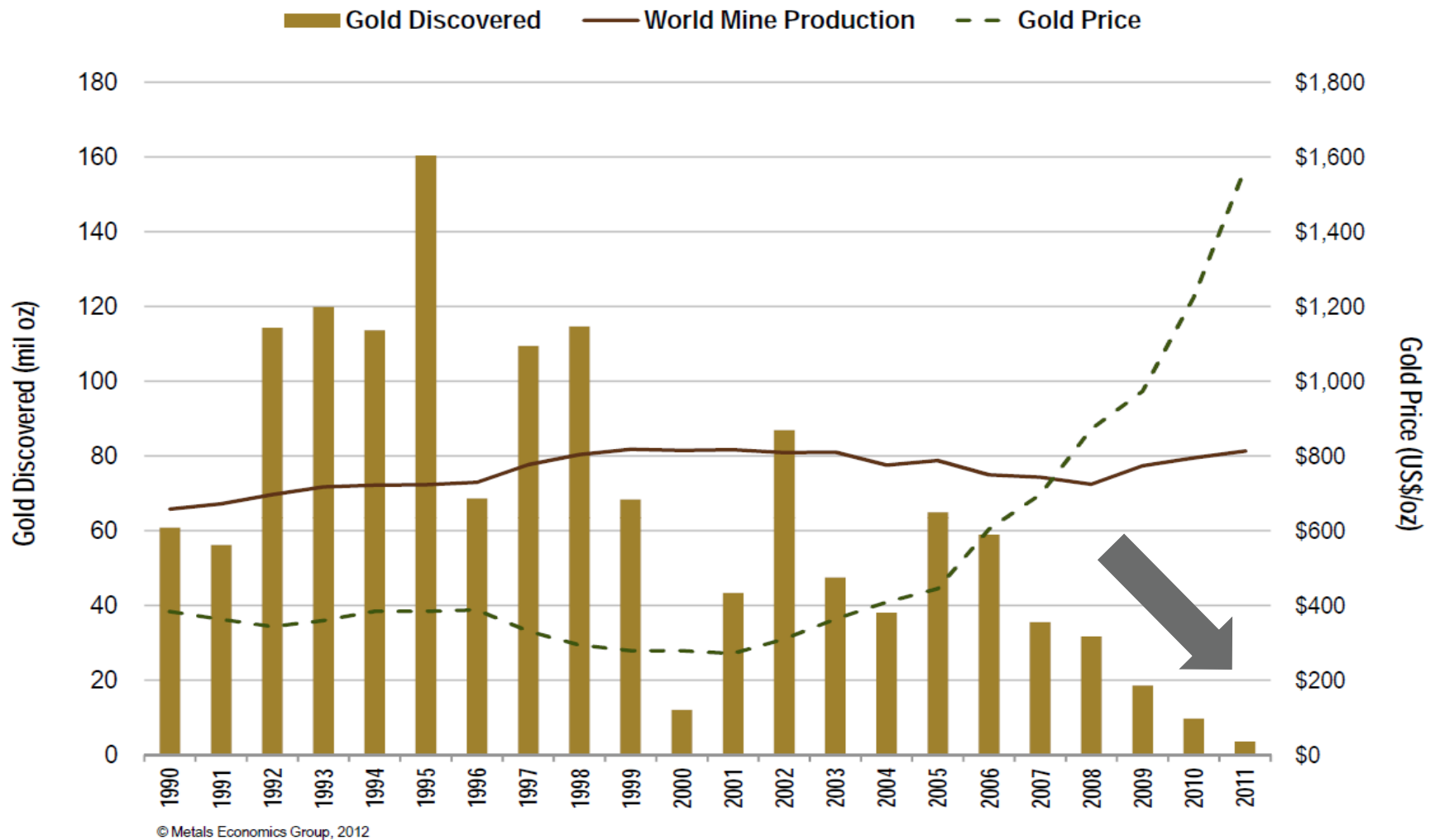
6. **Ghana:** [Increase in tariffs](#) on mines and introduced a windfall tax, halting project expansions.
7. **Guinea:** New law gives government a 35% stake; [threat of nationalization](#).
8. **Mali:** Recent [military coup](#) creating political uncertainty.
9. **Kenya:** Rising [mineral royalties](#) and drilling fees for mining.
10. **Congo:** Plans to revise mining code, [raise taxes](#) and increase stake in mining projects.
11. **Zimbabwe:** Gov't plans to [seize control](#) of foreign-owned mines.
12. **South Africa:** Ongoing dialogue to [nationalize](#) mining industry.

