THE GOLD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CHOICE

NOVAGOLD | SOLID. SECURE. GOLDEN.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation includes certain “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” (collectively “forward-looking statements”) within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, including the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, the timing of permitting and potential development of Donlin Gold, mine life and production estimates, statements as to the potential exploration upside at Donlin Gold, statements relating to NOVAGOLD’s future operating and financial performance, outlook, production estimates, and the potential sale of all or part of NOVAGOLD’s interest in Galore Creek are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as “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 may also include statements regarding the perceived merit of properties; anticipated permitting timeframes; exploration results and budgets; mineral reserve and resource estimates; work programs; capital expenditures; timelines; strategic plans; completion of transactions; market prices for precious and 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 NOVAGOLD’s expectations include the uncertainties involving the need to obtain permits and governmental approvals; 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 with Barrick Gold Corporation and Teck Resources Limited for the continued exploration and development of the Donlin Gold and Galore Creek properties, respectively; the need for cooperation of government agencies and native groups in the development and operation of properties; 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, which could include significant increases in estimated capital and operating costs; fluctuations in metal prices and currency exchange rates; and other risk and uncertainties disclosed in NOVAGOLD’s annual report filed on Form 10-K for the year-ended November 30, 2017 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, Canadian securities regulators, and in other NOVAGOLD reports and documents filed with applicable securities regulatory authorities from time to time. NOVAGOLD’s forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections on the date the statements are made. NOVAGOLD assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements of beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by law.

REGARDING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise indicated, all resource and reserve 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 (CIM)—CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended (“CIM Definition Standards”). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and resource and reserve information contained herein 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. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of “measured” or “indicated resources” will ever be converted into “reserves”. 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 the “inferred resources” will ever be upgraded to “indicated resource”, “measured resource”, or “mineral reserve” status. 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 by NOVAGOLD 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 with information made public by companies that report in accordance with U.S. standards.

All dollar amounts quoted in this report are in U.S. currency unless otherwise noted.

WHAT MAKES **NOVAGOLD** UNIQUE?

A DEVELOPMENT-STAGE COMPANY WITH TWO PROJECTS OF EXCEPTIONAL SCALE, QUALITY, AND JURISDICTIONAL SAFETY

NOVAGOLD

DONLIN GOLD

50/50 with Barrick

Poised to be one of the largest gold producers in the world

GALORE CREEK

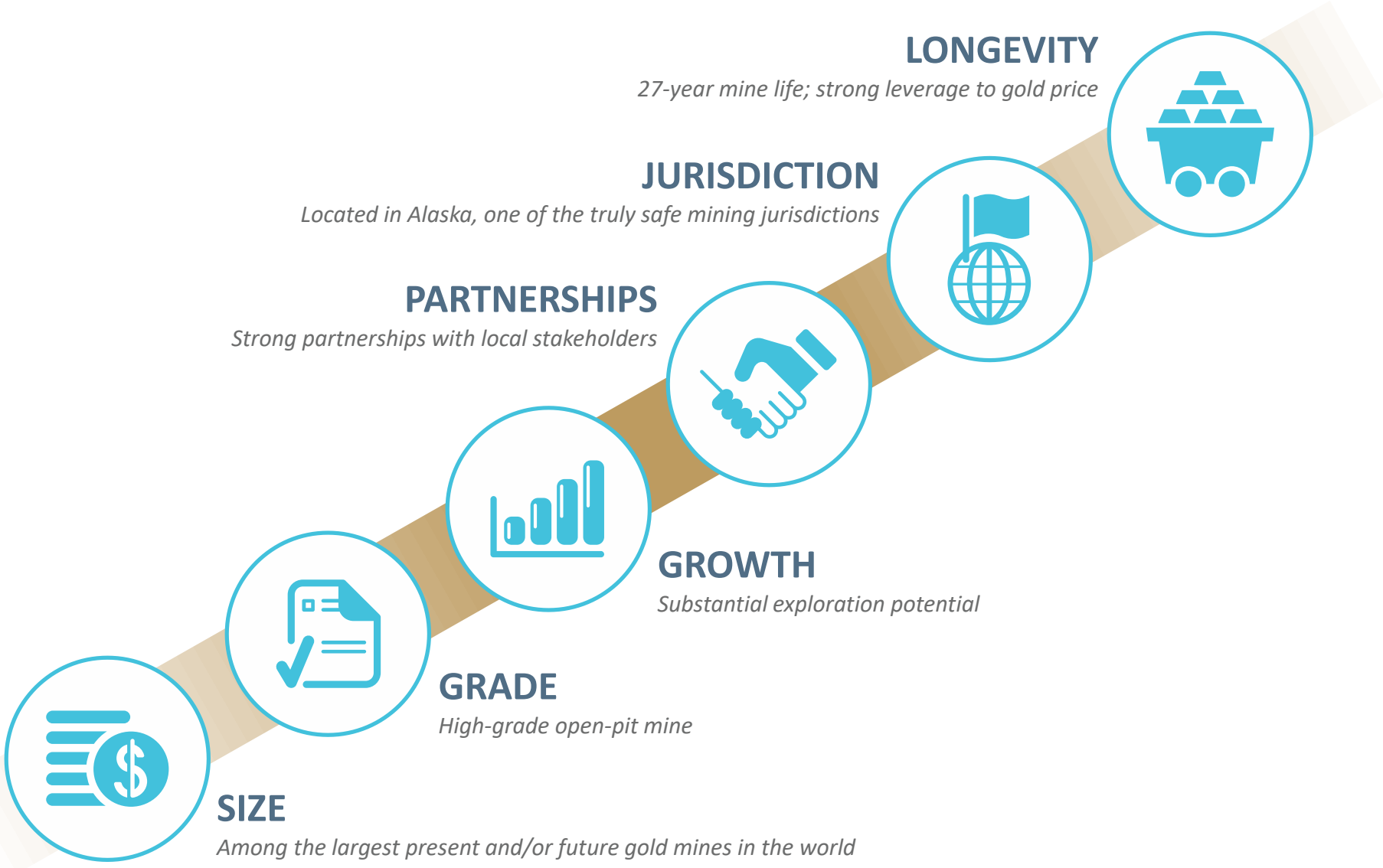
50/50 with Teck

Potential to be one of the largest and lowest cost copper mines in Canada

DONLIN GOLD: THE RIGHT PROJECT

ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT-STAGE GOLD PROJECT IN THE WORLD

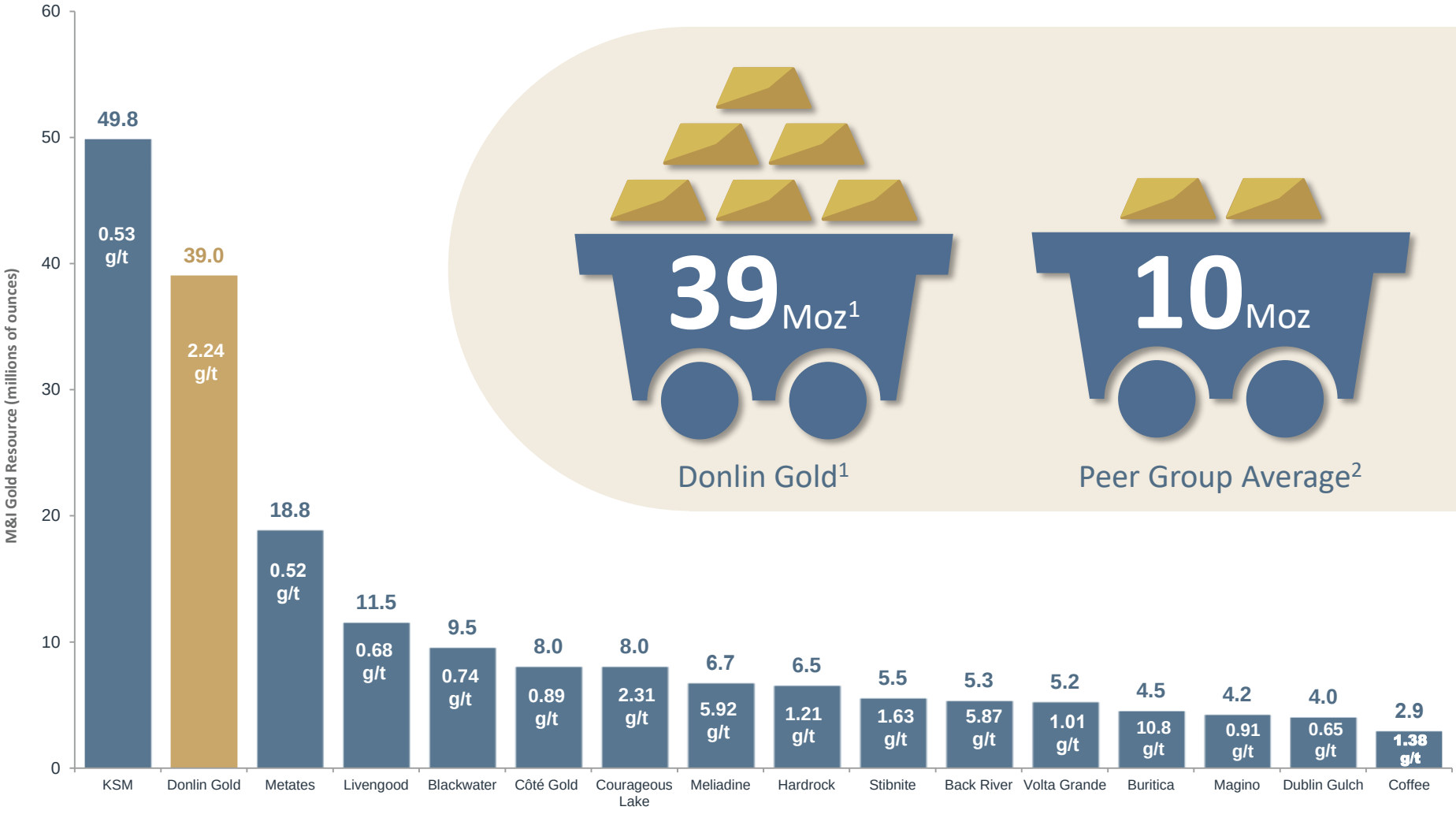
NOVAGOLD



DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THE SIZE OF **DONLIN GOLD** ARE SCARCE

A RESOURCE FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF THE PEER GROUP AVERAGE

NOVAGOLD



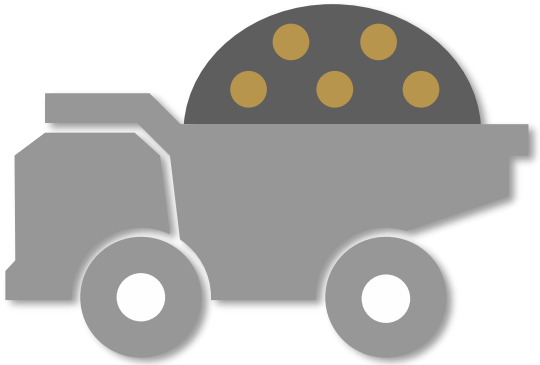
1) Donlin Gold project estimates as per the second updated feasibility study effective November 18, 2011 and amended January 20, 2012. Represents 100% of measured and indicated resources, of which NOVAGOLD's share represents 50%. Measured and indicated resources are inclusive of proven and probable reserves. Measured resources total 8M tonnes grading 2.52 g/t Au, and indicated resources total 534M tonnes grading 2.24 g/t Au. Proven reserves total 8M tonnes grading 2.32 g/t Au, and probable reserves total 497M tonnes grading 2.08 g/t Au. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve/Resource Table" with footnotes on slides 35 and 36 of the appendix.

