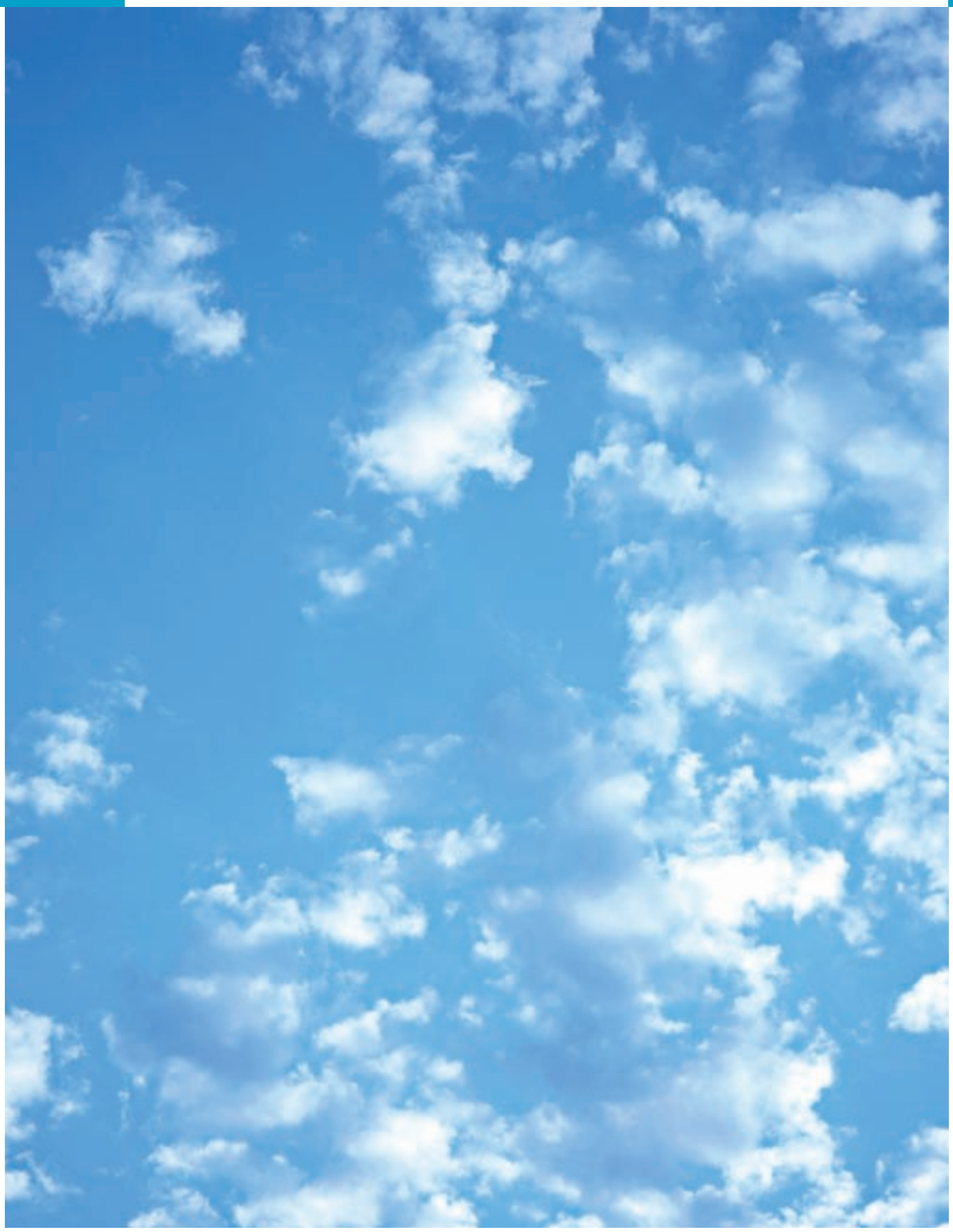
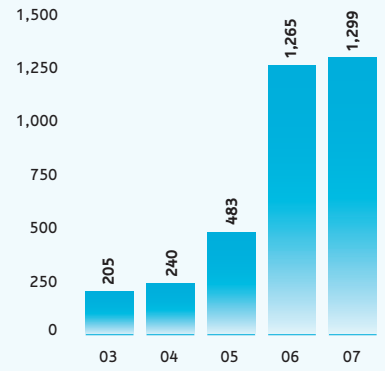


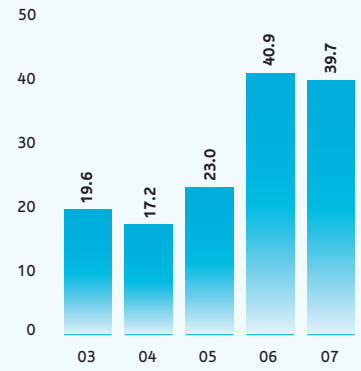
Platinum is a major component in autocatalysts, which are essential for cleaner air in our cities

Financial highlights

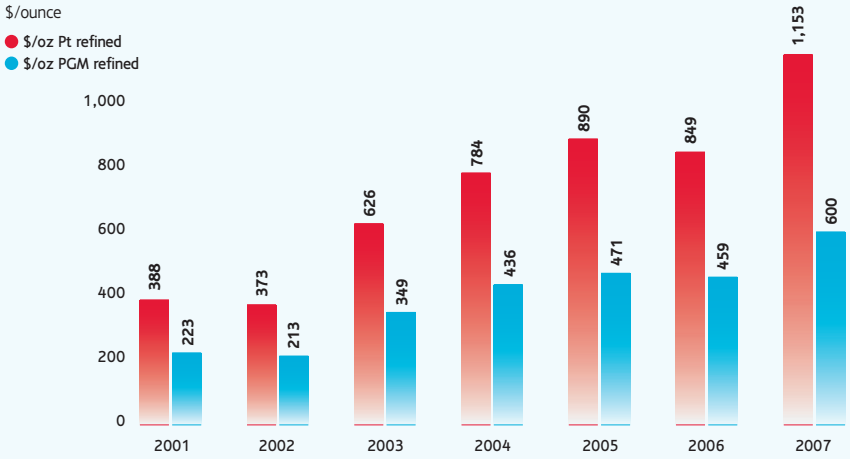
FIVE YEAR UNDERLYING EARNINGS
$m



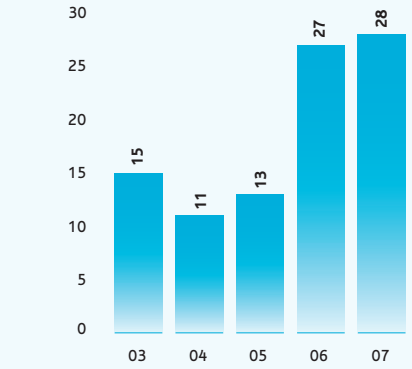
OPERATING MARGIN
%



ANGLO PLATINUM CASH OPERATING COSTS – TOTAL OPERATIONS
$/ounce

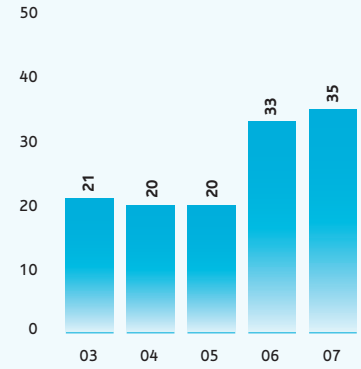


SHARE OF GROUP OPERATING PROFIT[1]
%



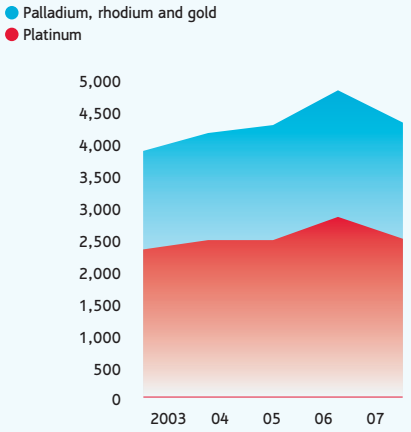
[1] On a continuing basis for 2006 and 2007. 2003 has been restated to reflect the adoption of UTIF abstract 38 *Accounting for ESOP trusts*.