Russia, Asia & Australia

13. **Indonesia:** Proposed new legislation [limits foreign ownership](#) of mines to 49%.
14. **Philippines:** [New royalties and taxes](#) being imposed on mining companies.
15. **Mongolia:** Drafting investment law to [restrict foreign ownership](#).
16. **Australia:** Government passed [Mineral Resources Rent Tax of 30%](#).
17. **Kyrgyzstan:** Parliamentary motion calling for [increased government stake](#) in one of its largest gold mines.

See work cited on slide 49

SIGNIFICANT DROP IN DISCOVERIES SINCE 2006



Source: Metals Economics Group – *Strategies for Gold Reserves Replacement 2012*

Note: Major gold discoveries based on a cut off of 2 M/oz of gold in total reserves, resources and past production (or at least 1 M/oz in defined reserves)

MAJOR DISCOVERIES ARE INCREASINGLY RARE

Very Few Quality Development Assets Left

- ▶ Sector facing gold production cliff
 - ▶ Lack of discoveries
 - ▶ Rapidly depleting reserves in operating mines
- ▶ The industry saw 25 discoveries with 20+ million ounces of gold through the 1980s and 1990s¹
 - ▶ Five discoveries over the past ten years
 - ▶ None over the last two years that meet this criteria
- ▶ Once Donlin Gold comes into production, many major companies are expected to have significantly depleted their reserves
- ▶ With a 27 year mine life, Donlin Gold would provide 1,500,000 gold ounces in the first 5 years and 1,100,000 gold ounces for the life of mine spanning beyond 2046
- ▶ As gold reserves are being mined out at a high rate, big projects are needed to sustain the industry

1) "Roundup 2013: Lasso calls for exploration 'paradigm shift,'" The Northern Miner, 01/31/13