2) Peer group data based on company documents, public filings and websites. Comparison group of 15 projects based on large (2Moz P&P cut off), North/South American gold-focused development projects.

DONLIN GOLD: QUALITY GRADE DOUBLE THE AVERAGE GOLD DEPOSIT IN THE WORLD

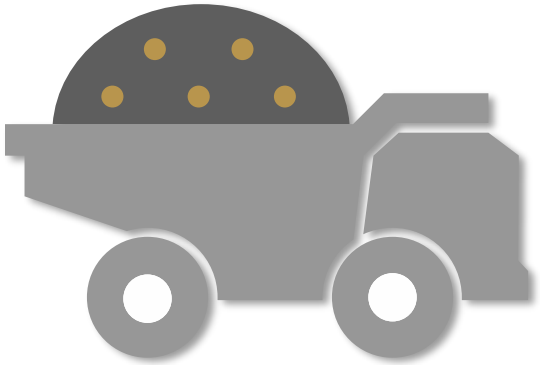
AMONG THE WORLD'S HIGHEST-GRADE OPEN PIT GOLD DEPOSITS

NOVAGOLD



Donlin Gold Average Grade[1]

2.24 g/t



World Average Grade[2]

1.13 g/t

While industry average grades are declining, Donlin Gold's grade provides resilience through commodity price cycles

See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve/Resource Table" with footnotes on slides 35 and 36 of the appendix.

1) Donlin Gold data as per the second updated feasibility study effective November 18, 2011, as amended January 20, 2012. Represents measured and indicated resources which are inclusive of proven and probable reserves.
2) 2016 average grade of open-pit and underground deposits with gold as primary commodity and over 1 Moz in measured and indicated resources, sourced from SNL Metals & Mining.

DONLIN GOLD: EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE INDUSTRY'S TOP PRODUCING ASSETS

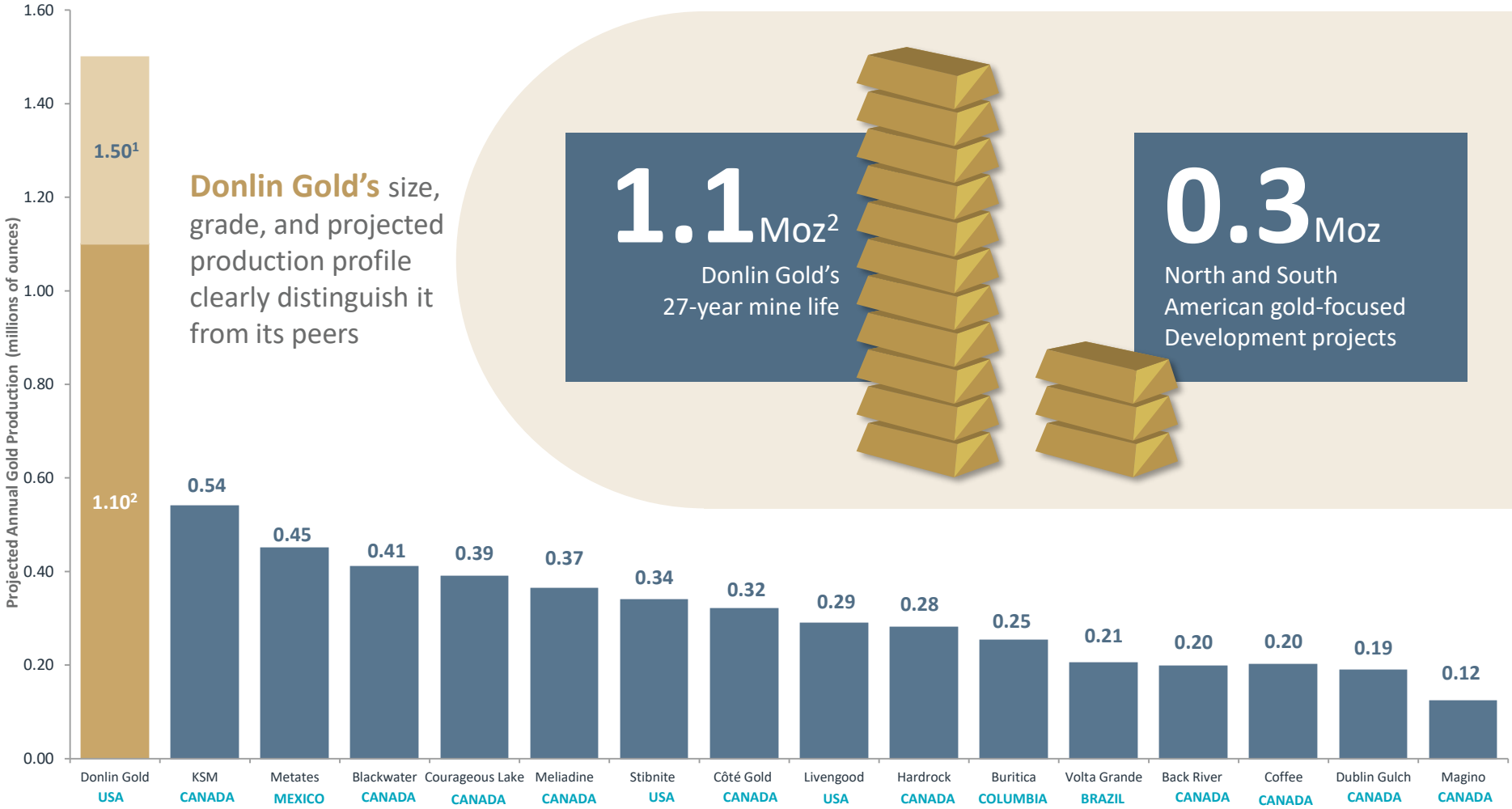
POISED TO BECOME A MILLION OUNCE GOLD PRODUCER

NOVAGOLD

Donlin Gold's size, grade, and projected production profile clearly distinguish it from its peers

1.1 Moz[2]
Donlin Gold's 27-year mine life

0.3 Moz
North and South American gold-focused Development projects



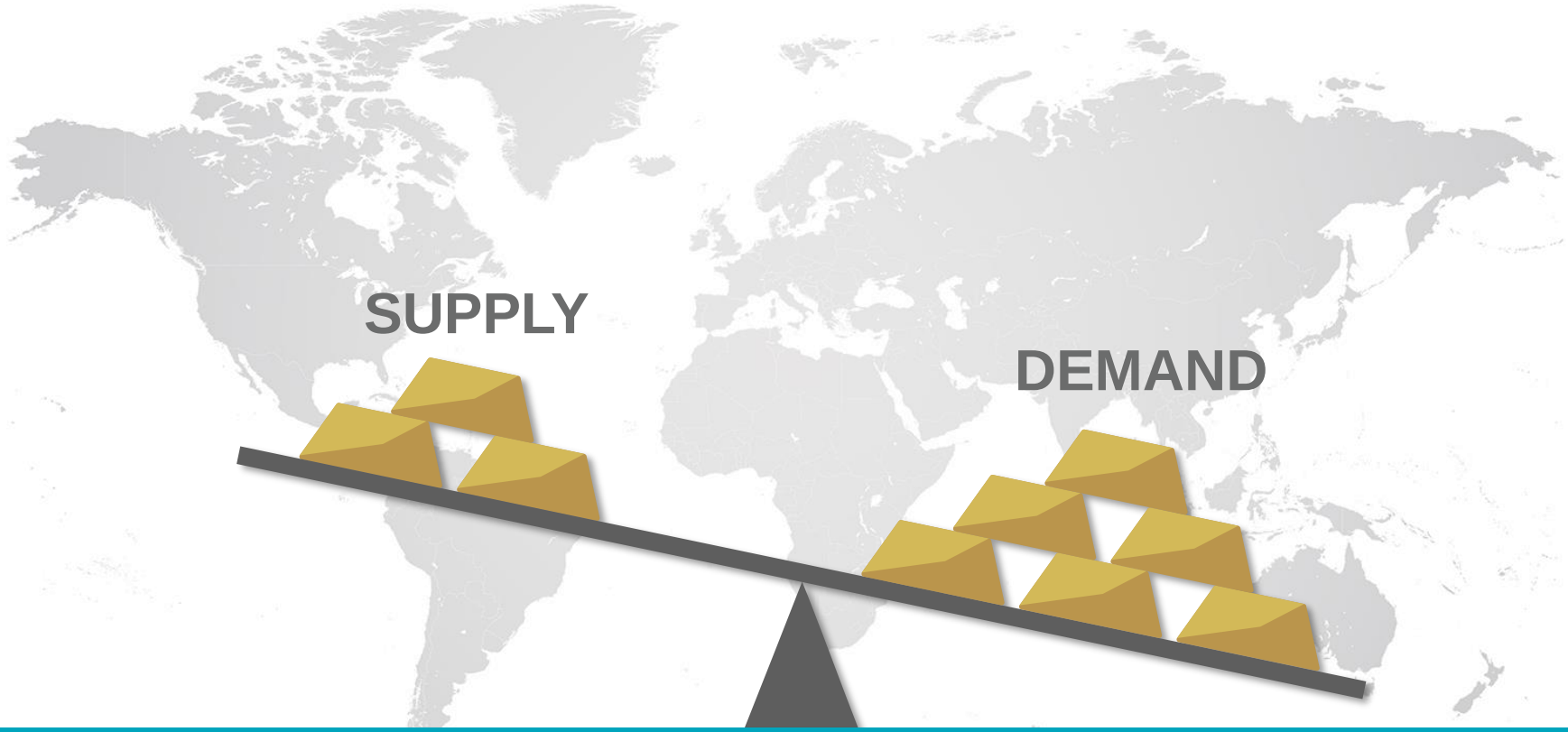
1) Projected annual gold production during first five full years of mine life.
2) Projected annual gold production during full life of mine.

- Donlin Gold data as per the second updated feasibility study effective November 18, 2011, as amended January 20, 2012. Represents 100% of production of which NOVAGOLD's share is 50%.
- Peer group data as per latest company documents, public filings and websites. Comparison group of 15 projects based on large (2Moz P&P cut off), North/South American gold-focused development projects.