SHARE OF GROUP NET OPERATING ASSETS[1]
%



[1] On a continuing basis for 2006 and 2007.

PLATINUM PRODUCTION[1]
Ounces (thousand)



[1] Excludes share of Northam Platinum Limited.

Financial data

Production	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Platinum (troy ounces)	2,508,800	2,863,900	2,502,000	2,498,200	2,356,100	2,294,300	2,145,900
Palladium (troy ounces)	1,406,200	1,563,000	1,376,700	1,331,800	1,213,700	1,136,500	1,075,900
Rhodium (troy ounces)	333,100	331,700	333,500	258,600	237,400	215,900	204,100
Nickel (tonnes)	19,500	21,700	20,900	22,700	22,500	19,700	19,500

Turnover (US$m)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Subsidiaries	6,673	5,766	3,646	3,065	2,232	1,964	2,180
Joint Ventures	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Associates	116	95	68	55	46	40	38
Total turnover	**6,789**	**5,861**	**3,714**	**3,120**	**2,278**	**2,004**	**2,218**
EBITDA	**3,155**	**2,845**	**1,282**	**853**	**673**	**926**	**1,442**
Depreciation and amortisation	**458**	**444**	**428**	**317**	**226**	**124**	**93**
Operating profit before special items and remeasurements	**2,697**	**2,398**	**854**	**536**	**447**	**802**	**1,345**
Operating special items and remeasurements	–	–	–	–	(14)	–	–
Operating profit after special items and remeasurements	**2,697**	**2,398**	**854**	**536**	**433**	**802**	**1,345**
Net interest, tax and minority interests	**(1,398)**	**(1,133)**	**(371)**	**(296)**	**(259)**	**(451)**	**(867)**
Total underlying earnings	**1,299**	**1,265**	**483**	**240**	**205**	**351**	**478**
Net operating assets	**9,234**	**7,078**	**7,018**	**7,560**	**6,119**	**3,580**	**1,847**
Capital expenditure	**1,479**	**923**	**616**	**633**	**1,004**	**586**	**391**

Business overview

Operating profit

2006
$2,398m

2007
$2,697m

EBITDA

2006
$2,845m

2007
$3,155m

- **World's leading primary producer of platinum**
- **Seven greenfield developments under way**
- **Ongoing strong demand from autocatalyst and jewellery sectors**

Anglo Platinum Limited, based in South Africa, is the world's leading primary producer of platinum, accounting for about 37% of global newly mined output. It mines, processes and refines the entire platinum group metals (PGMs) range: platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium. Although PGMs are the primary products of its operations, base metals such as nickel, copper and cobalt sulphate are important secondary products and are significant contributors to earnings.

Anglo Platinum's operations exploit the world's richest reserve of PGMs, known as the Bushveld Complex, which contains PGM-bearing Merensky, UG2 and Platreef ores. The company has access to an excellent portfolio of ore reserves to ensure that it is well placed to be the world's leading platinum producer for many years to come.

Anglo Platinum currently wholly owns five mining operations, a tailings retreatment facility, three smelters, a base metals refinery and a precious metals refinery, all in the Limpopo and North West provinces of South Africa. Each of its mines operates its own concentrator facilities, with smelting and refining of the output being undertaken at its Rustenburg Platinum Mines' metallurgical facilities.

The company's 100% owned mining operations comprise Rustenburg Platinum Mines' Rustenburg, Amandelbult and Twickenham sections, as well as Potgietersrust Platinums Limited (PPRust) and Lebowa Platinum Mines Limited, 51% of which is held for sale. Rustenburg Platinum Mines' Union Section is 85% held, with a black economic empowerment (BEE) consortium, the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela traditional community, holding the remainder.

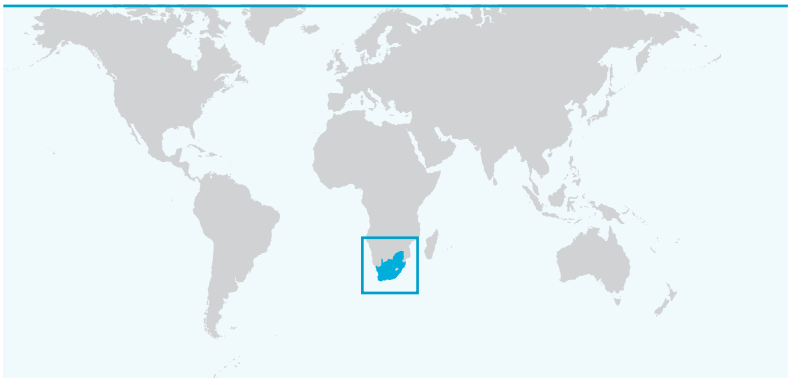
Anglo Platinum also has a 50:50 joint venture with a BEE consortium, led by African Rainbow Minerals, over the Modikwa platinum mine; a joint venture with Royal Bafokeng Resources, a BEE partner, over the combined Bafokeng-Rasimone platinum mine and Styldrift properties; and a joint venture with Xstrata over the Mototolo mine. In addition, Anglo Platinum has joint ventures with Aquarius Platinum covering the shallow reserves of the Kroondal and Marikana mines and portions of the reserves at Anglo Platinum's Rustenburg Section.

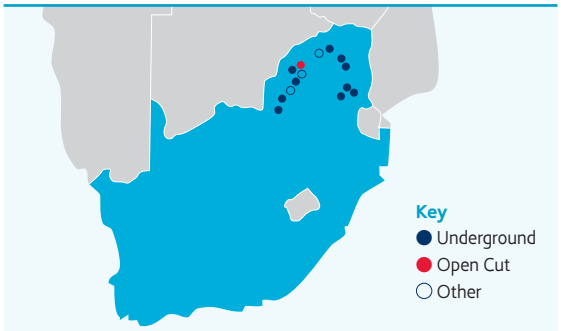
In September 2007, Anglo Platinum agreed to sell assets for R7.6 billion (about $1.1 billion) to historically disadvantaged South African (HDSA) companies Anooraq Resources and Mvela Resources. As part of the deal, an effective 51% of Lebowa Platinum and 1% of the adjacent Ga-Phasha project are being sold to Anooraq, which will then own 51% of Lebowa and Ga-Phasha. Mvela is to acquire Anglo Platinum's 50% interest in the Booysendal project as well as Anglo Platinum's 22.4% shareholding in Northam Platinum Limited.