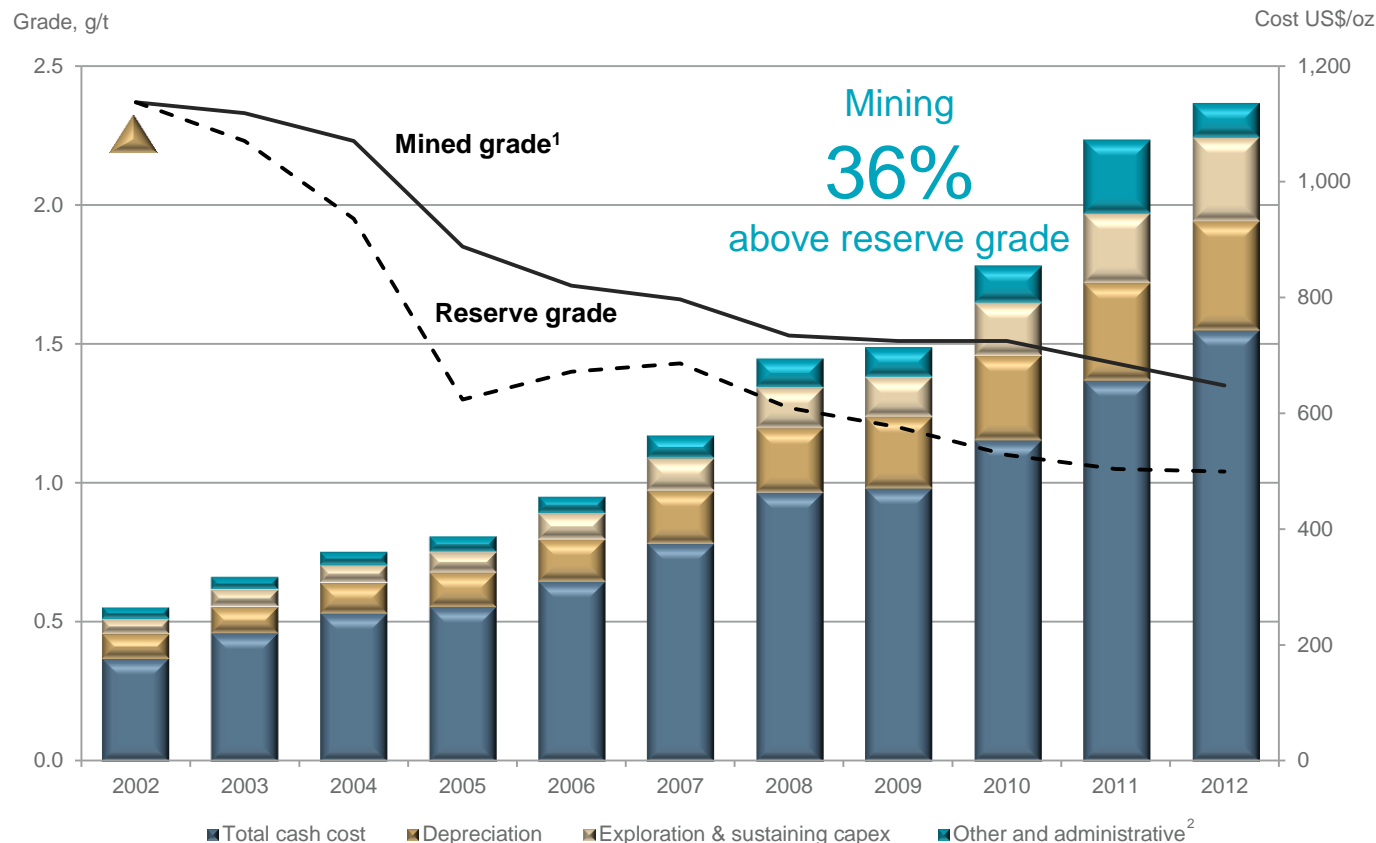
THE CLIMATE OF DECLINING GRADE AND ESCALATING COSTS

Donlin Gold Has Among the Highest Grade for an Open-Pit Deposit

▲ Donlin Gold
2.24 g/t average M&I
grade

“80% of the companies
talking about their
guidance today, what
are they telling you?
Less production, and
higher costs. That’s
because of the quality
of the deposits: we
need better-quality
discoveries, and we
need more of them.”

Pierre Lassonde,
Roundup 2013



Notes: GFMS Mine Economics, LBMA, World Gold Council

1) 2002-2004 data set includes primary Gold mines only, 2005 onwards, includes porphyry copper gold mines

2) Includes exceptional items

THE NOVAGOLD TEAM

Senior Industry Leaders to Bring Donlin Gold through Permitting and Beyond

MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Gregory A. Lang President & CEO | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Former President of Barrick Gold North America▶ 35 years experience building & operating major mines▶ Intimate knowledge of Donlin Gold |
| David Deisley Executive Vice President and General Counsel | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Former EVP and General Counsel of Goldcorp▶ Regional General Counsel for Barrick Gold North America▶ Extensive track record in project permitting, corporate social responsibility, mergers and acquisitions and corporate development▶ 25 years of mining industry experience |
| David Ottewell Vice President and Chief Financial Officer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Former VP and Corporate Controller of Newmont Mining Corporation▶ 25 years of mining industry experience▶ Diverse experience in all facets of financial management, from mine operations to executive corporate financial management of premier gold producers |
| Mélanie Hennessey Vice President, Corporate Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Held variety of senior IR & corporate communications positions with Goldcorp Inc., New Gold Inc., and Hecla Mining Company▶ Leading NOVAGOLD's internal and external communications functions |
| Ron Rimelman Vice President, Environment, Health, Safety & Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 25 years of environmental experience, managing environmental impact assessments and permitting activities world-wide▶ Leadership role on mine permitting and NEPA evaluations for mine projects in Alaska since 1993 |
| Richard Williams Vice President, Engineering and Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Former Project Director for the Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic▶ 30 years of experience developing and operating major mines world-wide▶ Particular expertise in autoclave technology |