LARGE GOLD DEPOSITS ARE CRITICAL FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE GOLD INDUSTRY

SUPPLY & DEMAND FORCES AT WORK BODE WELL FOR GOLD'S UPWARD TRAJECTORY

NOVAGOLD



- New discoveries are increasingly rare
- Time from discovery to production can be 20+ years due to lengthy permitting timelines
- Remote mineral deposits require more infrastructure

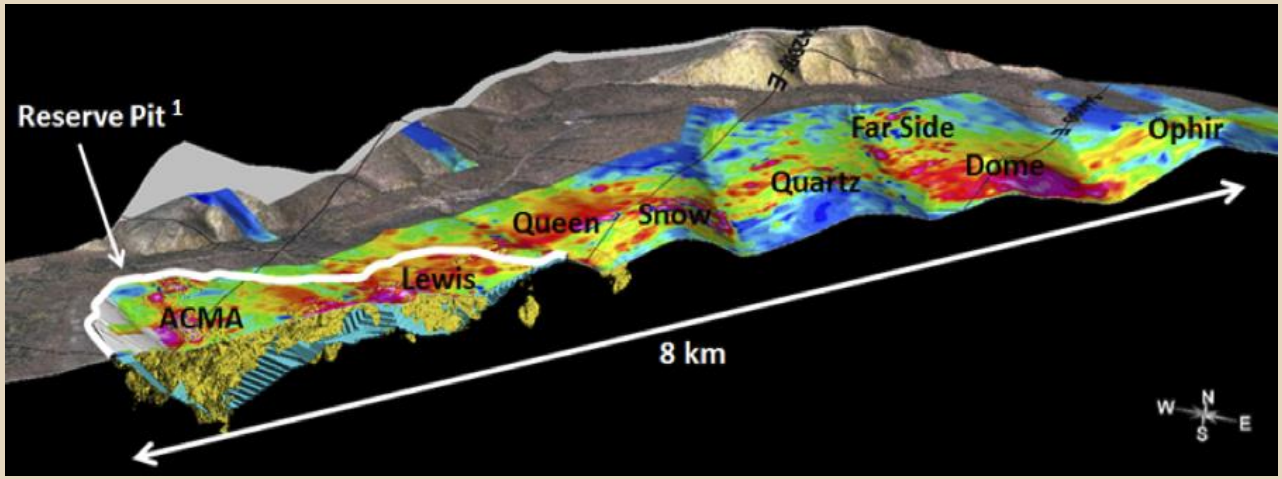
DONLIN GOLD: EXCELLENT EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

MULTIPLE DRILL PROSPECTS EXIST ALONG THE 8 KM GOLD MINERALIZED TREND

NOVAGOLD

The next big gold discovery may be at Donlin Gold:

- Donlin Gold's resource was defined with nearly 1,400 drill holes, totaling over 339,000 meters
- From 2006 to 2011, M&I resources increased 135% (16.6Moz to 39.0Moz) through a well-executed exploration program
- Future potential to expand current open-pit resource along strike and at depth
- Good prospects to discover meaningful deposits outside current mine footprint – reserves and resources are contained within just 3 km of an 8 km-long mineralized trend
- Inferred mineral resource: 6 million ounces of gold mainly inside the reserve pit



1) 0.5 g/t gold grade shell in delineated reserve pit bordered in white.

DONLIN GOLD: 2017 DRILL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EXCELLENT RESULTS - MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS ENCOUNTERED HIGHER GRADES THAN PREDICTED BY PREVIOUS MODELING

NOVAGOLD

- A total of 16 core holes were completed (7,040 m) and core samples assayed
- Intercepted distinct significant high-grade zones in multiple areas
- Intercepted high-grade mineralization at depth in ACMA deposit in an area of previously sparse drilling
- Assay and geologic data will be incorporated into the geologic and resource model and ongoing optimization work

Top Five Significant Intervals[1]	
DC17-1821	130.5 meters grading 5.93 g/t gold, starting at 205.0 meters depth
DC17-1821	39.0 meters grading 9.34 g/t gold, starting at 342.0 meters depth
DC17-1827	43.9 meters grading 7.60 g/t gold, starting at 453.2 meters depth
DC17-1832	64.0 meters grading 5.09 g/t gold, starting at 547.0 meters depth
DC17-1824	30.4 meters grading 10.30 g/t gold, starting at 208.6 meters depth

1) These represent the top five significant intervals from the 2017 Donlin Gold drill program. Refer to the press release dated February 20, 2018 titled "NOVAGOLD's Donlin Gold Project Reports Excellent Results from 2017 Drill Program," for remaining significant intervals and additional information.

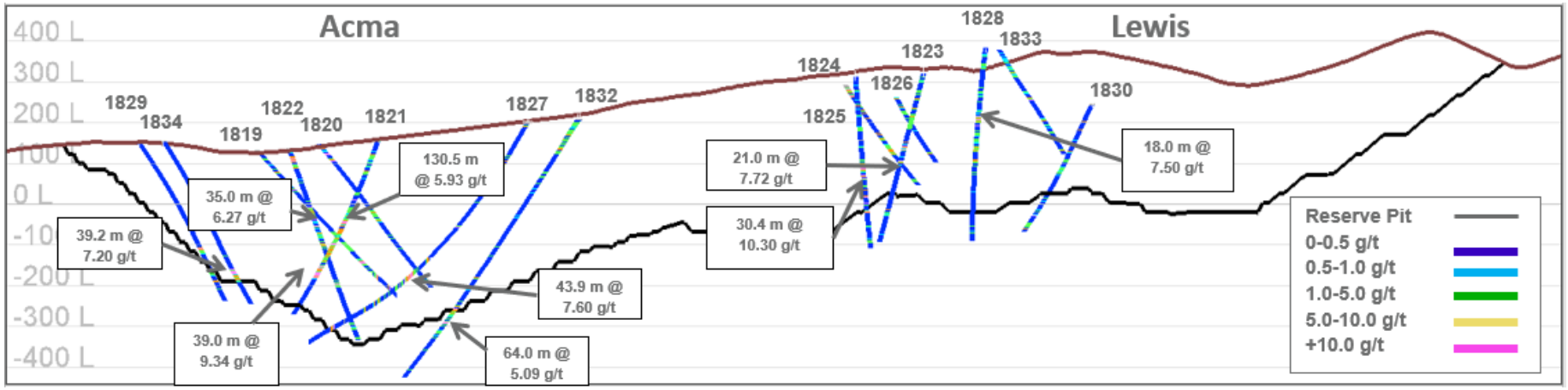
DONLIN GOLD: PROJECT OPTIMIZATION EFFORTS

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR 2018 AND BEYOND

NOVAGOLD

- Barrick and NOVAGOLD are focused on further improving project economics, reducing the owners' initial capital expenditures and enhancing the project's execution plan. The next steps include:
  - Integrating the results of the 2017 drill program into the optimization work
  - Evaluating innovative technologies in logistics & automation, modular construction techniques
  - Investigating potential third-party participation in infrastructure development
- Determine the best path forward for the project

Vertical Cross Section of the Proposed ACMA and Lewis Pits
2017 Completed Drill Holes and Grade Intercepts[1]

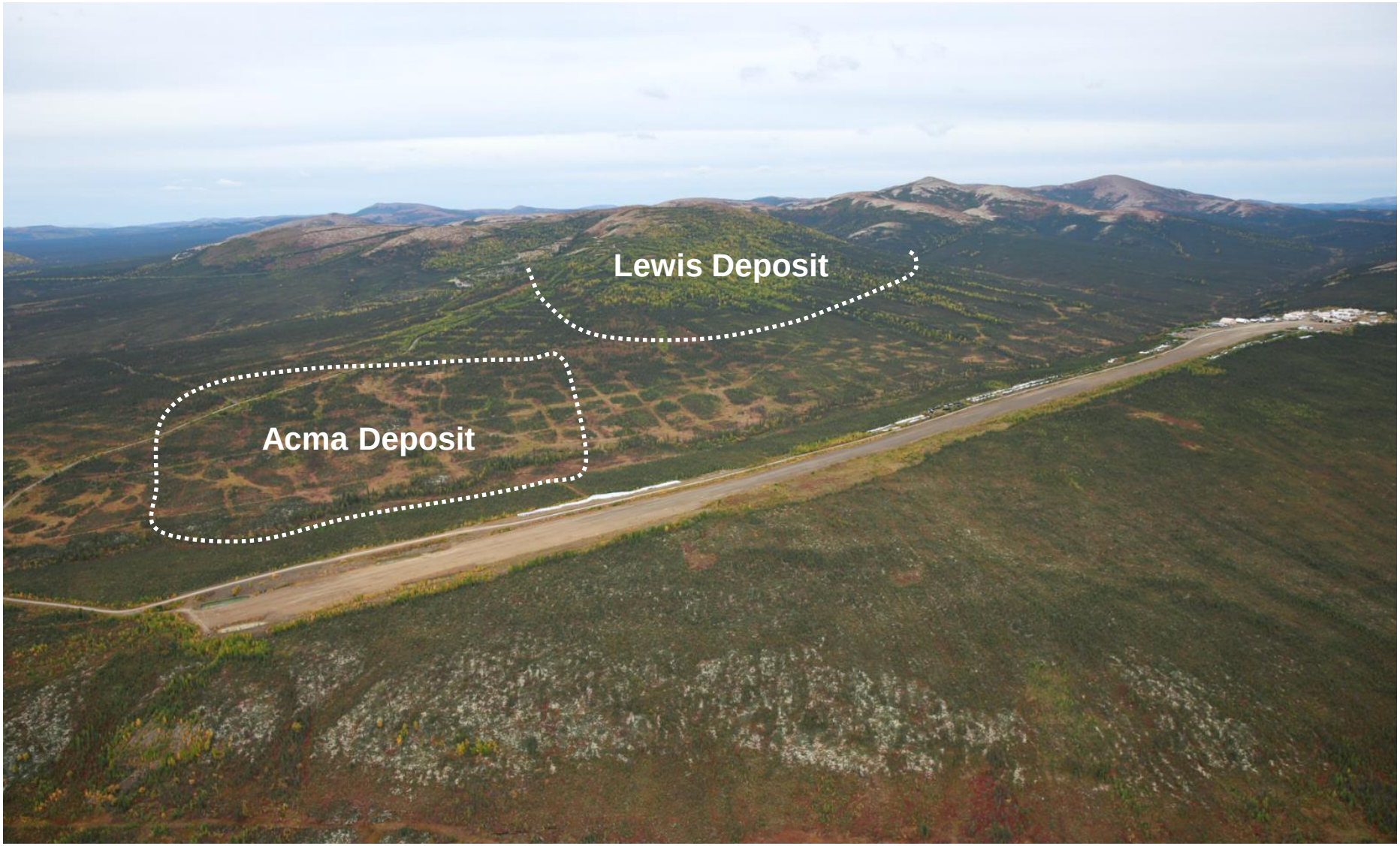


1) The Donlin Gold vertical cross section represents the drill holes completed in 2017 and grade intercepts. Refer to the press release dated February 20, 2018 titled "NOVAGOLD's Donlin Gold Project Reports Excellent Results from 2017 Drill Program," for remaining significant intervals and additional information.

DONLIN GOLD: PRIVATE LAND DESIGNATED FOR MINING

DEPOSIT LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY AMENABLE TO SITE DEVELOPMENT

NOVAGOLD



"We are very encouraged by the latest drill results at Donlin Gold, some of which encompassed areas where relatively little drilling had been previously done. The results are further evidence of the significant potential of this deposit. We look forward to continuing to collaborate closely with our partner, NOVAGOLD, to advance optimization work and permitting at this unique project."