Right: Operations at the Bafokeng-Rasimone platinum mine in South Africa

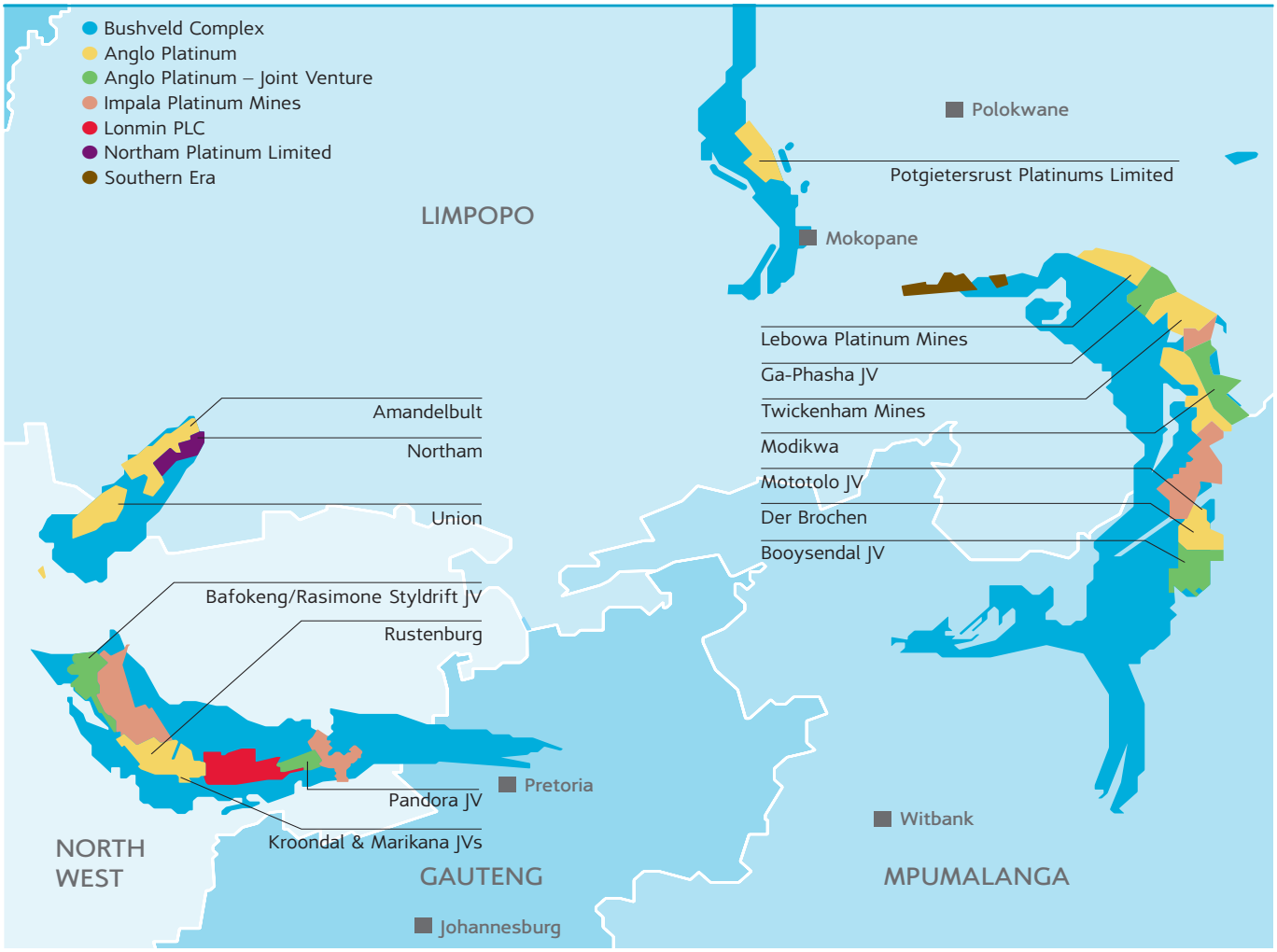
The focus of Anglo Platinum's operations is the Rustenburg area of South Africa's North West province where the company conducts underground mining at Rustenburg, Union and Amandelbult Sections, and at the Bafokeng-Rasimone, Kroondal and Marikana joint ventures. Of increasing importance are the operations on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex, including the Modikwa JV and the new Mototolo JV.

UG2 is one of the two main platinum-bearing reefs in the Bushveld Complex, source of 72% of the world's platinum; the other is the Merensky Reef. Further to the north are Potgietersrust Platinums, an opencast operation, and Lebowa Platinum. Anglo Platinum is also in joint venture at Modikwa Platinum (50%) and Pandora (42.5%) and in two joint ventures with Aquarius Platinum and one with Xstrata.





Project	Ownership
Bafokeng-Rasimone JV	50%
Lebowa Mine	100%
Modikwa JV	50%
Pandora JV	42.5%
Polokwane Smelter	100%
Potgietersrust Platinum Mine	100%
Precious Metal Refinery	100%
Rustenburg Base Metals Refinery	100%
Rustenburg Platinum Mines (RPM)	100%
RPM Amandelbult Section	100%
RPM Union Section	85%
Twickenham Mine	100%
Mototolo JV	50%
Kroondal and Marikana JV	50%



Industry overview

PGMs have a wide range of industrial and high-technology applications. Demand for platinum is driven by its use in autocatalysts to control emissions from both petrol and diesel engine vehicles, and in jewellery. These uses are responsible for 71% of net total platinum consumption. Platinum, however, also has an enormous range of lesser-known applications, predominantly in the chemical, electrical, medical, glass and petroleum industries.

The platinum jewellery market requires constant promotion and development and Anglo Platinum is the major supporter of the Platinum Guild International, which since its inception in 1975 has played a key role in encouraging demand for platinum and establishing new platinum jewellery markets. Since 2000, China has been the number one platinum jewellery market, followed by Japan and North America.

Industrial applications for platinum are driven by technology and, especially in the case of autocatalysts, by legislation. Technological development continues to drive industrial demand and ongoing research into new applications will create further growth in this sector. With the rapid spread of exhaust emissions legislation, more than 93% of new vehicles sold in the world now have autocatalysts fitted. The intensifying stringency of emissions legislation will drive growth in PGM demand for autocatalysts as new legislation is applied to trucks and off road vehicles in the US. In Europe, the increasing popularity of diesel powered vehicles, which can only use autocatalysts that are predominantly platinum-based, continues and will further intensify demand.

Interest in fuel cell technology has accelerated dramatically over the past decade, largely on the back of rising concerns about environmental degradation and energy costs. At present, demand is small, but gradual medium to long term growth, first in small battery replacement applications and stationary fuel cells, and later with the commercialisation of fuel cell vehicles, is envisaged.

Palladium's principal application is in autocatalysts (around 50% of net demand). Palladium is also used in electronic components, in dental alloys and more recently as an emerging jewellery metal in markets such as China. Palladium demand growth is expected to slow against a backdrop of increasing supply expected from South African expansions and recycling from spent autocatalysts.

Rhodium is an important metal in autocatalytic activity, which accounts for nearly 85% of net demand. The metal is also used in industrial applications such as glass-making for flat panel display units. In the short to medium term, the market supply and demand balance is expected to remain tight, supported by autocatalyst growth and glass demand for flat screen televisions. Thrifting (using less metal, typically in thinner coatings, to achieve the same catalytic effect) and increased supply from UG2 reef expansions may ease the market balance in the longer term.

The other three PGMs produced are ruthenium, iridium and osmium. In recent times, ruthenium has enjoyed strong uptake on the back of heavy demand from the electronics sector, where the metal is utilised to increase magnetic data-recording memory in hard disks and in plasma display panels of flat screen televisions. Ruthenium, along with iridium, is also used in chemical and electronic applications. Osmium is employed as a catalyst in the pharmaceutical industrial sector and to stain specimens for microscopic analysis.

Markets

Current high dollar PGM market prices partly reflect the up-cycle being enjoyed by most commodities, but are supported by strong market fundamentals, in particular for platinum. Long term demand for the metal is expected to remain robust, based on tightening automotive emissions legislation, buoyant demand in the relatively price resilient Chinese jewellery market, growth in existing applications and emerging fuel cell technology.

Supplies of and demand for platinum are expected to grow and the market is expected to remain balanced over the medium term, with short term deficits associated with reduced South African output. Palladium demand is also expected to grow but, against a backdrop of increasing supply from South African expansions on higher palladium content UG2 ore, remains adequately supplied. The increased supply of rhodium from expansionary activity should ease pressure on current prices in the longer term.