NOVAGOLD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

| | |
|---|--|
| Dr. Thomas S. Kaplan Chairman | Chairman and CEO of The Electrum Group LLC, a privately held natural resources investor that controls a diversified portfolio of precious and base metals assets |
| Sharon Dowdall | Former Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary with Franco-Nevada, transforming an industry pioneer into one of the most successful precious metals enterprises in the world |
| Dr. Marc Faber | Publishes a monthly investment newsletter entitled The Gloom, Boom & Doom Report and is the author of several books |
| Greg Lang President & CEO | Former President of Barrick Gold North America, 35 years experience building & operating major mines with intimate knowledge of Donlin Gold |
| Gil Leathley | COO and Director of Sunward Resources, former Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company |
| Igor Levental | President of The Electrum Group LLC, former VP of Homestake Mining and International Corona Corp. |
| Kalidas Madhavpeddi | Former Executive with Phelps Dodge |
| Gerald McConnell | Former Chairman and CEO of NOVAGOLD, CEO of Namibia Rare Earths Inc. |
| Clynton Nauman | CEO of Alexco Resources, formerly with Viceroy Gold and Kennecott Minerals |
| Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse | CEO of NovaCopper, founder and former CEO of NOVAGOLD |
| Anthony P. Walsh | Former President and Chief Executive Officer of Miramar Mining Corporation, which in 2007 was sold to Newmont Mining Company. |

DONLIN GOLD MANAGEMENT TEAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Stanley Foo President/General Manager | 30+ years mining industry experience in exploration, mine geology, operations management, project management and permitting; 12 years mine operations experience in NV including superintendent roles at Cortez and Bald Mtn; 15 years in Alaska in project management and permitting; Previous Project Manager roles with Donlin 1997-99, 2005-2007, served on Donlin Gold LLC board 2008-2010. |
| James Fueg Study Manager | Led Donlin Gold's recent feasibility studies and coordinates all engineering and technical work for project; 20+ years experience in mining, exploration and environmental science; 16 years in Alaska; at Donlin since 2004. |
| Robert Nick Enos Environmental and Permitting Manager | Leads permitting and environmental management for project; primary contact for reg. agencies; 20 years experience in Alaska in geology, environmental science and permitting management; Previous experience includes Greens Creek, Calista Corp., as environmental/permitting consultant; Joined Donlin in 2005. |
| Kurt Parkan External Affairs Manager | Leads Donlin Gold's community affairs, communications, government relations and corporate social responsibility functions; Nearly 30 years public affairs experience in Alaska; Previous roles: External Affairs Director of Nature Conservancy of Alaska, Deputy Commissioner for Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Special Assistant to the Governor, Legislative Aide and as staff for Alaska House of Representatives Finance Committee. |
| Meg Day Human Resources Manager | 22 years human resources experience in the mining industry including 17 years in Alaska; Served in various senior management positions in Alaska, Utah and Washington and has been involved in the start up of several mines. Serves on Alaska Miners Association HR Committee, Society of HR Management and Advisory Board member of University of Alaska. |
| Jan Halstead Administrative and Finance Manager | 25+ years accounting and financial analysis experience in construction, investment, telecommunications; Responsible for growth and development of Accounting, Administration, Purchasing and Contract functions for Donlin Gold LLC. |

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5. "Argentine currency rules hit mine exports-industry," Reuters, 06/19/2012
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14. "Philippine mining rule change would hurt investor sentiment – groups," Reuters, 02/14/12.
15. "Mongolia eyes new foreign investment law," Financial Times, 05/02/12.
16. "Still a Great Place to Dig for Minerals," Sydney Morning Herald 03/19/12.
17. "Investors flee Centerra on Kyrgyz gold mine vote," Stock House 06/27/12.