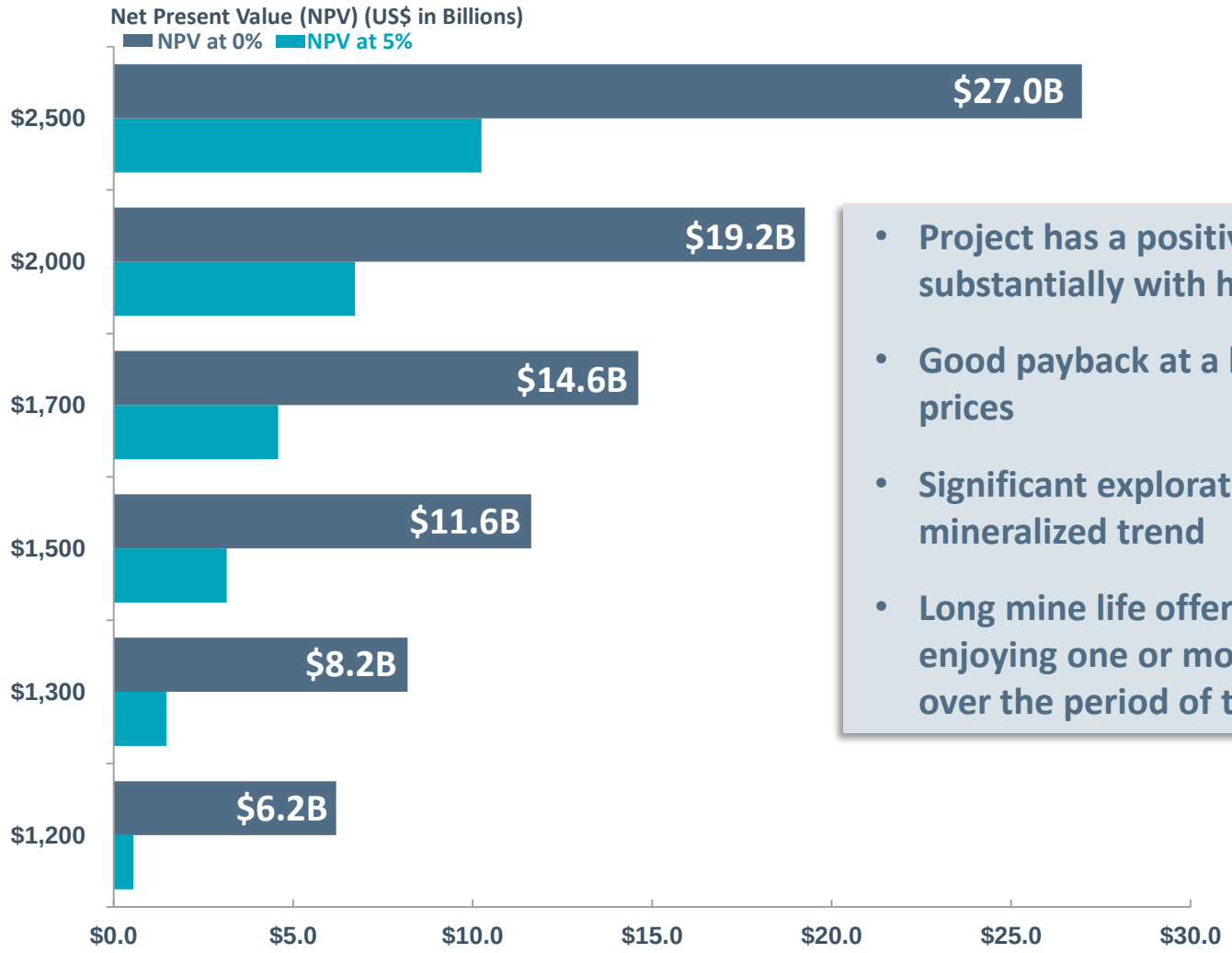
Kelvin Dushnisky
President & CEO, Barrick Gold[1]

1) NOVAGOLD press release titled "NOVAGOLD's Donlin Gold Project Reports Excellent Results from 2017 Drill Program," dated February 20, 2018.

DONLIN GOLD: SIGNIFICANT VALUE UPSIDE WITH HIGHER GOLD PRICES

NPV_5 INCREASES ~20X WITH ~2X INCREASE IN GOLD PRICE

NOVAGOLD



- Project has a positive return that increases substantially with higher gold prices
- Good payback at a broad range of gold prices
- Significant exploration upside on the mineralized trend
- Long mine life offers high likelihood of enjoying one or more cyclical bull markets over the period of the mine's operation

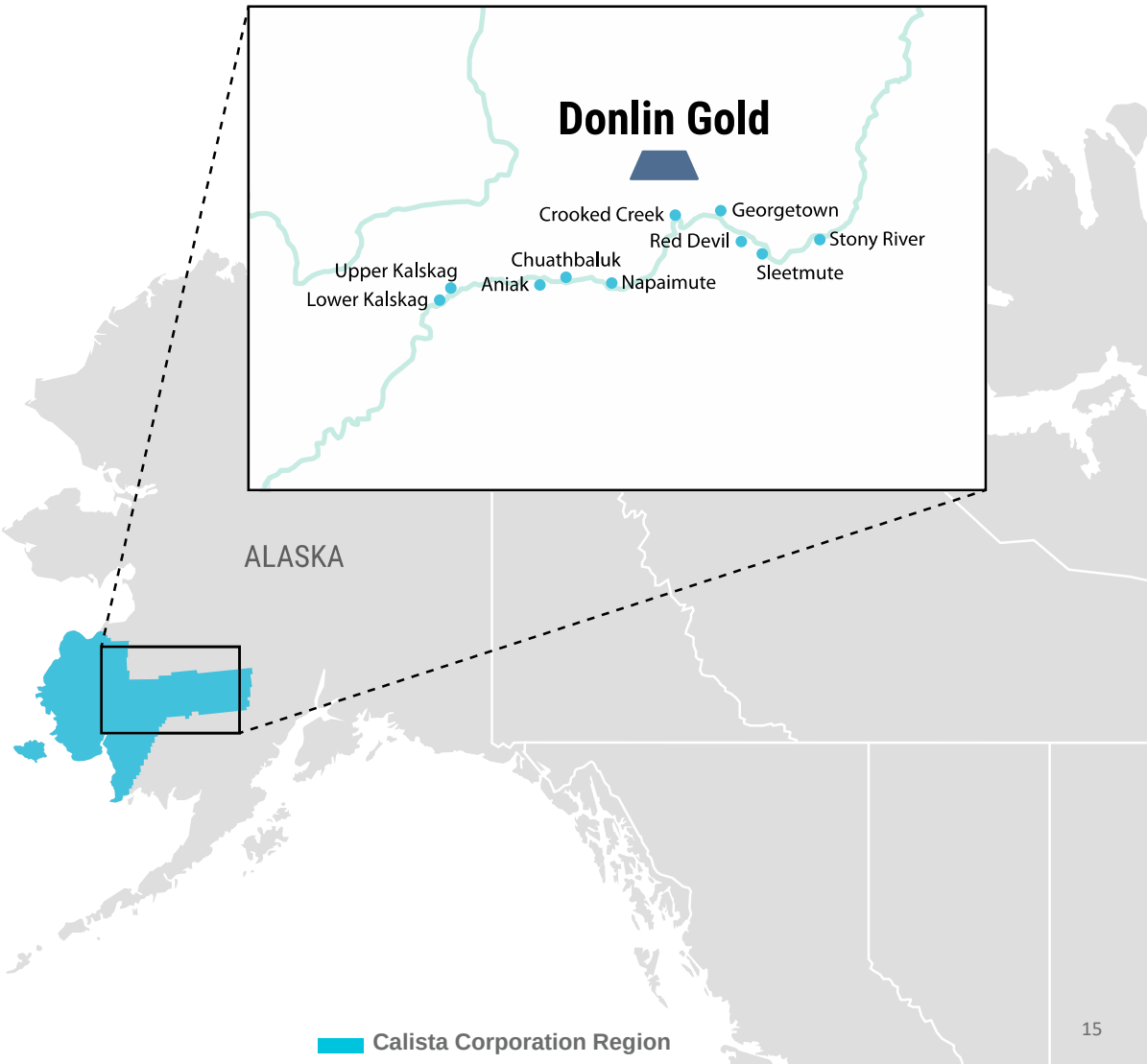
Donlin Gold estimates as per the second updated feasibility study effective November 18, 2011, as amended January 20, 2012. All dollar figures are in USD, represent 100% of the project of which NOVAGOLD's share is 50%, and reflect after-tax net present value (at a 0% and 5% discount rates) of the Donlin Gold project using the feasibility study reference date of 1/1/2014 (start of Year -05) as the first year of discounting. Estimated project development costs of approximately $172M to be spent prior to the reference date are treated as sunk costs. At a 5% discount rate, the net present value is: $547M @ $1,200 gold; $1,465M @ $1,300 gold; $3,147M @ $1,500 gold; $4,581M @ $1,700 gold; $6,722M @ $2,000 gold; and $10,243M @ $2,500 gold. The project requires a gold price of approximately $902 per ounce to break even on a cash flow basis.

DONLIN GOLD: LIFE OF MINE AGREEMENTS WITH ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATIONS

TIME-HONORED RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

NOVAGOLD

- Donlin Gold is located on private land specifically selected for its resource development potential
  - ANCSA[1] established 40 years ago; resolved Alaska Native land claims
  - Lands valuable for resource potential selected by Regional Corporations under ANCSA
- Native corporations have an owner's interest in the development of the selected lands to support the economic prosperity of their shareholders
- Benefits include royalties, shareholder employment opportunities, scholarships and preferential contract considerations



1) Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.

Maver Carey
President & CEO, The Kuskokwim Corporation

"As a mine that focuses on environmental responsibility, meaningful dialogue with communities, job opportunities, and economic stimulus for one of the poorest regions in the entire state, Donlin Gold has TKC's full support."

"Ultimately, economic development of such a large project will help fulfill the broader goal of self determination by allowing residents and Calista shareholders to significantly participate in the world economy."

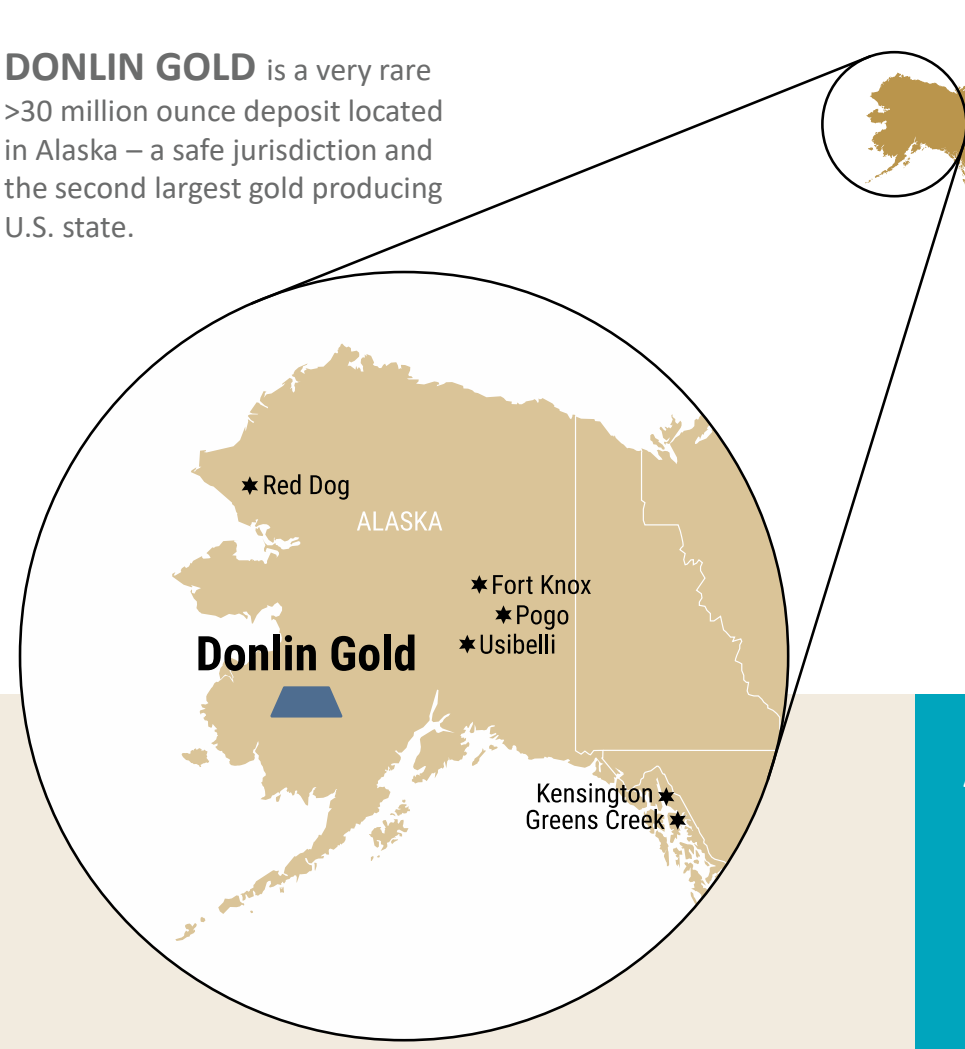
Andrew Guy
President & CEO, Calista Corporation