Right: Lambda or oxygen sensors contain platinum electrodes and are essential components of auto emissions systems
Photo source: Johnson Matthey Platinum Today

Market information

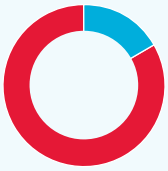
2007 SHARE OF WORLD PRODUCTION
Ounces (thousand)

2007 PLATINUM SUPPLY

World	6,660	62.3%
Anglo Platinum (includes share of Northam Platinum)	2,509	37.7%

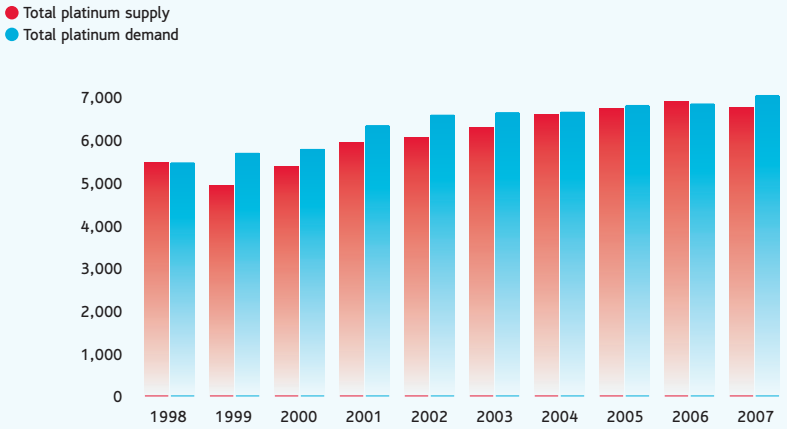
2007 PALLADIUM SUPPLY

World	8,320	83.1%
Anglo Platinum	1,406	16.9%



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

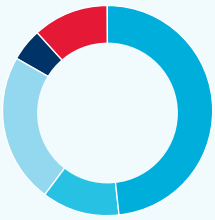
PLATINUM SUPPLY AND DEMAND
Ounces (thousand)



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

2007 PLATINUM END USE
%

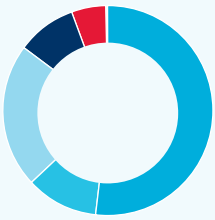
Autocatalyst	48.4
Chemical and electrical	12.0
Jewellery	23.0
Glass	5.1
Other	11.5



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

2007 PALLADIUM END USE
%

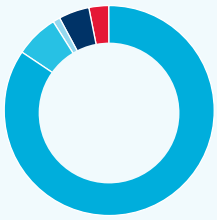
Autocatalyst	52.0
Jewellery	11.3
Chemical and electrical	22.1
Dental	9.4
Other	5.3



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

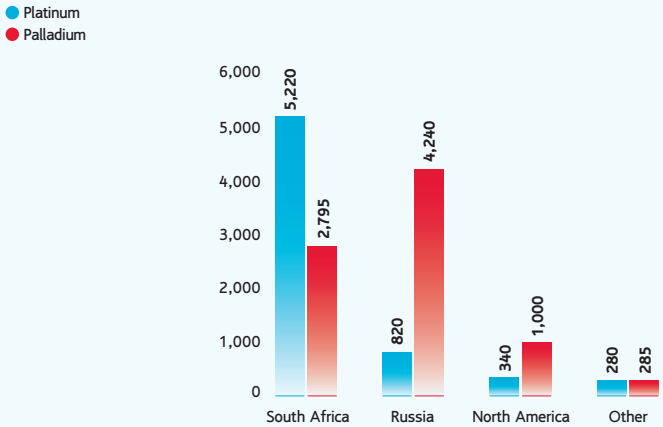
2007 RHODIUM END USE
%

Autocatalyst	84.4
Chemical	6.8
Electrical	1.2
Glass	4.7
Other	2.8



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

GEOGRAPHICAL PGM SUPPLY
Ounces (thousand)



Source: Johnson Matthey – *Platinum 2007 Interim Review*

Strategy and growth

Anglo Platinum's strategy is to develop the market for PGMs, expand production into that growth opportunity and conduct its business safely, cost effectively and competitively.

Growing demand is achieved by substantial investment in research and development into new uses for PGMs, through partners and customers including Johnson Matthey plc (Anglo Platinum has a 17.5% stake in Johnson Matthey Fuel Cells Limited), and global development campaigns for jewellery through the Platinum Guild International. These investments enable Anglo Platinum to meet its objective of growing the market.

In order to meet increased demand, Anglo Platinum is targeting expanding production at an average compound growth rate of 5% per annum. Expansion will come from the development of Anglo Platinum's own extensive resources as well as those where Anglo Platinum is in joint venture partnerships. This growth profile requires projects that will create additional new production as well as maintain existing production levels owing to reserve depletion from current mining activities.

Anglo Platinum's announced expansion programme and ore replacement projects underpin a sustained high level of exploration activities. Exploration is mainly directed at accumulating geological data in areas where PGM orebodies are known to occur and is thus primarily focused on quantifying ore reserves and mineral resources in the Bushveld Complex.

Anglo Platinum is involved in developing mining activity for PGMs on the Great Dyke of Zimbabwe. The Great Dyke is the second largest known repository of platinum after the Bushveld Complex. Development and exploration work is focused on new projects in the area, including the Unki mine, as well as establishing extensions to the resource base for future projects. In addition, Anglo Platinum is involved in exploration activities in Canada, Russia, Brazil and China.

Projects

The implementation of the majority of Anglo Platinum's mining and processing projects, to expand and maintain production, continues on schedule. Marikana and Mototolo (which delivered first production in the last quarter of 2006) both increased production in 2007, adding a combined 92,800 equivalent refined platinum ounces.

Anglo Platinum approved capital expenditure totalling $1,520 million in 2007. Major items included the expansion of the base metals refinery plant to 33,000 tonnes per annum of contained nickel by the end of 2010 and the Townlands ore replacement project, at a capital cost of $139 million, which will replace 70,000 ounces of refined platinum per annum from 2014, with production expected from the new Merensky and UG2 areas at the Rustenburg Townlands shaft.

The $188 million Mainstream inert grind projects were approved in November 2007. These projects will improve mineral liberation and metallurgical performance within the process flow of the current concentrators, and will result in an increase in PGM recovery.

The Mogalakwena (formerly known as Potgietersrust or 'PPRust') North expansion project, which will mill an additional 600,000 tonnes of ore per month, is progressing. Commissioning of the new concentrator has commenced. The relocation of the Ga-Puka and Ga-Sekhaolelo communities commenced in July 2007 under the guidance of a representative task team facilitated by the office of the premier of Limpopo.

The Amandelbult East Upper UG2 project, which will contribute an additional 100,000 ounces of refined platinum per annum by 2012, is progressing on schedule. The Rustenburg Paardekraal 2 shaft replacement project is in progress and is expected to produce 120,000 ounces of refined platinum annually by 2015, replacing decreasing production as a result of continuing Merensky ore reserve depletion.

The strong global demand for resources is placing material inflationary pressure on capital expenditure and the ability to meet project schedules, the effect of which was experienced in the latter part of 2007. These pressures are likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

Right: New mills in operation at Waterval Merensky concentrator

Project pipeline

Mototolo Joint Venture

Overall capex: **$200m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**50% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**130,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$200m**
Full production	**2008**

The Mototolo project is a 50:50 joint venture between Anglo Platinum and Xstrata and is located close to Steelport, adjacent to Anglo Platinum's Der Brochen property. By agreement, Xstrata is developing and operating the mine and Anglo Platinum is designing, constructing and operating the concentrator.

The 200,000 tonnes per month MF2 concentrator is performing to design. All concentrate produced by the JV will be processed through Anglo Platinum's smelters and refineries.

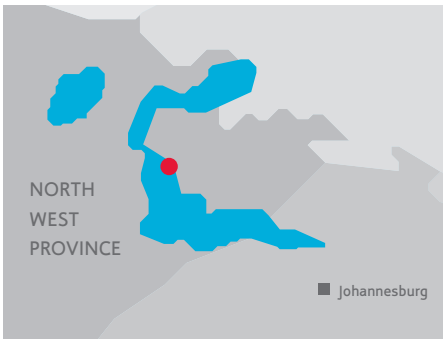
Townlands Ore Replacement

Overall capex: **$139m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Replacement production	**70,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$139m**
Full production	**2014**

The Townlands project aims to replace diminishing Merensky reef output at Townlands shaft by extending the existing decline shaft.

The mining of UG2 in the decline shaft is also being incorporated to ensure maximum use of shaft-hoisting capacity. The project includes the establishment of three separate downcast ventilation shafts intersecting the extension of the existing decline shaft. The project was approved in February 2007 and has commenced.