NOVAGOLD RESERVE/RESOURCE TABLE

At April 30, 2012
Donlin Gold (NOVAGOLD 50%)

| GOLD | Tonnage <i>Mt</i> | Grade* <i>g/t</i> | Metal content <i>Moz</i> | NOVAGOLD share** <i>Moz</i> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Reserves (100%)¹ | | | | |
| Proven | 7.7 | 2.32 | 0.57 | 0.29 |
| Probable | 497.1 | 2.08 | 33.28 | 16.64 |
| P&P | 504.8 | 2.09 | 33.85 | 16.93 |
| Resources (100%)³ inclusive of reserves | | | | |
| Measured | 7.7 | 2.52 | 0.63 | 0.31 |
| Indicated | 533.6 | 2.24 | 38.38 | 19.19 |
| M&I | 541.3 | 2.24 | 39.01 | 19.50 |
| Inferred | 92.2 | 2.02 | 5.99 | 3.00 |

Galore Creek (NOVAGOLD 50%)

| COPPER | Tonnage <i>Mt</i> | Grade* <i>%Cu</i> | Metal content <i>Mlbs</i> | NOVAGOLD share** <i>Mlbs</i> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Reserves (100%)² | | | | |
| Proven | 69.0 | 0.61 | 900.0 | 450.0 |
| Probable | 459.1 | 0.58 | 5,900.0 | 2,950.0 |
| P&P | 528.0 | 0.59 | 6,800.0 | 3,400.0 |
| Resources (100%)⁴ inclusive of reserves | | | | |
| Measured | 108.4 | 0.48 | 1,147.0 | 573.5 |
| Indicated | 706.3 | 0.50 | 7,786.0 | 3,893.0 |
| M&I | 814.7 | 0.50 | 8,933.0 | 4,466.5 |
| Inferred | 346.6 | 0.42 | 3,230.0 | 1,615.0 |
| GOLD | <i>Mt</i> | <i>g/t</i> | <i>Moz</i> | <i>Moz</i> |
| Reserves (100%)² | | | | |
| Proven | 69.0 | 0.52 | 1.15 | 0.58 |
| Probable | 459.1 | 0.29 | 4.30 | 2.15 |
| P&P | 528.0 | 0.32 | 5.45 | 2.73 |
| Resources (100%)⁴ inclusive of reserves | | | | |
| Measured | 108.4 | 0.48 | 1.70 | 0.85 |
| Indicated | 706.3 | 0.28 | 6.40 | 3.20 |
| M&I | 814.7 | 0.31 | 8.00 | 4.00 |
| Inferred | 346.6 | 0.24 | 2.70 | 1.35 |
| SILVER | <i>Mt</i> | <i>g/t</i> | <i>Moz</i> | <i>Moz</i> |
| Reserves (100%)² | | | | |
| Proven | 69.0 | 4.94 | 11.0 | 5.5 |
| Probable | 459.1 | 6.18 | 91.2 | 45.6 |
| P&P | 528.0 | 6.02 | 102.2 | 51.1 |
| Resources (100%)⁴ inclusive of reserves | | | | |
| Measured | 108.4 | 4.10 | 14.30 | 7.15 |
| Indicated | 706.3 | 5.38 | 122.10 | 61.05 |
| M&I | 814.7 | 5.21 | 136.40 | 68.20 |
| Inferred | 346.6 | 4.28 | 47.73 | 23.87 |

RESERVE/RESOURCE TABLE (CON'T)

| Copper Canyon (NOVAGOLD 70%) | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| Resources (100%) ^{5,6} | Tonnage | Grade* | Metal content | NOVAGOLD share** |
| COPPER | <i>Mt</i> | <i>%Cu</i> | <i>Mlbs</i> | <i>Mlbs</i> |
| Inferred | 53.7 | 0.50 | 592.0 | 414.4 |
| GOLD | <i>Mt</i> | <i>g/t</i> | <i>Moz</i> | <i>Moz</i> |
| Inferred | 53.7 | 0.73 | 1.26 | 0.88 |
| SILVER | <i>Mt</i> | <i>g/t</i> | <i>Moz</i> | <i>Moz</i> |
| Inferred | 53.7 | 10.60 | 18.36 | 12.85 |

t = metric tonne

M = million

g/t = grams/tonne

* Reserve grade is diluted; resource grade is in situ.