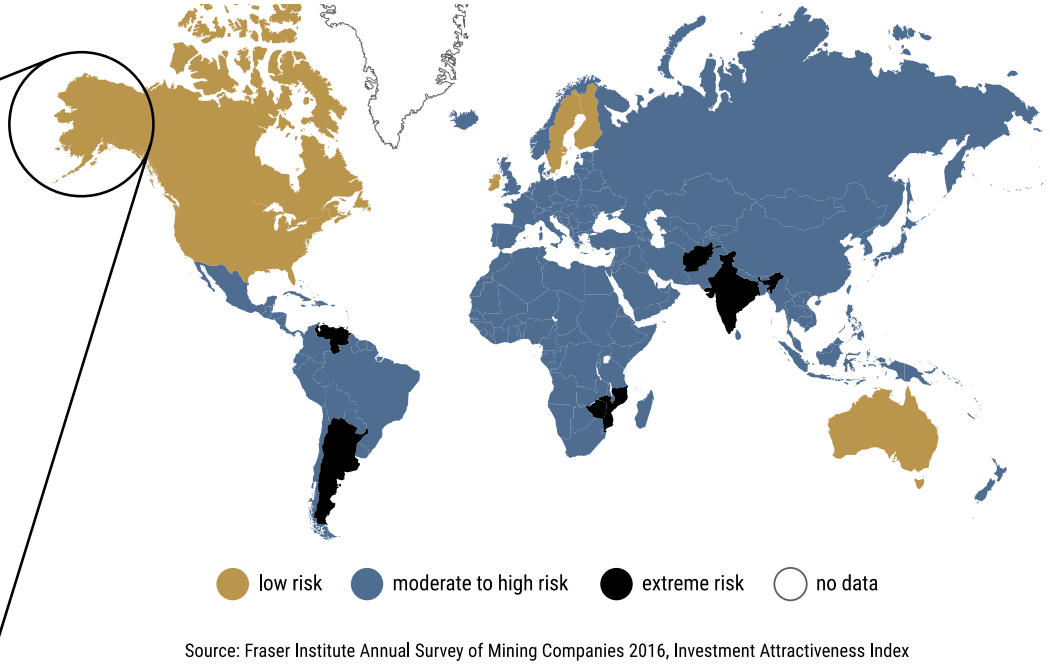
DONLIN GOLD: LEVERAGE IN A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN KEEP THE REWARDS

AT A TIME OF EXTREME GEOPOLITICAL UNCERTAINTY, ALASKA IS WELCOMING NEW RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT

NOVAGOLD

DONLIN GOLD is a very rare >30 million ounce deposit located in Alaska – a safe jurisdiction and the second largest gold producing U.S. state.





Source: Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2016, Investment Attractiveness Index

ALASKA'S JURISDICTIONAL APPEAL:

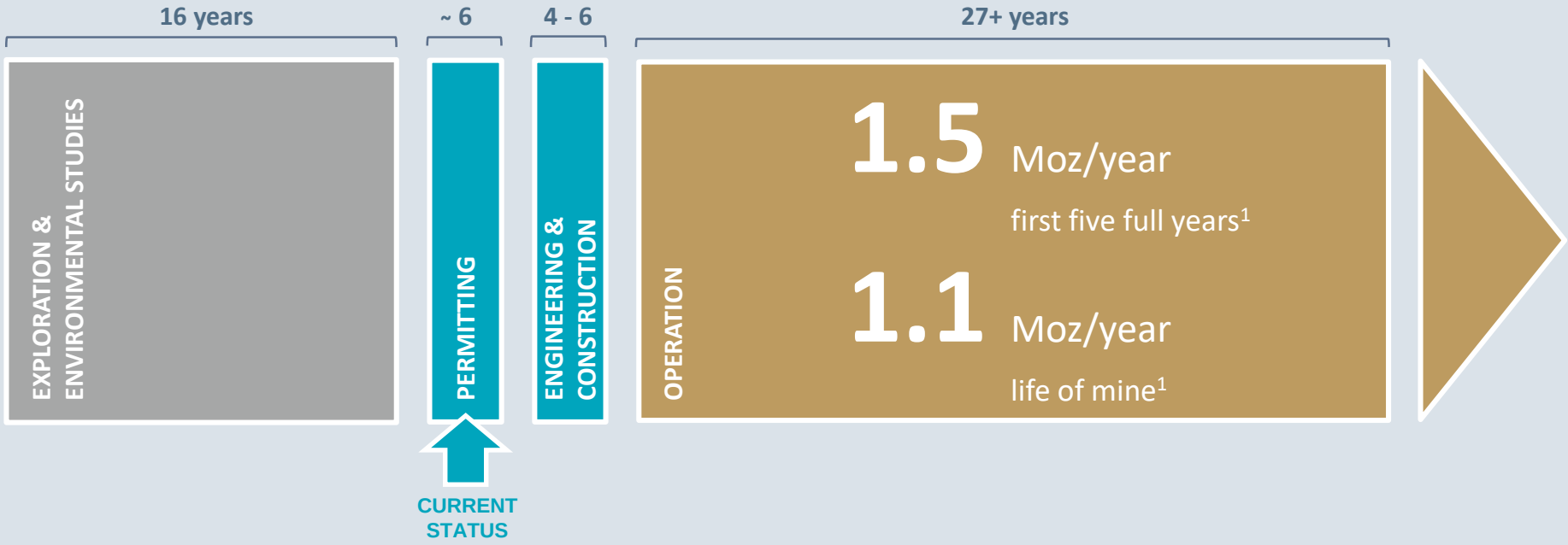
- Mineral potential
- Established mining industry
- Political and social stability
- Excellent local partnerships
- A full embrace of the rule of law

DONLIN GOLD: PROJECT PERMITTING IS ON TRACK

THE CORPS EXPECTS TO PUBLISH THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN EARLY 2018

NOVAGOLD

DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE:



1) Donlin Gold data as per the second updated feasibility study. Projected average annual production represents 100% of which NOVAGOLD's share is 50%.

DONLIN GOLD: A THOROUGH, TRANSPARENT, AND ESTABLISHED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

SUPPORTING THE CORPS IN COMPLETING THE FINAL STEPS IN EIS PROCESS WHILE WORKING WITH ALASKA TO SECURE STATE PERMITS

NOVAGOLD

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review nearing completion – supports agency decision-making on Federal permit applications, informs the public and provides opportunities for comment

- ✓ Agency review of preliminary final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been completed
- ❑ Corps plans to publish the final EIS in early 2018
- ❑ Corps' Record of Decision (ROD) to follow in the second half of 2018

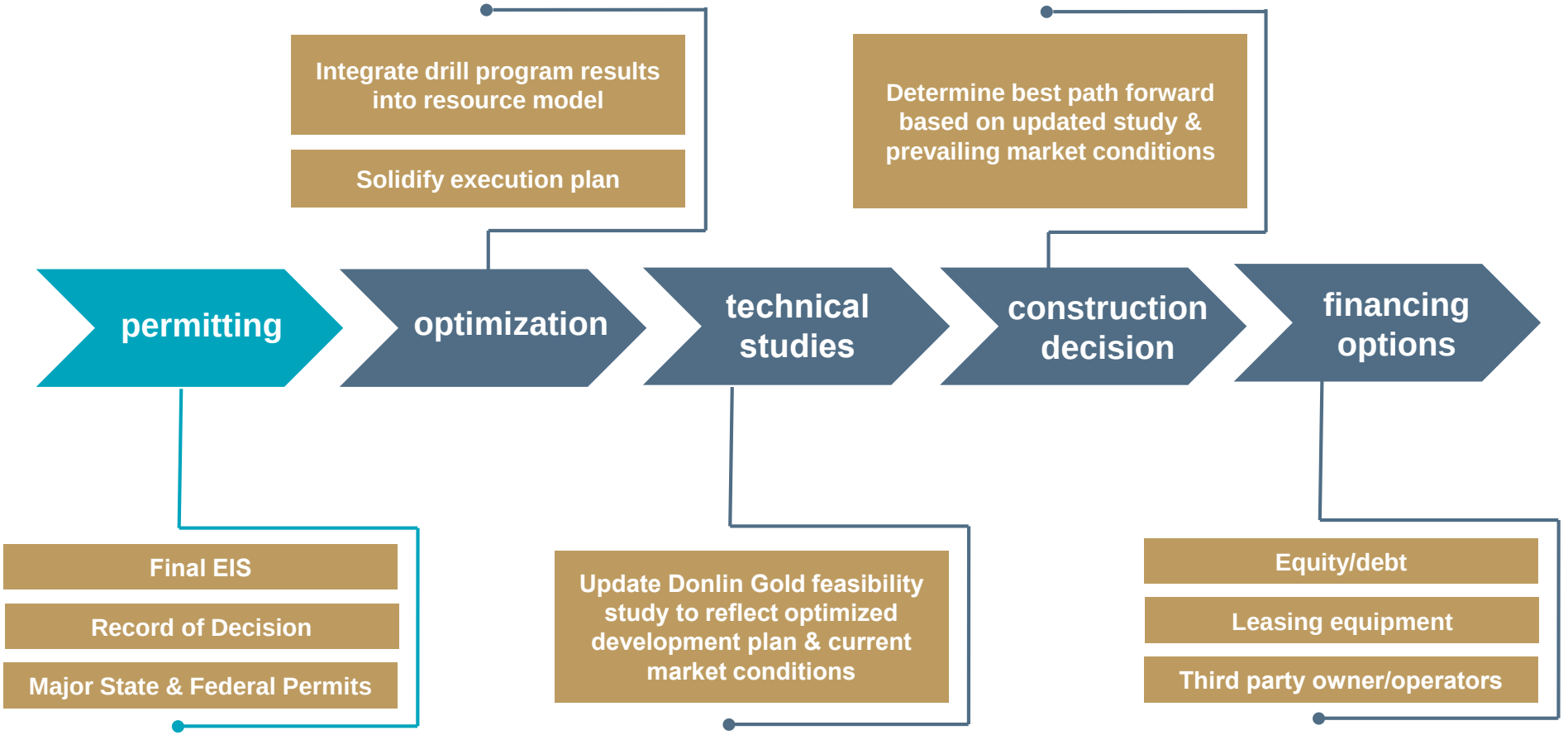
Alaska permitting agencies working in parallel with federal process