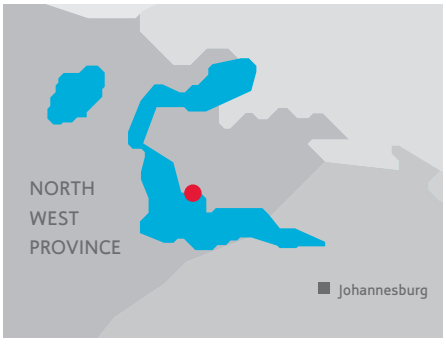


Amandelbult East Upper UG2

Overall capex: **$224m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**100,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$224m**
Full production	**2012**

The Amandelbult East Upper UG2 Project, which was approved in 2006, will conventionally mine the UG2 reef, using existing mining infrastructure previously employed to extract Merensky reef, at the vertical number 2 shaft and at three decline shafts. The 75,000 tonne per month UG2 concentrator will be expanded to 210,000 tonnes per month and by 2012 the project will contribute an additional 100 000 ounces of refined platinum per annum. This project is progressing on schedule.

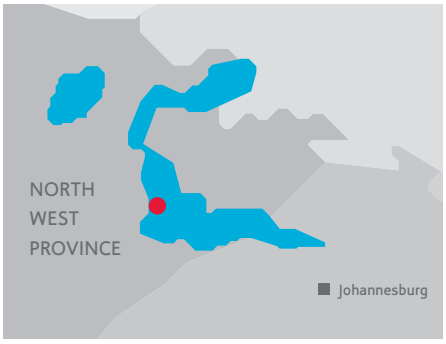


Paardekraal 2 shaft

Overall capex: **$316m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Replacement production	**120,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$316m**
Full production	**2015**

The project is designed to restore the Merensky reef output at Paardekraal shaft, in line with the recently approved Rustenburg mining strategy. The Paardekraal 2 (PK2) shaft is the first of two or three intermediate vertical shafts which will be used to maintain the Rustenburg production profile between 2014 and 2020. The first blast of the shaft took place on 4 September 2006 while construction of the man-and-materials shaft began in September 2007.



Strategy and growth continued

Lebowa Brakfontein Merensky Shaft

Overall capex: **$179m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Replacement production	**108,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$179m**
Full production	**2010**

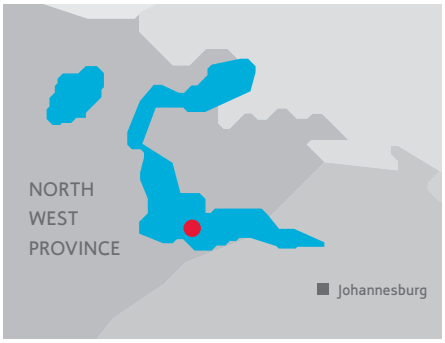
The implementation of the Brakfontein Merensky project (120,000 tonnes per month) continues to progress well and the decline development remains on schedule. Raise line development has started on two levels and steady-state production remains on target for the end of 2010. Construction of surface infrastructure will be completed in 2008. At steady-state, the mine will provide sufficient feedstock for the upgraded Merensky concentrator until 2021.

Kroondal

Overall capex: **$138m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**50% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**280,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$138m**
Full production	**2010**

All conditions precedent to 2003 agreements between Anglo Platinum and Aquarius Platinum to expand the PSA project from 500,000 tonnes to 780,000 tonnes per month were fulfilled in December 2005. The revised PSA project comprises two components: the Kroondal PSA project and a new Marikana PSA project. The total Kroondal PSA is currently delivering 558,000 tonnes per month although production was severely compromised by labour strikes during 2007.

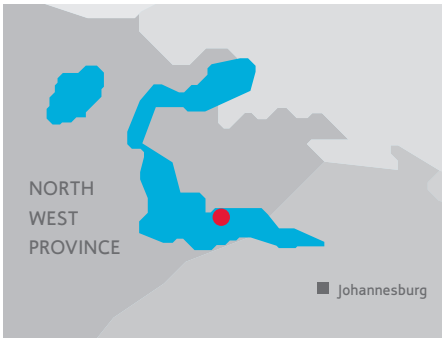


BRPM joint venture

Overall capex: **$265m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**50% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**NA**
Full project capex	**$265m**
Full production	**2007**

The mine has continued with the development of the phase 2 project, which is designed to deepen the operations at both North and South shafts by an additional five levels with associated infrastructure. The project is on schedule for completion in 2010. Production has started on six level, while seven level is currently being equipped, with production scheduled to start in 2008. Phase 2 will ensure constant production at BRPM, building up to 110,000 tonnes per month per shaft as production from phase 1 declines, due to the depletion of ore reserves on the upper levels.



Mogalakwena North expansion

Overall capex: **$692m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**230,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$692m**
Full production	**2009**

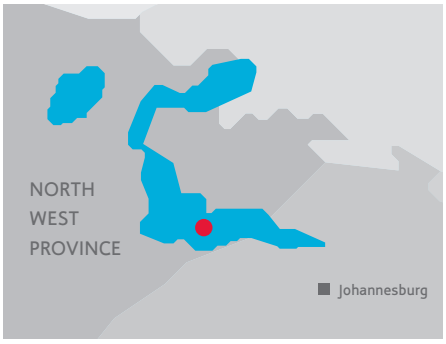
This expansion was approved by the board in 2006. It will expand milling capacity by 600,000 tonnes per month, in addition to the 385,000 tonnes per month milled by the existing PPL. The expansion will produce an additional 230,000 platinum ounces per annum to bring total platinum production at Mogalakwena (formerly known as PPRust) to 430,000 ounces per annum. Commissioning of the new concentrator has commenced. The relocation of the Ga-Puka and Ga-Sekhaolelo communities commenced in July 2007 under the guidance of a representative task team facilitated by the office of the premier of Limpopo.

Mainstream inert grind projects

Overall capex: **$188m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Replacement production	**Improve process recoveries**
Full project capex	**$188m**
Full production	**2009**

The $188 million Mainstream inert grind projects were approved in November 2007. These projects will improve mineral liberation and metallurgical performance within the process flow of the current concentrators, and will result in an increase in PGM recovery.

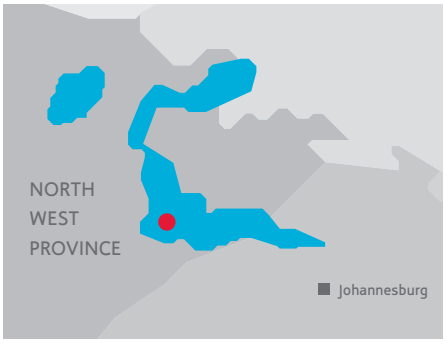


Base metals refinery expansion

Overall capex: **$279m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Replacement production	**11,000 tonnes per annum of nickel**
Full project capex	**$279m**
Full production	**2010**

In May 2007, the $279 million expansion of the base metal refinery in Rustenburg was approved. This will increase its nickel processing capacity from 21,500 to 33,000 tonnes per annum in line with Anglo Platinum's forecast production targets, and will include the installation of a semi-automated nickel electrowinning tank house and nickel aerosol abatement system. The project is forecast to start ramp-up by the fourth quarter of 2009, with full capacity reached by the end of 2010.

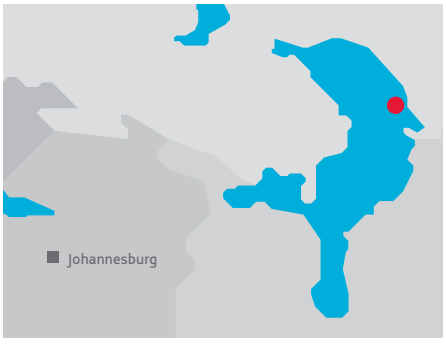


Twickenham

Overall capex: **$800m**

Country	**South Africa**
Ownership	**100% Anglo Platinum**
Incremental production	**180,000 oz per annum**
Full project capex	**$800m ($735m real terms)**
Full production	**2016**

The early mining project at Hackney shaft was handed over to operations during 2007. The mining training centre, which is an underground Mine Development Centre for the Eastern Limb expansions at Twickenham shaft, was approved in the second quarter of 2007 and execution is in progress. The $800 million ($735m real terms) Twickenham expansion project was approved in the first quarter of 2008. The project will expand current operations and exploit the UG2 reef horizon.