** NOVAGOLD share net after earn-ins

Approximate cut-off grades (see Resource Footnotes below):

Donlin Gold Reserves¹: 0.57 g/t gold

Resources³: 0.46 g/t gold

Galore Creek Reserves²: C\$10.08 NSR

Resources⁴: C\$10.08 NSR

Copper Canyon Resources^{5,6}: 0.6% copper equivalent

RESERVE/RESOURCE TABLE (CON'T)

- Notes:**
- These resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI43-101 and the CIM Definition Standard, unless otherwise noted.
 - See numbered footnotes below on resource information.
 - Rounding as required by reporting guidelines may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal content
 - Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold and silver ounces are reported as troy ounces, contained copper pounds as imperial pounds

Resource Footnotes:

Mineral Reserves are contained within Measured and Indicated pit designs, and supported by a mine plan, featuring variable throughput rates, stockpiling and cut-off optimization. The pit designs and mine plan were optimized on diluted grades using the following economic and technical parameters: Metal price for gold of US\$975/oz; reference mining cost of US\$1.67/t incremented US\$0.0031/t/m with depth from the 220 m elevation (equates to an average mining cost of US\$2.14/t), variable processing cost based on the formula $2.1874 \times (\%) + 10.65$ for each US\$/t processed; general and administrative cost of US\$2.27/t processed; stockpile rehandle costs of US\$0.19/t processed assuming that 45% of mill feed is rehandled; variable recoveries by rock type, ranging from 86.66% in shale to 94.17% in intrusive rocks in the Akivik domain; refining and freight charges of US\$1.78/oz gold; royalty considerations of 4.5%; and variable pit slope angles, ranging from 23° to 43°. Mineral Reserves are reported using an optimized net sales return value based on the following equation: $\text{Net Sales Return} = \text{Au grade} \times \text{Recovery} \times (\text{US\$975/oz} - (1.78 + (\text{US\$975/oz} - 1.78) \times 0.045)) - (10.65 + 2.1874 \times (\%) + 2.27 + 0.19)$ and reported in US\$/tonne. Assuming an average recovery of 89.54% and an average S% grade of 1.07%, the marginal gold cutoff grade would be approximately 0.57 g/t, or the gold grade that would equate to a 0.001 NSR cutoff at these same values. The life of mine strip ratio is 5.48. The assumed life-of-mine throughput rate is 53.5 kt/d.

Mineral Reserves are contained within Measured and Indicated pit designs using metal prices for copper, gold and silver of US\$2.50/lb, US\$1,050/oz, and US\$16.85/oz, respectively. Appropriate mining costs, processing costs, metal recoveries and inter ramp pit slope angles varying from 42° to 55° were used to generate the pit phase designs. Mineral Resources have been calculated using a 'cashflow grade' (\$NSR/SAG mill hr) cut-off which was varied from year to year to optimize NPV. The net smelter return (NSR) was calculated as follows: $\text{NSR} = \text{Recoverable Revenue} - \text{TCRC}$ (on a per tonne basis), where: $\text{NSR} = \text{Net Smelter Return}$; $\text{TCRC} = \text{Transportation and Refining Costs}$; $\text{Recoverable Revenue} = \text{Revenue in Canadian dollars for recoverable copper, recoverable gold, and recoverable silver using metal prices of US\$2.50/lb, US\$1,050/oz, and US\$16.85/oz for copper, gold, and silver, respectively, at an exchange rate of CDN\$1.1 to US\$1.0}$; $\text{Cu Recovery} = \text{Recovery for copper based on mineral zone and total copper grade}$; for Mineral Reserves this NSR calculation includes mining dilution. SAG throughputs were modeled by correlation with alteration types. Cash flow grades were calculated as the product of NSR value in \$/t and throughput in t/hr. The life of mine strip ratio is 2.16.