- ✓ State air quality permit has been issued
- ✓ Draft water discharge and integrated waste management permits – 60-day public comment period completed on February 13, 2018
- ❑ Other key State permits and approvals scheduled to be finalized concurrent with or soon after the Corps' ROD

DONLIN GOLD: UPCOMING CATALYSTS

NEXT STEPS IN DONLIN GOLD'S DEVELOPMENT

NOVAGOLD



GALORE CREEK: A SIGNIFICANT COPPER-GOLD-SILVER ASSET

MEASURED & INDICATED RESOURCES[1]

NOVAGOLD

9 Blbs[1]

COPPER

Grade: 0.50%

8 Moz[1]

GOLD

Grade: 0.31g/t

136 Moz[1]

SILVER

Grade: 5.21g/t

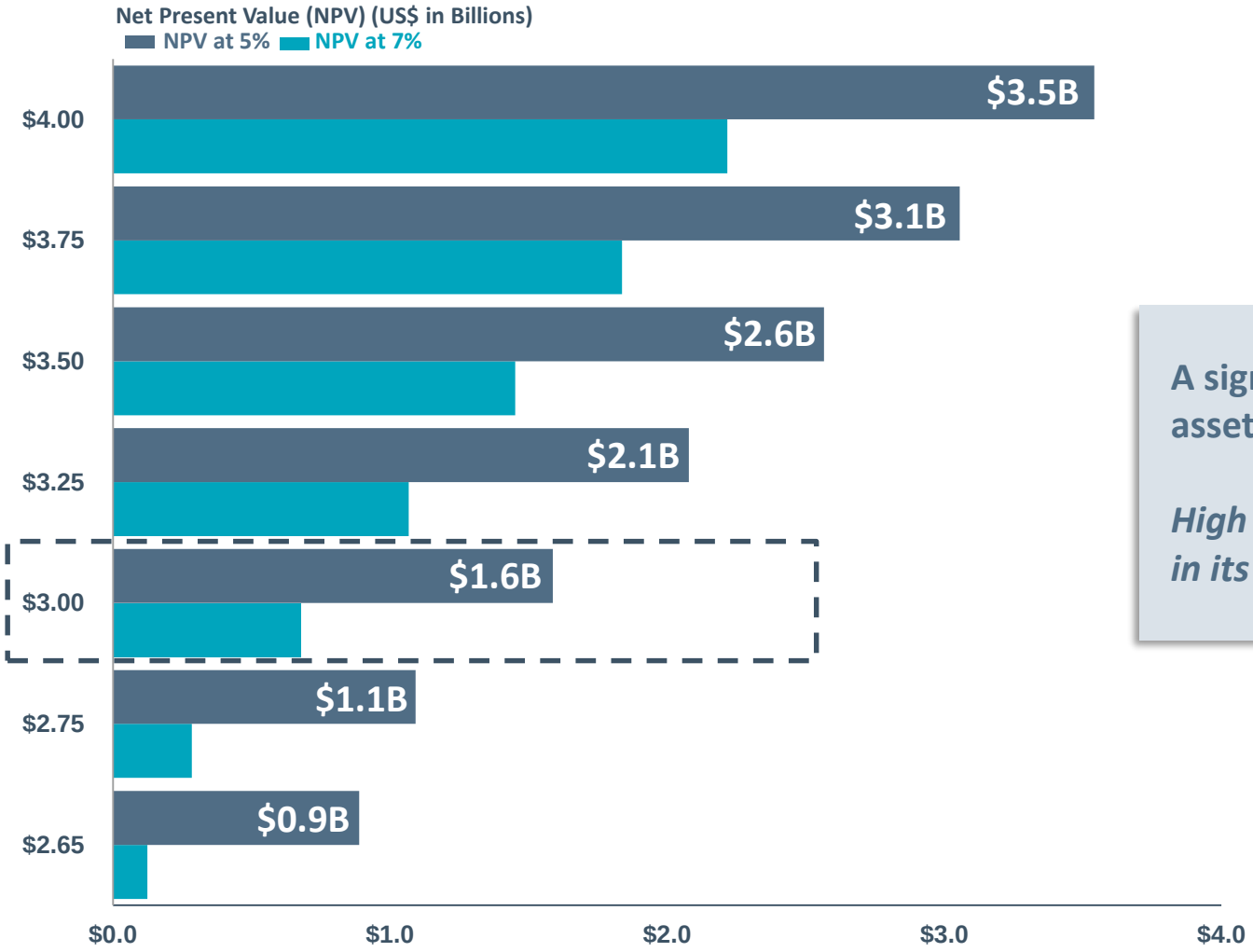
Potential to be one of the largest, highest-quality, lowest-cost copper producers in Canada.

1) Galore Creek project estimates as per the pre-feasibility study effective September 12, 2011. Represents 100% of measured and indicated resources of which NOVAGOLD's share is 50%. Measured and indicated resources are inclusive of proven and probable reserves. Measured resources total 108M tonnes grading 0.48% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au, and 4.1 g/t Ag; and indicated resources total 706M tonnes grading 0.50% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, and 5.4 g/t Ag. Proven reserves total 69M tonnes grading 0.61% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au, and 4.9 g/t Ag; and probable reserves total 459M tonnes grading 0.58% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au, and 6.2 g/t Ag. See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve/Resource Table" with footnotes on slides 35 and 36 of the appendix.

GALORE CREEK: SIGNIFICANT UPSIDE POTENTIAL WITH HIGHER COPPER PRICES

PROJECT HAS POSITIVE RETURNS THAT INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY WITH RISING COPPER PRICES

NOVAGOLD



A significant copper-gold-silver asset in Canada:

High quality company-maker in its own right

Galore Creek estimates as per the pre-feasibility study effective September 12, 2011. All dollar figures are in USD and reflect after-tax net present value (at 7% and 5% discount rates) of the Galore Creek Project using a foreign exchange rate of 0.90 USD/CAD and assuming gold at US$1,100/oz, silver at US$18.50/oz. At a 7% discount rate, the net present value is: $124M @ $2.65 copper; $285M @ $2.75 copper; $679M @ $3.00 copper; $1,067M @ $3.25 copper; $1,452M @ $3.50 copper; $1,837M @ $3.75 copper; $2,217M @ $4.00 copper. See “Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates” and “Reserve/Resource Table” with footnotes in the appendix.

CLEAR FOCUS AND STRONG FUNDING TO EXECUTE ON ALL FRONTS

SUFFICIENT CASH ON HAND TO PROGRESS DONLIN GOLD THROUGH PERMITTING

NOVAGOLD

($ MILLIONS)

2018 Budget

$ 14M Donlin Gold ($9M permitting, $5M optimization work)

$ 3M Galore Creek

$ 11M G&A, working capital and other

Yearly Average Annual Spend (since 2013[1])

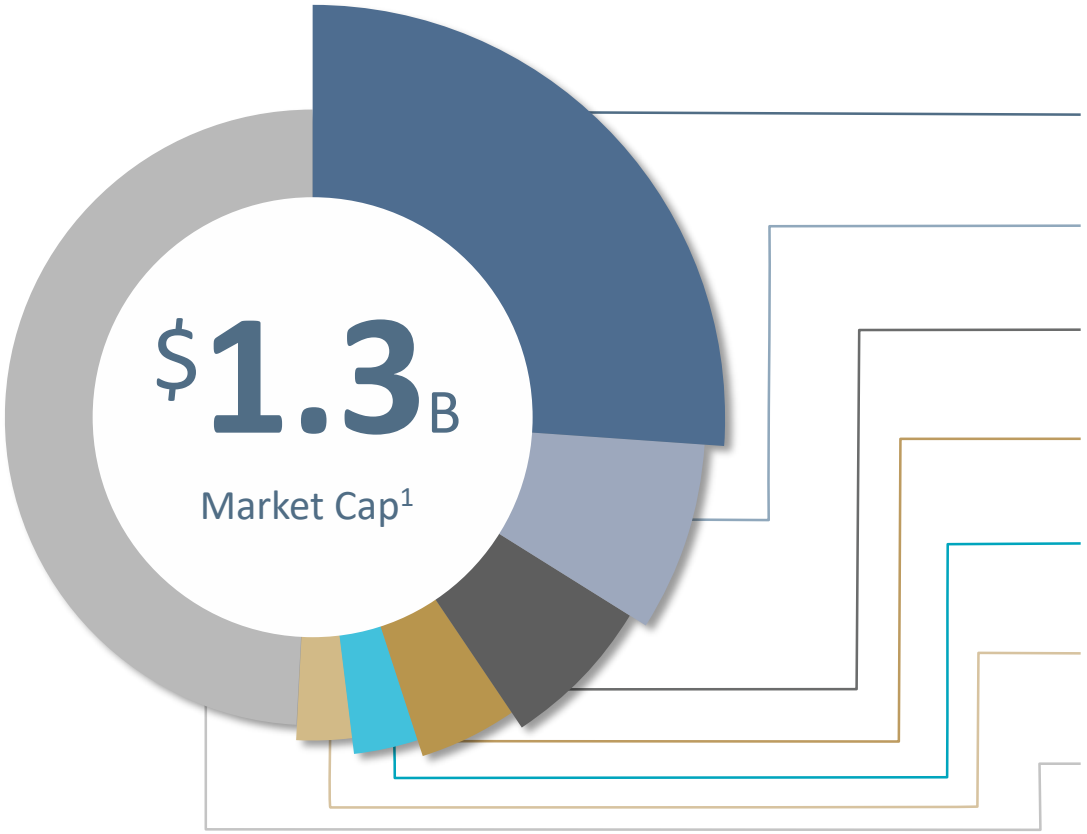
Cash and Term Deposits[2]

1) Excluding financing activities.
2) Includes $56 million in term deposits as of November 30, 2017.

TOP INSTITUTIONAL SHAREHOLDERS

52% OF SHARES ISSUED & OUTSTANDING HELD BY SIX LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS[2]

NOVAGOLD



26.3%	Electrum Strategic Resources LP & affiliates
7.5%	Fidelity Management & Research Company
6.8%	Paulson & Co. Inc.
5.4%	Van Eck Associates Corporation
3.3%	The Baupost Group, L.L.C.
2.2%	Tocqueville Asset Management, LP
48.5%	Other

"We believe that [the Donlin Gold] asset holds exceptional long-term value due to its scale and grade, as well as the stable regulatory environment... With [NOVAGOLD] shares currently trading at just 0.63x our NAV, we would take advantage of the attractive valuation of this unique gold opportunity." – Lucas Pipes, B Riley FBR[3]

1) Market Capitalization based on 322.3 million shares issued and outstanding and NG share price of $4.00 as of March 12, 2018.
2) Shareholder positions are based on the latest 13-F filings.
3) B Riley FBR Research Report dated December 18, 2017.