Production data

Total refined production (excludes production from Northam)

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	2,474.0	2,816.5	2,453.5	2,453.5	2,307.8	2,251.1
Palladium	000 oz	1,389.7	1,539.4	1,353.2	1,310.7	1,190.9	1,115.3
Rhodium	000 oz	328.8	326.0	328.1	253.3	232.5	211.7
Gold	000 oz	97.9	113.6	117.5	109.9	116.1	107.1
PGMs	000 oz	4,787.1	5,238.2	4,651.0	4,426.4	4,161.5	3,947.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	19.2	21.3	20.5	22.3	22.1	19.4
Copper	000 tonnes	11.0	11.1	11.3	12.9	12.9	10.5

Rustenburg Section

100% owned

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002[1]
Platinum	000 oz	731.9	942.0	822.1	864.1	802.2	800.9
Palladium	000 oz	386.0	465.6	401.5	409.7	365.7	357.8
Rhodium	000 oz	100.1	108.5	114.4	82.0	74.0	64.2
Gold	000 oz	27.7	37.1	40.6	38.3	45.5	45.2
PGMs	000 oz	1,364.5	1,705.6	1,525.9	1,495.4	1,389.0	1,347.1
Nickel	000 tonnes	5.1	6.3	6.3	7.4	7.6	7.6
Copper	000 tonnes	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.3
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,272	850	937	838	672	410
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	690	471	505	484	388	244

Amandelbult Section

100% owned

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	573.9	647.8	548.9	605.6	634.6	711.0
Palladium	000 oz	279.5	298.1	255.4	272.0	277.1	314.7
Rhodium	000 oz	74.5	71.9	74.1	64.8	66.1	71.9
Gold	000 oz	18.6	19.4	20.7	19.8	24.0	23.6
PGMs	000 oz	1,071.9	1,139.8	992.9	1,048.4	1,102.0	1,228.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.2
Copper	000 tonnes	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	890	638	663	566	426	242
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	477	363	366	327	245	140

Union Section

85% owned from 1 December 2006 (100% statistics shown)

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	309.6	327.2	310.1	319.6	313.2	284.7
Palladium	000 oz	145.1	147.5	139.0	139.8	132.6	125.8
Rhodium	000 oz	51.3	50.6	57.8	47.6	43.6	40.2
Gold	000 oz	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.2
PGMs	000 oz	608.6	607.7	595.0	581.6	572.0	514.7
Nickel	000 tonnes	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Copper	000 tonnes	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,160	1,004	988	871	663	405
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	590	541	515	479	363	224

PPRust

100% owned

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	162.5	185.5	200.5	196.0	188.9	165.3
Palladium	000 oz	167.4	208.3	214.3	209.2	196.9	159.0
Rhodium	000 oz	11.5	12.5	13.8	13.1	12.5	12.1
Gold	000 oz	17.4	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.4	17.1
PGMs	000 oz	354.2	420.1	443.4	431.9	411.0	349.4
Nickel	000 tonnes	3.9	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.7	3.4
Copper	000 tonnes	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.9
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,333	1,028	1,014	911	790	506
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	612	454	458	413	363	239

Lebowa
100% owned

Refined production	unit	2007	2006[2]	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	94.2	102.9	110.0	113.6	105.1	102.0
Palladium	000 oz	63.3	69	76.4	78.0	68.9	65.4
Rhodium	000 oz	10.9	10.7	11.7	11.6	10.5	9.5
Gold	000 oz	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
PGMs	000 oz	187.7	201.3	217.7	222.1	201.7	192.6
Nickel	000 tonnes	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Copper	000 tonnes	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,440	1,117	1,031	916	729	480
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	723	571	521	468	380	254

BRPM
50:50 JV with Royal Bafokeng Resources

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Platinum	000 oz	190.5	240.6	188.4	183.5	177.6	162.1
Palladium	000 oz	80.4	99.8	77.7	74.1	69.1	68.2
Rhodium	000 oz	13.2	14.2	15.2	11.5	11.2	10.5
Gold	000 oz	12.2	14.0	12.8	10.1	10.8	9.4
PGMs	000 oz	314.4	381.4	306.9	289.6	280.9	261.5
Nickel	000 tonnes	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7
Copper	000 tonnes	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,078	791	924	770	692	481
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	653	499	567	475	437	298

Modikwa Platinum Mine
50:50 JV with ARM Platinum

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Platinum	000 oz	114.6	145.6	128.2	114.0	86.2
Palladium	000 oz	114.0	142.9	127.7	109.9	80.6
Rhodium	000 oz	23.1	27.1	29.6	20.9	14.6
Gold	000 oz	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.5
PGMs	000 oz	297.0	360.1	328.3	276.6	204.9
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Copper	000 tonnes	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,716	1,270	1,335	1,323	1,228
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	662	514	521	545	517

Western Limb Tailings Retreatment

Refined production	unit	2007	2006	2005
Platinum	000 oz	44.1	49.0	55.0
Palladium	000 oz	16.9	18.9	18.6
Rhodium	000 oz	3.6	3.4	4.0
Gold	000 oz	4.6	4.7	5.0
PGMs	000 oz	77.3	81.9	91.2
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.3	0.4	0.5
Copper	000 tonnes	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	99.1	791	722
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	566	473	435

(1) UG2 ramp-up included from 2002.

(2) 2006 restated to exclude Twickenham.

Production data continued

Kroondal Joint Venture
50:50 JV with Aquarius Platinum, South Africa

Refined production	unit	2007	2006
Platinum	000 oz	128.8	148.3
Palladium	000 oz	63.5	71.8
Rhodium	000 oz	22.6	24.8
Gold	000 oz	1.2	1.3
PGMs	000 oz	267.0	289.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.2	0.2
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	0.1
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	975	685
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	470	351

Marikana Joint Venture
50:50 JV with Aquarius Platinum, South Africa

Refined production	unit	2007	2006
Platinum	000 oz	22.4	12.8
Palladium	000 oz	9.6	6.0
Rhodium	000 oz	3.0	1.2
Gold	000 oz	0.3	0.1
PGMs	000 oz	41.8	22.0
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.0	–
Copper	000 tonnes	0.0	–
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	1,590	1,395
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	853	807

Mototolo Platinum Mine
50:50 JV with Xstrata South Africa

Refined production	unit	2007	2006
Platinum	000 oz	92.6	8.5
Palladium	000 oz	55.3	5.1
Rhodium	000 oz	13.8	–
Gold	000 oz	1.4	0.1
PGMs	000 oz	182.4	13.7
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.3	–
Copper	000 tonnes	0.1	–
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	886	1,453
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	450	907

Twickenham
100% owned

Refined production	unit	2007	2006
Platinum	000 oz	8.8	6.3
Palladium	000 oz	8.8	6.4
Rhodium	000 oz	1.3	1.1
Gold	000 oz	0.3	0.2
PGMs	000 oz	20.2	15.3
Nickel	000 tonnes	0.0	0.1
Copper	000 tonnes	0.0	–
Cash operating costs	US$/oz Pt refined	2,209	1,619
Cash operating costs	US$/oz PGM refined	958	667

Reserves and resources data

Platinum

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Where relevant, the estimates were also prepared in compliance with regional codes and requirements (e.g. The South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, The SAMREC Code, 2007). Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The Mineral Resources are additional to the Ore Reserves. Merensky and UG2 Reef Mineral Resources are reported over an economic and mineable cut appropriate to the specific reef. The mineable cuts collectively form the basis of the consolidated reef figures. Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo Platinum Annual Report. The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves attributable to Anglo Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted. Anglo American plc's interest in Anglo Platinum as at 31 December 2007 is 76.53%.