Mineral Resources are contained within a conceptual Measured, Indicated and Inferred optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: gold price of US\$1,200/oz; variable process cost based on $2.1874 \times (\text{sulphur grade}) + 10.6485$; administration cost of US\$2.29/t; refining, freight & marketing (selling costs) of US\$1.85/oz recovered; stockpile rehandle costs of US\$0.20/t processed assuming that 45% of mill feed is rehandled; variable royalty rate, based on royalty of 4.5% * (Au price – selling cost). Mineral Resources have been estimated using a constant Net Sales Return cut-off of US\$0.001/t milled. The Net Sales Return was calculated using the formula: $\text{Net Sales Return} = \text{Au grade} \times \text{Recovery} \times (\text{US\$1200/oz} - (1.85 + ((\text{US\$1200/oz} - 1.85) \times 0.045))) - (10.65 + 2.1874 \times (\%) + 2.29 + 0.20)$ and reported in US\$/tonne. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Resources are in addition to Measured and Indicated Resources. Inferred Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

Mineral resources are contained within a conceptual Measured, Indicated and Inferred optimized pit shell using the same economic and technical parameters as used for Mineral Reserves. Tonnages are assigned based on proportion of the block below topography. The overburden/bedrock boundary has been assigned on a whole block basis. Mineral resources have been estimated using a constant NSR cut-off of C\$10.08/t milled. The Net Smelter Return (NSR) was calculated as follows: $\text{NSR} = \text{Recoverable Revenue} - \text{TCRC}$ (on a per tonne basis), where: $\text{NSR} = \text{Diluted Net Smelter Return}$; $\text{TCRC} = \text{Transportation and Refining Costs}$; $\text{Recoverable Revenue} = \text{Revenue in Canadian dollars for recoverable copper, recoverable gold, and recoverable silver using silver using the economic and technical parameters mentioned above}$. The mineral resource includes material within the conceptual M&I pit that is not scheduled for processing in the mine plan but is above cutoff. Mineral Resources are inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Resources are in addition to Measured and Indicated Resources. Inferred Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

The copper-equivalent grade was calculated as follows: $\text{CuEq} = \text{Recoverable Revenue} \div 2204.62 \times 100 \div 1.55$. Where: $\text{CuEq} = \text{Copper equivalent grade}$; $\text{Recoverable Revenue} = \text{Revenue in US dollars for recoverable copper, recoverable gold and recoverable silver using metal prices of US\$1.55/lb, US\$650/oz, and US\$11/oz for copper, gold, and silver, respectively; for the purposes of the equivalency formula, Cu Recovery is assumed to be 100\%}$. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Resources are in addition to Measured and Indicated Resources. Inferred Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Inferred Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

NOVAGOLD Canada Inc. has agreed to transfer its 60% joint venture interest in the Copper Canyon property to the Galore Creek Partnership, which is equally owned by NOVAGOLD Canada Inc. and a subsidiary of Teck Resources Limited. The remaining 40% joint venture interest in the Copper Canyon property is owned by another wholly owned subsidiary of NOVAGOLD.

Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates

This summary table uses the term "resources", "measured resources", "indicated resources" and "inferred resources". United States investors are advised that, while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") does not recognize them. Under United States standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into reserves. Further, inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the inferred resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Therefore, United States investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the inferred resources exist, or that they can be mined legally or economically. Disclosure of "contained ounces" is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations, however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report "resources" as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources contained in this release may not be comparable to information made public by United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which established standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource estimates contained in this circular have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standards.

Technical Reports and Qualified Persons

The documents referenced below provide supporting technical information for each of NOVAGOLD's projects.

| Project | Qualified Person(s) | Most Recent Disclosure & Filing Date |
|--------------|---|--|
| Donlin Gold | Tony Lipiec, P. Eng., AMEC | Donlin Creek Gold Project Alaska, USA |
| | Gordon Seibel R.M. SME, AMEC | |
| | Kirk Hanson P.E., AMEC | NI 43-101 Technical Report on Second Updated Feasibility Study amended filing on January 23, 2012 |
| Galore Creek | Robert Gill, P.Eng., AMEC | Galore Creek Copper–Gold Project, British Columbia, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study, filed on September 12, 2011 |
| | Jay Melnyk, P.Eng., AMEC | |
| | Greg Kulla, P.Geo., AMEC | |
| | Greg Wortman, P.Eng., AMEC | |
| | Dana Rogers, P.Eng., Lemley International | |

Heather White, B.Sc., P.Eng., who is a consultant to NOVAGOLD and a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, has approved the scientific and technical information included in this section related to: (i) Donlin Gold since the issuance of the technical report filed on January 23, 2012, and (ii) Galore Creek since the issuance of the technical report filed on September 12, 2011.

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