THE **NOVAGOLD** OPPORTUNITY

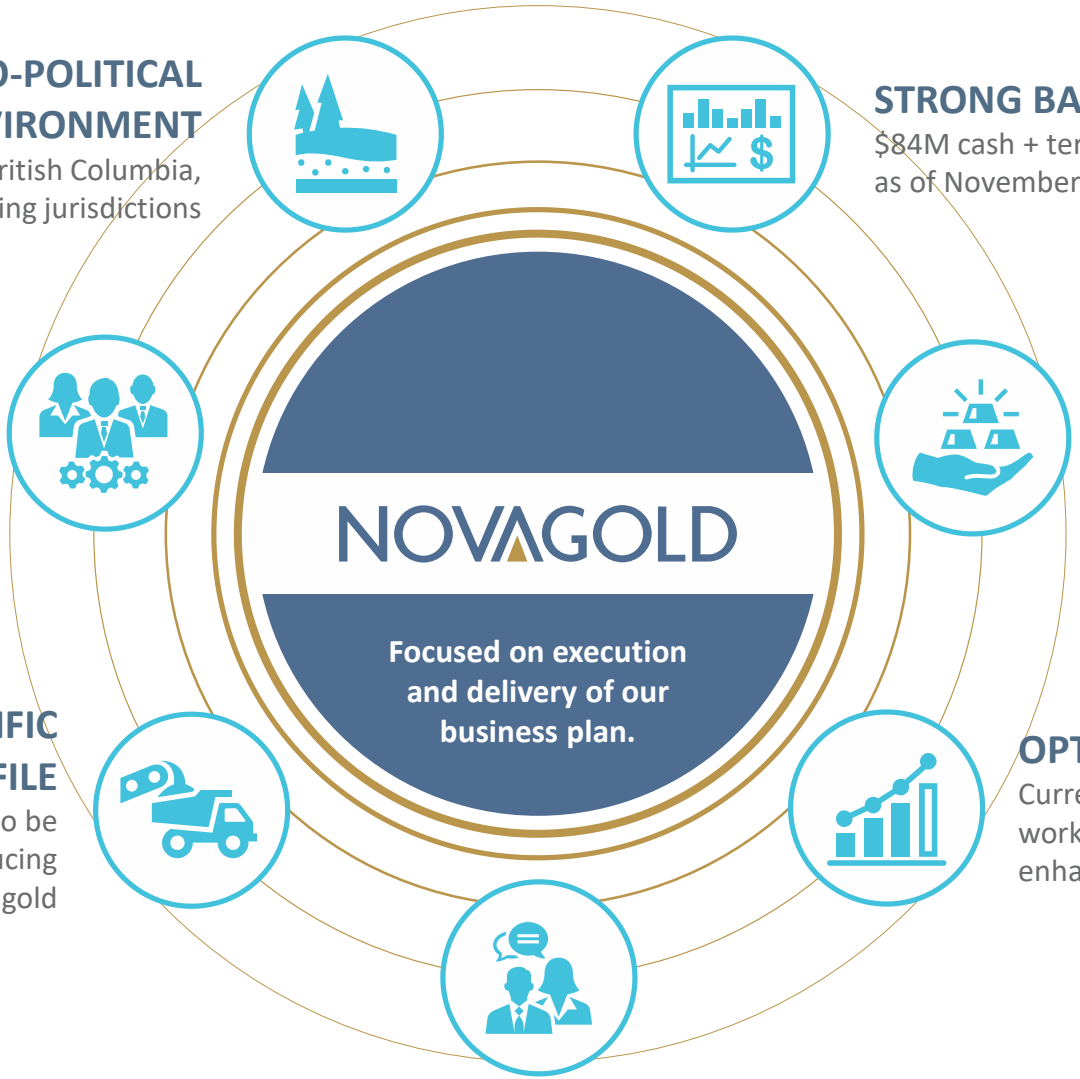
NOVAGOLD

SAFE GEO-POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT
Alaska and British Columbia, top-rated mining jurisdictions

STRONG BALANCE SHEET
$84M cash + term deposits as of November 30, 2017

ACCOMPLISHED LEADERSHIP TEAM
Extensive experience with large-scale operations

TOP TIER ASSETS
Donlin Gold – large, high-grade deposit well advanced in permitting; Galore Creek – significant copper-gold-silver asset in Canada



PROLIFIC PRODUCTION PROFILE
Donlin Gold expected to be one of industry's top producing assets; strong leverage to gold

OPTIMIZATION
Current Donlin Gold optimization work creates unique value enhancing opportunity

SUPPORTIVE STAKEHOLDERS
Long standing shareholders and engaged partners

APPENDIX

NOVAGOLD | SOLID. SECURE. GOLDEN.

DONLIN GOLD: PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

POISED TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD

NOVAGOLD

Reserves:	33.9 Moz Au (505M tonnes grading 2.09 g/t)[1]
Resources:	39.0 Moz M&I (541M tonnes grading 2.24 g/t, inclusive of reserves) and 6.0 Moz Inferred (92 M tonnes grading 2.02 g/t)[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/Resource Table” with footnotes on slides 35 and 36.

GALORE CREEK: PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

POTENTIAL TO BE ONE OF CANADA'S LARGEST COPPER MINES

NOVAGOLD

Reserves:	6.8 Blb Cu; 5.5 Moz Au; 102 Moz Ag (528M tonnes grading 0.59% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, 6.02 g/t Ag)[1]
Resources:	8.9 Blb Cu; 8.0 Moz Au; 136 Moz Ag (815M tonnes grading 0.50% Cu, 0.31 g/t Au, 5.21 g/t Ag, inclusive of reserves)[1]
Mine Life:	~18 years
Production:	Year 1-5, 400 Mlb/year Cu; LOM, 340 Mlb/year Cu
Cash costs:	LOM, $0.80/lb Cu at base case assumptions[2]
Operation:	Open-pit, conventional truck & shovel
Milling:	+80k tonnes/day, conventional crush, grind, and Cu/Au/Ag flotation concentration, plant located in West More Valley
Strip ratio:	2.2 = 1.1B tonnes waste rock
Tailings:	Storage facility located in West More Valley next to plant
Power:	BC Hydro's Northwest Transmission Line is now in service connecting from near Terrace, BC to Bob Quinn to promote remote industrial development, Galore Creek to tie into the NTL
Logistics:	Port facilities to be built near Stewart, BC

1) See "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates" and "Reserve/Resource Table" with footnotes on slides 35 and 36.
2) Base Price Case metal prices are US$2.65/lb Cu, US$1,100/oz Au and US$18.50 Ag and foreign exchange rate of 1.11 CAD/USD.

DONLIN GOLD: OTHER PERMIT APPLICATIONS

NEARLY 100 PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

NOVAGOLD

Major federal permits or reviews

- CWA Section 404/RHA Section 10 (USACE)
- Rights of Way (BLM)
- Pipeline Special Permit (PHMSA) – Public Notice Complete
- PSD Air Quality Permit Review (EPA) – Completed, Permit Issued
- EFH Consultation (NMFS) – Consultation Completed
- ESA Section 7 Consultation (NMFS/USFWS) – Consultation Completed

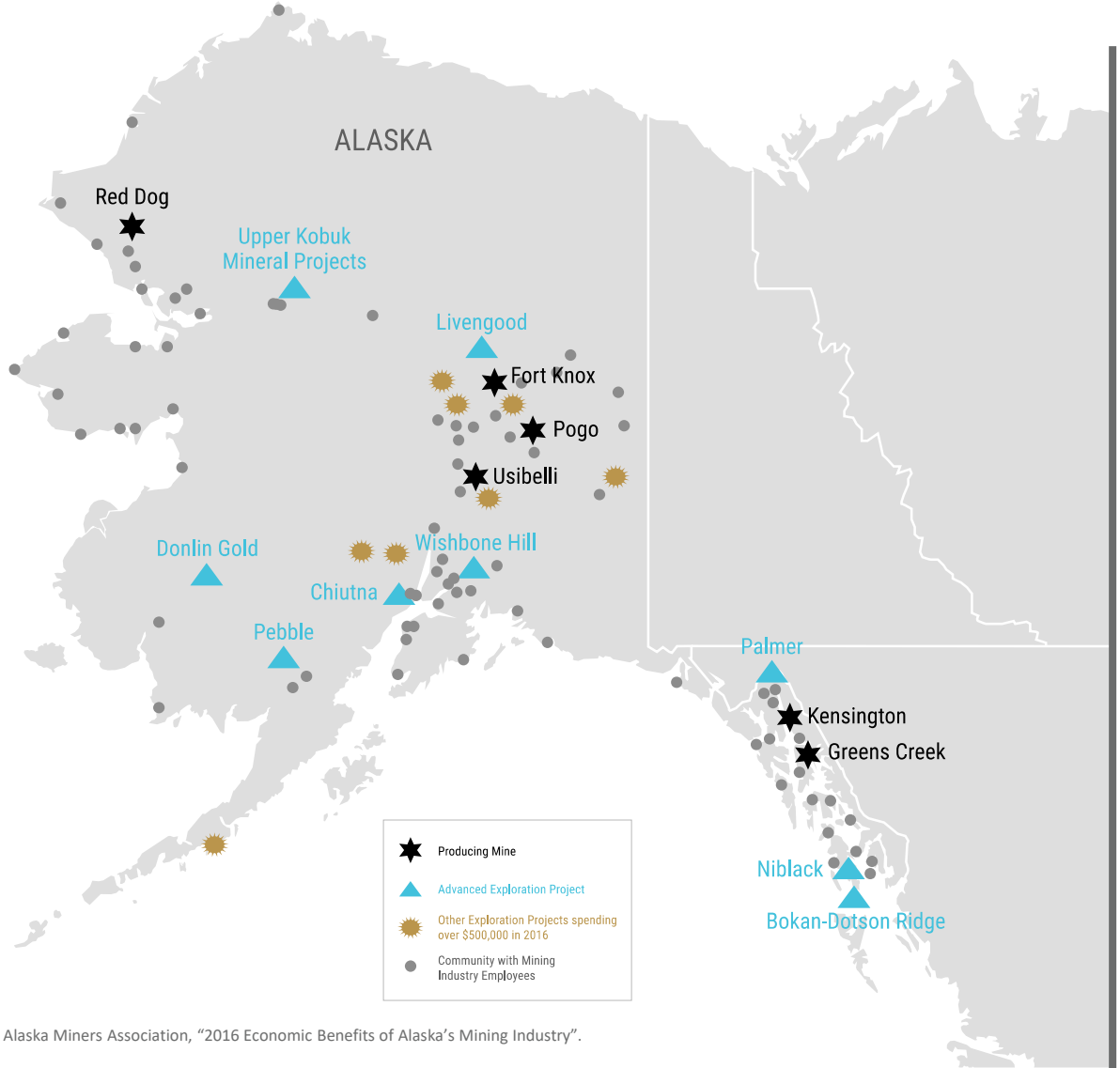
Major state permits

- Reclamation Plan Approval and Financial Assurance (ADNR)
- Integrated Waste Permit and Financial Assurance (ADEC) – Public Notice Complete
- APDES Wastewater Discharge (ADEC) – Public Notice Complete
- PSD Title 5 Air Quality Permit (ADEC) – Permit Issued
- Title 16 Fish Habitat Permits (ADF&G)
- Water Rights and Temporary Use Authorizations (ADNR)
- Rights of Way (ADNR)
- Dam Safety Certification (ADNR)

ALASKA'S MINING INDUSTRY

MINING IS A GROWING FORCE IN ALASKA'S ECONOMY WITH SIX PRODUCING MINES AND NINE ADVANCED EXPLORATION PROJECTS

NOVAGOLD



Producing Mines:

Fort Knox
Kinross Gold Corp

Red Dog
Teck Resources Limited

Greens Creek
Hecla Mining Company

Kensington
Coeur Mining Inc

Pogo
Sumitomo Metal Mining

Usibelli
Family-owned

Source: Alaska Miners Association, "2016 Economic Benefits of Alaska's Mining Industry".