Anglo Platinum Ore Reserves	Classification	Tonnes[1] million 2007	Tonnes[1] million 2006	Grade[2] g/t 2007	Grade[2] g/t 2006	Contained metal tonnes 2007	Contained metal tonnes 2006	Contained metal million troy ounces 2007	Contained metal million troy ounces 2006
Merensky Reef[3][4]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Proved	88.7	95.5	5.22	5.54	462.6	529.1	14.9	17.0
	Probable	117.2	105.9	5.11	5.78	598.5	612.4	19.2	19.7
	Total	**205.8**	**201.4**	**5.16**	**5.67**	**1,061.1**	**1,141.5**	**34.1**	**36.7**
UG2 Reef[5][6]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Proved	415.7	347.2	4.37	4.57	1,816.0	1,585.1	58.4	51.0
	Probable	413.5	403.5	4.32	4.37	1,787.1	1,761.6	57.5	56.6
	Total	**829.2**	**750.7**	**4.35**	**4.46**	**3,603.1**	**3,346.7**	**115.8**	**107.6**
Platreef[7][8]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Proved	284.6	319.6	3.24	3.27	923.2	1,045.5	29.7	33.6
	Proved primary ore stockpile[9]	19.8	16.4	2.54	2.66	50.1	43.7	1.6	1.4
	Probable	114.0	110.8	3.51	3.67	400.1	406.9	12.9	13.1
	Total	**418.3**	**446.9**	**3.28**	**3.35**	**1,373.4**	**1,496.0**	**44.2**	**48.1**
All Reefs				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Proved	808.6	778.7	4.02	4.11	3,251.9	3,203.3	104.6	103.0
	Probable	644.6	620.3	4.32	4.48	2,785.7	2,781.0	89.6	89.4
	Total	**1,453.3**	**1,399.0**	**4.15**	**4.28**	**6,037.6**	**5,984.2**	**194.1**	**192.4**
	Total (alternative units)[10]	**1,601.9Mton**	**1,542.1Mton**	**0.121oz/t**	**0.125oz/t**				
Tailings[11]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Probable	38.6	43.6	0.92	1.00	35.5	43.7	1.1	1.4
	Total	**38.6**	**43.6**	**0.92**	**1.00**	**35.5**	**43.7**	**1.1**	**1.4**
	Total (alternative units)[10]	**42.6Mton**	**48.1Mton**	**0.027oz/t**	**0.029oz/t**				

[1] **Tonnage:** quoted as metric tonnes.

[2] **Grade:** 4E PGE is the sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades in grammes per tonne (g/t).

[3] **Merensky Reef:** The reserve pay-limit varies across all operations between 1.3g/t and 4.8g/t. The variability is a function of various factors including the depth of the orebody, geological complexity and infrastructure.

[4] **Merensky Reef:** The decrease in the reserve grade is mainly a function of changes occurring at BRPM and Amandelbult.
BRPM – changes in the mining method and mine design resulted in a higher stope width and consequent drop in grade.
Amandelbult – in-fill drilling revealed increased geological complexity resulting in a drop in the resource grade. The drop in the resource grade plus a change in the modifying factors resulted in a decrease in the reserve grade.

[5] **UG2 Reef:** The reserve pay-limit varies across all operations between 1.3g/t and 4.4g/t. The variability is a function of various factors including the depth of the orebody, geological complexity and infrastructure.

[6] **UG2 Reef:** The increase in reserve tonnage is mainly due to conversion of resources to reserves as a result of Pre-Feasibility studies completed for Rustenburg Section (Frank and Turffontein).

[7] **Platreef:** The reserve cut-off is 1.7g/t for fresh ore and 3.0g/t for weathered/oxidised ore.

[8] **Platreef:** A programme of blast-hole drilling indicated higher than expected proportions of oxidised material below the economically recoverable grade. Approximately half of the tonnage (~15Mt) was removed as waste and the remainder has been removed from the Ore Reserve due to the change in cut-off grade applied to the oxidised zone.

[9] **Platreef stockpiles:** These are reported separately as Proved Ore Reserves and aggregated into the summation tabulations.

[10] **Alternative units:** tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/t).

[11] **Tailings:** These are reported separately as Ore Reserves but are not aggregated in the total Ore Reserve figures. Operating tailings dams for current mining operations cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Ore Reserves. At Rustenburg and Union Section historical dams have been evaluated and the tailings are included in the Ore Reserves statement.

The following operations and projects were reviewed during 2007 by independent consultants:
Amandelbult Section, Lebowa Platinum Mines, PPRust, Rustenburg Section, Union Section, Booysendal Project, Der Brochen Project, BRPM (Styldrift), Twickenham Platinum.

Reserves and resources data continued

Anglo Platinum Mineral Resources	Classification	Tonnes[1] million 2007	Tonnes[1] million 2006	Grade[2] g/t 2007	Grade[2] g/t 2006	Contained metal tonnes 2007	Contained metal tonnes 2006	Contained metal million troy ounces 2007	Contained metal million troy ounces 2006
Merensky Reef[3][4][5]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	107.8	96.4	5.33	5.42	574.4	523.0	18.5	16.8
	Indicated	276.5	248.3	5.29	5.39	1,462.7	1,337.8	47.0	43.0
	Measured and Indicated	**384.3**	**344.7**	**5.30**	**5.40**	**2,037.1**	**1,860.7**	**65.5**	**59.8**
	Inferred	876.5	1,095.9	5.29	5.48	4,633.0	6,010.9	149.0	193.3
	Total	**1,260.8**	**1,440.6**	**5.29**	**5.46**	**6,670.1**	**7,871.6**	**214.4**	**253.1**
UG2 Reef[3][6][7]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	337.2	312.3	5.69	5.52	1,919.0	1,725.3	61.7	55.5
	Indicated	499.7	634.3	5.38	5.37	2,686.9	3,404.9	86.4	109.5
	Measured and Indicated	**836.9**	**946.6**	**5.50**	**5.42**	**4,605.9**	**5,130.3**	**148.1**	**164.9**
	Inferred	1,223.2	1,321.4	5.22	5.54	6,379.8	7,325.5	205.1	235.5
	Total	**2,060.0**	**2,268.0**	**5.33**	**5.49**	**10,985.7**	**12,455.7**	**353.2**	**400.5**
Platreef[8][9]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	176.8	158.8	1.93	1.91	340.8	303.2	11.0	9.7
	Indicated	790.6	791.2	2.21	2.22	1,749.4	1,757.7	56.2	56.5
	Measured and Indicated	**967.4**	**950.0**	**2.16**	**2.17**	**2,090.2**	**2,061.0**	**67.2**	**66.3**
	Inferred	1,408.0	1,449.4	1.88	1.82	2,647.7	2,643.9	85.1	85.0
	Total	**2,375.4**	**2,399.4**	**1.99**	**1.96**	**4,737.9**	**4,704.9**	**152.3**	**151.3**
All Reefs				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	621.8	567.6	4.56	4.50	2,834.2	2,551.5	91.1	82.0
	Indicated	1,566.8	1,673.8	3.77	3.88	5,899.0	6,500.5	189.7	209.0
	Measured and Indicated	**2,188.6**	**2,241.4**	**3.99**	**4.04**	**8,733.2**	**9,052.0**	**280.8**	**291.0**
	Inferred	3,507.6	3,866.7	3.89	4.13	13,660.5	15,980.3	439.2	513.8
	Total	**5,696.2**	**6,108.1**	**3.93**	**4.10**	**22,393.7**	**25,032.3**	**720.0**	**804.8**
	Total (alternative units)[10]	**6,278.9Mton**	**6,732.9Mton**	**0.115oz/t**	**0.120oz/t**				
Tailings[11]				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indicated	151.4	152.3	1.05	1.06	159.7	160.9	5.1	5.2
	Measured and Indicated	**151.4**	**152.3**	**1.05**	**1.06**	**159.7**	**160.9**	**5.1**	**5.2**
	Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	**151.4**	**152.3**	**1.05**	**1.06**	**159.7**	**160.9**	**5.1**	**5.2**
	Total (alternative units)[10]	**166.9Mton**	**167.9Mton**	**0.031oz/t**	**0.031oz/t**				

(1) **Tonnage:** quoted as metric tonnes.

(2) **Grade:** 4E PGE is the sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades in grammes per tonne (g/t).