DONLIN GOLD: EXPECTED TO PROVIDE THREE DECADES OF LOW COST PRODUCTION

LOW OPERATING CASH COSTS AND ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS

NOVAGOLD

FIRST FIVE YEARS	
Cash Costs[1] Per Ounce	
Open-pit mining[2]	133
Processing	208
G&A, royalties, land & other[3]	70
Total	**$411**
All-in Sustaining Costs[4] Per Ounce	
Cash costs[1]	411
Sustaining capex	83
Corporate administration	21
Reclamation	17
Total	**$532**

LIFE OF MINE	
Cash Costs[1] Per Ounce	
Open-pit mining[2]	270
Processing	257
G&A, royalties, land & other[3]	108
Total	**$635**
All-in Sustaining Costs[4] Per Ounce	
Cash costs[1]	635
Sustaining capex	50
Corporate administration	28
Reclamation	22
Total	**$735**

Donlin Gold estimates as per the second updated feasibility study effective November 18, 2011, as amended January 20, 2012.

1) US GAAP cost of sales, excluding depreciation and reclamation.
2) Net of deferred costs
3) Based on $1,200/oz gold price
4) All-in sustaining costs were calculated with figures from the updated feasibility study with the exception of corporate administration which is a projected estimate.

NOVAGOLD: COMPANY HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

THE GOLD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

NOVAGOLD

- **1984** incorporated in Nova Scotia – Gerald McConnell as CEO leads exploration company initially focused on gold properties in Nova Scotia, later exploration expands throughout the Americas
- **1998** Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse joins as President & CEO; focuses exploration on North America
- **2001** NOVAGOLD obtains option to earn a 70% interest in the Donlin Gold project by investing $10M over 10 years; earn-in completed in 18 months
- **2003** Placer Dome becomes Donlin Gold operator; commits to advance Donlin through feasibility
- **2006** Barrick buys Placer Dome; makes hostile offer for NOVAGOLD; completes Donlin feasibility study
- **2007** Barrick and NOVAGOLD settle disputes related to Donlin Gold and hostile takeover; form Donlin Gold LLC with each owning 50%
- **2008** Electrum becomes NOVAGOLD's largest shareholder
- **2012** NOVAGOLD completes corporate reorganization
  - Greg Lang joins as President & CEO
  - Trilogy Metals (formerly NovaCopper) spun-out
  - New management team hired
  - ✓ ***NOVAGOLD becomes a pure-gold play focused on flagship asset – Donlin Gold***

NOVAGOLD: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

INDUSTRY LEADERS TO BRING DONLIN GOLD THROUGH PERMITTING & BEYOND

NOVAGOLD

Dr. Thomas Kaplan Chairman	• Chairman and CEO of The Electrum Group LLC, a privately held natural resources investment management company 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 • Currently serves as consultant to Franco-Nevada and director of Olivut Resources and Foran Resources
Greg Lang President and CEO	• Former President of Barrick Gold North America with intimate knowledge of Donlin Gold • Currently serves as director of Trilogy Metals
Gil Leathley	• Senior Advisor to the Company's President and CEO, former Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company • Currently serves as director of Nickel Creek Platinum (formerly Wellgreen Platinum Ltd.)
Igor Levental	• President of The Electrum Group LLC, former VP of Homestake Mining and International Corona Corp.
Kalidas Madhavpeddi	• Chief Executive Officer of China Moly Corp. Former Executive with Phelps Dodge • Currently serves as director of Capstone Mining and Trilogy Metals
Gerald McConnell	• Former Chairman and CEO of NOVAGOLD, Chairman of Namibia Rare Earths Inc. • Currently serves as director of Namibia Rare Earths and Trilogy Metals
Clynton Nauman	• CEO of Alexco Resources, formerly with Viceroy Gold and Kennecott Minerals • Currently serves as director of Alexco Resource Corp
Rick Van Nieuwenhuyse	• CEO of Trilogy Metals, former CEO of NOVAGOLD • Currently serves as director of Trilogy Metals, Alexco Resource Corp and SolidusGold Inc
Anthony Walsh	• Former President and Chief Executive Officer of Miramar Mining Corporation, sold to Newmont Mining Corporation in 2007 • Currently serves as director of Sabina, TMX Group and Dundee Precious Metals

NOVAGOLD: THE MANAGEMENT TEAM

INDUSTRY LEADERS TO BRING DONLIN GOLD THROUGH PERMITTING & BEYOND

NOVAGOLD

Gregory Lang President and CEO	• Former President of Barrick Gold North America • 35+ years experience building & operating major open-pit and underground mines (Goldstrike, Cortez, Turquoise Ridge, Bald Mountain, Porgera) • In-depth knowledge of Donlin Gold
David Deisley Executive VP and General Counsel	• 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 • 30 years of mining industry experience
David Ottewell VP and Chief Financial Officer	• 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 VP, Corporate Communications	• Held variety of executive and senior IR & corporate communications positions with Goldcorp, New Gold, and Hecla Mining Company • Leading NOVAGOLD's internal and external communications functions
Ron Rimelman VP, Environment, Health, Safety and Sustainability	• 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 VP, Engineering and Development	• Led the design and construction of the Pueblo Viejo project in the Dominican Republic • 30+ years of experience developing and operating major mines (Goldstrike and Mercur) • Highly knowledgeable and experienced leader in autoclave technology • Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas • Member of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers

NOVAGOLD: RESERVE/RESOURCE TABLE

Donlin Gold*	Tonnage (100%)	Grade (100%)	Metal (100%)	NOVAGOLD Share (50%)
GOLD	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	koz Au
Reserves[1]				
Proven	7.7	2.32	573	286
Probable	497.1	2.08	33,276	16,638
P&P	504.8	2.09	33,849	16,924
Resources[3], inclusive of Reserves				
Measured	7.7	2.52	626	313
Indicated	533.6	2.24	38,380	19,190
M&I	541.3	2.24	39,007	19,503
Inferred	92.2	2.02	5,993	2,997

Galore Creek*	Tonnage (100%)	Grade (100%)	Metal (100%)	NOVAGOLD Share (50%)
COPPER	Mt	% Cu	Mlb Cu	Mlb Cu
Reserves[2]				
Proven	69.0	0.61	921	460
Probable	459.1	0.58	5,892	2,946
P&P	528.0	0.59	6,813	3,406
Resources[4], inclusive of Reserves				
Measured	108.4	0.48	1,146	573
Indicated	706.3	0.50	7,786	3,893
M&I	814.7	0.50	8,932	4,466
Inferred	346.6	0.42	3,226	1,613
GOLD	Mt	g/t Au	koz Au	koz Au
Reserves[2]				
Proven	69.0	0.52	1,154	577
Probable	459.1	0.29	4,298	2,149
P&P	528.0	0.32	5,452	2,726
Resources[4], inclusive of Reserves				
Measured	108.4	0.48	1,656	828
Indicated	706.3	0.28	6,366	3,183
M&I	814.7	0.31	8,022	4,011
Inferred	346.6	0.24	2,697	1,348
SILVER	Mt	g/t Ag	Moz Ag	Moz Ag
Reserves[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	102.1	51.1
Resources[4], inclusive of Reserves				
Measured	108.4	4.10	14.3	7.1
Indicated	706.3	5.38	122.1	61.0
M&I	814.7	5.21	136.4	68.2
Inferred	346.6	4.28	47.7	23.9

NOVAGOLD

* Mineral reserves and resources are reported on a 100% basis. NOVAGOLD and Barrick each own 50% of the Donlin Gold project. NOVAGOLD and Teck each own 50% of the Galore Creek project.

Approximate cut-off grades (see Resource Footnotes):

Donlin Gold	Reserves[1]:	0.57 g/t gold
	Resources[3]:	0.46 g/t gold
Galore Creek	Reserves[2]:	C$10.08/t NSR
	Resources[4]:	C$10.08/t NSR

t = metric tonne
oz = ounce
lb = pound
k = thousand
M = million
g/t = grams/tonne

NOVAGOLD: RESERVE/RESOURCE TABLE (CON'T)

Notes:
a. These reserve and resource estimates have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the CIM Definition Standard, unless otherwise noted.
b. See numbered footnotes below on resource information.
c. Rounding and significant figures may result in apparent summation differences between tonnes, grade and contained metal
d. Tonnage and grade measurements are in metric units. Contained gold and silver ounces are reported as troy ounces, contained copper pounds as imperial pounds

Reserves and Resources Footnotes:

1) 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$2.14/t), variable processing cost based on the formula 2.1874 x (S%) + 10.65 for each US$/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 23º to 43º. Mineral reserves are reported using an optimized net sales return value based on the following equation: Net Sales Return = Au grade * Recovery * (US$975/oz – (1.78 + (US$975/oz – 1.78) * 0.045)) – (10.65 + 2.1874 * (S%) + 2.27 + 0.19) and reported in US$/tonne. Assuming an average recovery of 89.54% and an average S% grade of 1.07%, the marginal gold cut-off grade would be approximately 0.57 g/t, or the gold grade that would equate to a $0.001 net sales return cut-off 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.

2) 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$16.85/oz, respectively. Appropriate mining costs, processing costs, metal recoveries and inter ramp pit slope angles varying from 42º to 55º were used to generate the pit phase designs. Mineral reserves have been calculated using a 'cashflow grade' ($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: NSR = Recoverable Revenue – TCRC (on a per tonne basis), where: NSR = Net Smelter Return; TCRC = Transportation and Refining Costs; Recoverable Revenue = 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$1.10 to US$1.00; Cu Recovery = 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.

3) 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 * (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: Net Sales Return = Au grade * Recovery * (US$1,200/oz – (1.85 + ((US$1,200/oz – 1.85) * 0.045)) – (10.65 + 2.1874 * (S%) + 2.29 + 0.20)) and reported in US$/tonne. Assuming an average recovery of 89.54% and an average S% grade of 1.07%, the marginal gold cutoff grade would be approximately 0.46 g/t, or the gold grade that would equate to a $0.001 net sales return cutoff at these same values. 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 following "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

4) 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. Commodity prices used to constrain the mineral resources are US$2.50/lb copper, US$1,050/oz gold, and US$16.85/oz silver. 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: NSR = Recoverable Revenue – TCRC (on a per tonne basis), where: NSR = Diluted Net Smelter Return; TCRC = Transportation and Refining Costs; Recoverable Revenue = Revenue in Canadian dollars for recoverable copper, recoverable gold, and recoverable silver using the economic and technical parameters mentioned above. 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 following "Cautionary Note Concerning Reserve & Resource Estimates".

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. 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. Therefore, 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 annual report 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 (CIM) – CIM Definition Standards on Mineral resources and Mineral reserves, adopted by the CIM Council, as amended ("CIM Definition Standards"). The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of "reserves" are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by NOVAGOLD in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as "reserves" under SEC standards. Neither Donlin Gold nor Galore Creek have known reserves, as defined under SEC Industry Guide 7.

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	Gordon Seibel R.M. SME Kirk Hanson P.E.	"Donlin Creek Gold Project Alaska, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report on Second Updated Feasibility Study" prepared by AMEC, effective November 18, 2011, amended January 20, 2012.
Galore Creek	Jay Melnyk, P.Eng. Greg Kulla, P.Geo.	"Galore Creek Copper-Gold Project NI 43-101 Technical Report on Pre-Feasibility Study, British Columbia – Canada" prepared by AMEC, effective July 27, 2011.

Clifford Krall, P.E., who is the Mine Engineering Manager for NOVAGOLD and a "qualified person" under NI 43-101, has approved the scientific and technical information related to the Donlin Gold and Galore Creek projects contained in this presentation.

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