(3) **Merensky and UG2 Reefs:** Due to the South African Department of Minerals and Energy's (DME) refusal to grant certain Prospecting Right applications and an undertaking by Anglo Platinum Limited not to advance legal proceedings, pending negotiations with the DME and third parties, the following Mineral Resource estimates are not included:
Merensky Reef: 161.3Mt @ 5.78g/t (30.0Moz), UG2 Reef: 189.5Mt @ 6.00g/t (36.5Moz);
94.6% of the above mentioned combined Merensky and UG2 Reef Mineral Resources are in the Inferred Resource category;
The 66.5Moz reflects a loss of 8.5% of Anglo Platinum's total Mineral Resources.

(4) **Merensky Reef:** Depending on the reef characteristics a 2.5g/t to 3.0g/t cut-off has been used to identify Mineral Resources.

(5) **Merensky Reef:** Measured and Indicated resource tonnages increased mainly due to in-fill drilling leading to increased confidence in the estimates at the Der Brochen and Booysendal projects. At Union Section, updated economic assumptions showed that the area below 28 level is currently no longer economically viable and therefore reserve tonnes have been re-allocated to resources.

(6) **UG2 Reef:** A 1.8g/t cut-off has been used to identify Mineral Resources.

(7) **UG2 Reef:** A decrease in the total Measured and Indicated Resource tonnages is mainly as a result of conversion of resources to reserves at Rustenburg Section due to the completion of Pre-Feasibility studies for Frank and Turffontein, and a re-evaluation at Der Brochen due to new information highlighting higher geological complexity.

(8) **Platreef:** A 1.0g/t cut-off has been used to identify Mineral Resources.

(9) **Platreef:** In-fill drilling resulted in geological re-interpretation, increased confidence and a consequent increase of Measured Resources.

(10) **Alternative units:** tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/t).

(11) **Tailings:** These are reported separately as Mineral Resources but are not aggregated in the total Mineral Resource figures. Operating tailings dams for current mining operations cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Mineral Resources. At Rustenburg and Union Section historical dams have been evaluated and the tailings are included in the Mineral Resource statement.

Anglo Platinum Ore Reserves – Other Projects

	Classification	Tonnes[1] million 2007	Tonnes[1] million 2006	Grade[2] g/t 2007	Grade[2] g/t 2006	Contained metal tonnes 2007	Contained metal tonnes 2006	Contained metal million troy ounces 2007	Contained metal million troy ounces 2006
Zimbabwe				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
Unki – Great Dyke	Proved	5.2	5.2	3.60	3.60	18.8	18.8	0.6	0.6
	Probable	43.2	43.2	3.81	3.81	164.5	164.5	5.3	5.3
	Total	**48.4**	**48.4**	**3.78**	**3.78**	**183.3**	**183.3**	**5.9**	**5.9**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**53.4Mton**	**53.4Mton**	**0.110oz/t**	**0.110oz/t**				

Anglo Platinum Mineral Resources – Other Projects

	Classification	Tonnes[1] million 2007	Tonnes[1] million 2006	Grade[2] g/t 2007	Grade[2] g/t 2006	Contained metal tonnes 2007	Contained metal tonnes 2006	Contained metal million troy ounces 2007	Contained metal million troy ounces 2006
Zimbabwe				4E PGE	4E PGE			Moz	Moz
Unki – Great Dyke	Measured	7.9	7.9	4.08	4.08	32.1	32.1	1.0	1.0
	Indicated	11.7	11.7	4.28	4.28	49.9	49.9	1.6	1.6
	Measured and Indicated	**19.5**	**19.5**	**4.20**	**4.20**	**82.0**	**82.1**	**2.6**	**2.6**
	Inferred	98.7	98.7	4.29	4.29	423.5	423.5	13.6	13.6
	Total	**118.2**	**118.2**	**4.28**	**4.28**	**505.5**	**505.6**	**16.3**	**16.3**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**130.3Mton**	**130.3Mton**	**0.125oz/t**	**0.125oz/t**				
South Africa				3E PGE	3E PGE			Moz	Moz
Anooraq-Anglo Platinum Boikantsho[4]									
Platreef	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indicated	88.3	88.3	1.35	1.35	119.2	119.3	3.8	3.8
	Measured and Indicated	**88.3**	**88.3**	**1.35**	**1.35**	**119.2**	**119.3**	**3.8**	**3.8**
	Inferred	52.0	52.0	1.23	1.23	64.0	64.0	2.1	2.1
	Total	**140.4**	**140.4**	**1.31**	**1.31**	**183.2**	**183.3**	**5.9**	**5.9**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**154.7Mton**	**154.7Mton**	**0.038oz/t**	**0.038oz/t**				
Sheba's Ridge[5]				3E PGE	3E PGE			Moz	Moz
	Measured	138.2	143.1	0.87	0.74	120.4	106.3	3.9	3.4
	Indicated	128.4	109.6	0.95	0.80	122.1	88.1	3.9	2.8
	Measured and Indicated	**266.6**	**252.7**	**0.91**	**0.77**	**242.4**	**194.4**	**7.8**	**6.3**
	Inferred	0.9	18.7	0.85	0.71	0.8	13.3	0.0	0.4
	Total	**267.5**	**271.4**	**0.91**	**0.77**	**243.2**	**207.7**	**7.8**	**6.7**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**294.9Mton**	**299.1Mton**	**0.027oz/t**	**0.022oz/t**				
Canada				3E PGE	3E PGE			Moz	Moz
River Valley[6]	Measured	4.3	4.3	1.79	1.79	7.6	7.6	0.2	0.2
	Indicated	11.0	11.0	1.20	1.20	13.3	13.3	0.4	0.4
	Measured and Indicated	**15.3**	**15.3**	**1.37**	**1.37**	**20.9**	**20.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**
	Inferred	1.2	1.2	1.24	1.24	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Total	**16.5**	**16.5**	**1.36**	**1.36**	**22.4**	**22.4**	**0.7**	**0.7**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**18.2Mton**	**18.2Mton**	**0.040oz/t**	**0.040oz/t**				
Brazil				3E PGE	3E PGE			Moz	Moz
Pedra Branca[7]	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	Inferred	6.6	6.6	2.27	2.27	15.0	15.0	0.5	0.5
	Total	**6.6**	**6.6**	**2.27**	**2.27**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**0.5**	**0.5**
	Total (alternative units)[3]	**7.3Mton**	**7.3Mton**	**0.066oz/t**	**0.066oz/t**				

Footnotes appear on following page.

Reserves and resources data continued

(1) **Tonnage:** quoted as metric tonnes.

(2) **Grade:** **4E PGE** is the sum of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold grades in grammes per tonne (g/t).
3E PGE is the sum of platinum, palladium and gold grades in grammes per tonne (g/t).

(3) **Alternative units:** tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/t).

(4) **Anooraq-Anglo Platinum Boikantsho:** Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 50%. A cut-off of US$20.00 gross metal value per tonne was applied.

(5) **Sheba's Ridge:** Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 35% which will be affected once a bankable Feasibility Study has been completed. A cut-off of US$10.50 per tonne total revenue contribution from the constituent metals was applied.

(6) **River Valley:** Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 50%. A cut-off of 0.7g/t (platinum plus palladium) was applied.

(7) **Pedra Branca:** Anglo Platinum envisages a 51% controlling share in the project. A cut-off of 0.7g/t (3E) was applied.

The following Operations and Projects contributed to the combined 2007 Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates stated per reef (excluding Other Projects):
(MR = Merensky Reef, UG2 = UG2 Reef, PR = Platreef)

Amandelbult Section – MR/UG2
Booysendal Project – MR/UG2
BRPM – MR/UG2
Der Brochen Project – MR/UG2
Ga-Phasha PGM Project – MR/UG2
Kroondal PSA 1 – UG2
Lebowa Platinum Mines – MR/UG2
Magazynskraal 3 JQ – MR/UG2
Marikana PSA 2 – UG2
Modikwa Platinum Mine – MR/UG2
Mototolo – UG2
Northam – MR/UG2
Other Exploration Projects (Ptn. of Driekop) – UG2
Pandora – UG2
PPRust (Potgietersrust Platinums Ltd.) – PR
Rustenburg Section – MR/UG2
Twickenham Platinum Mine Project – MR/UG2
Union Section – MR/UG2
WBJV – MR/UG2