Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021

AngloAmerican

Re-imagining mining to improve people's lives

Transforming the very nature of mining for a safer, cleaner, smarter future.

Using more precise technologies, less energy and less water, we are reducing our environmental footprint for every ounce, carat and kilogram of precious metal or mineral.

We are combining smart innovation with the utmost consideration for our people, their families, local communities, our customers, and the world at large – to better connect precious resources in the ground to all of us who need and value them.

And we are working together to develop better jobs, better education and better businesses, building brighter and healthier futures around our operations in our host communities and ultimately for billions of people around the world who depend on our products every day.

▲ Cover image
Women in mining: in South Africa, an all-female crew of a remotely operated drill rig at Sishen iron ore mine hold a pre-work meeting at the Dingleton expansion site.

Contents

Our reporting suite

You can find these reports and others, including the Climate Change Report and the Tax and Economic Contribution Report, on our corporate website.

→ For more information, visit:
www.angloamerican.com/reporting

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Forward-looking statements and third-party information
This document includes references to the Anglo American Group, forward-looking statements and third-party information. For information regarding the Anglo American Group, forward-looking statements and such third-party information, please refer to the IBC of this document.

Introduction

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates presented in this report were prepared in accordance with the Anglo American plc Group Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Reporting Policy.

This policy stipulates that the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 edition (the JORC Code) be used as a minimum standard. Some Anglo American plc subsidiaries have a primary listing in South Africa where public reporting is carried out in accordance with the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC Code). The SAMREC Code is similar to the JORC Code and the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource terminology appearing in this report follows the definitions in both the JORC (2012) and SAMREC (2016) Codes. Ore Reserves in the context of this report have the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined by the SAMREC Code and the CIM (Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

The information on Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources was prepared by or under the supervision of Competent Persons (CPs) as defined in the JORC or SAMREC Codes. All CPs have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking. All the CPs consent to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The names of the CPs along with their Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO) affiliation and years of relevant experience are listed in this report.

The Anglo American Group of companies are subject to reviews aimed at providing assurance in respect of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates. The reviews are conducted by suitably qualified CPs from within the Anglo American Group or independent consultants. The frequency and depth of review is a function of the perceived risks and/or uncertainties associated with a particular Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource. The overall value of the entity and time that has elapsed since an independent third-party review are also considered. Those operations/projects subjected to independent third-party reviews during the year are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

Both the JORC and SAMREC Codes require due consideration of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction for Mineral Resource definition. These include long-range commodity price forecasts which are prepared by in-house specialists using estimates of future supply and demand and long term economic outlooks. The calculation of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are based on long term prices determined at the beginning of the second quarter of each year. Ore Reserves are dynamic and likely to be affected by fluctuations in the prices of commodities, uncertainties in production costs, processing costs and other mining, infrastructure, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors which may impact the financial condition and prospects of the Group. Mineral Resource estimates also change in time and tend to be mostly influenced by new information pertaining to the understanding of the deposit and secondly by conversion to Ore Reserves.

Mineral Resource classification defines the confidence associated with different parts of the Mineral Resource. The confidence that is assigned refers collectively to the reliability of estimates of grade and tonnage. This includes considering the quality of the underlying sample data, the demonstrated continuity of the geology, the likely precision of grade estimates and density estimates that collectively affect confidence in the Mineral Resource. Most business units have developed commodity-specific approaches to the classification of their Mineral Resources.

The appropriate Mineral Resource classification is determined by the appointed Competent (or Qualified) Persons. The choice of appropriate category of Mineral Resource depends upon the quantity, distribution and quality of geoscientific information available and the level of confidence in these data.

Anglo American makes use of a web-based group reporting database called the Anglo Reserve and Resource Reporting system (ARR) for the compilation, review and approval of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource reporting. The system allows the CPs to capture the estimates, year-on-year reconciliations and other supplementary information thus supporting this Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources publication.

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are stated as at 31 December 2021. The figures in the tables are rounded, and if used to derive totals and averages, minor differences may result. Unless stated otherwise, Mineral Resources are additional to (i.e. exclusive of) those resources converted to Ore Reserves and are reported on a dry tonnes basis. Mineral Resources should not be added to Ore Reserves as Modifying Factors have been applied to Ore Reserves.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021 should be considered the only valid source of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource information for the Anglo American Group exclusive of Kumba Iron Ore and Anglo American Platinum Limited, which publish their own independent annual reports.

It is accepted that mine planning may include some Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) are described as 'Inferred (in LOM Plan)' separately from the remaining Inferred Mineral Resources described as 'Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)', as required. These resources are declared without application of Modifying Factors. Reserve Life reflects the scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved LOM Plan.

The Ownership (Attributable) Percentage that Anglo American holds in each operation and project is presented beside the name of each entity and reflects the Group's share of equity owned. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Operations and projects which fall below the internal threshold for reporting (25% attributable interest) are not reported.

On 4 June 2021, Anglo American demerged its thermal coal operations in South Africa into a newly incorporated company, Thungela Resources Limited. Operations or projects from the Coal South Africa business are not reported.

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are reported for properties over which mineral tenure has been granted and are valid, or where applications have been submitted or will be submitted at the appropriate time and there is a reasonable expectation that the rights will be granted in due course (any associated comments appear in the footnotes).

Risk registers related to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are maintained for each operation, covering key risks pertaining to, but not limited to, technical, environmental, social, health, safety, economic and political aspects. Mitigation measures are put in place to address the material risks at each operation.

Operations and selected projects around the world

Anglo American is a leading global mining company, with a world class portfolio of mining and processing operations and undeveloped resources. We provide many of the essential metals and minerals that are fundamental to the transition to a low carbon economy and enabling a cleaner, greener, more sustainable world, as well as meeting the growing consumer-driven demands of the world's developed and maturing economies.

→ For more information see:
www.angloamerican.com/where-we-operate

North America
1 diamond operation
1 metallurgical coal project

Australia
4 metallurgical coal operations
1 manganese operation

United Kingdom
1 polyhalite project

South America
3 copper operations
1 copper project
2 nickel operations
1 iron ore operation

Southern Africa
8 diamond operations
9 PGM operations
2 iron ore operations
1 manganese operation

Product groups

- Diamonds
- Copper
- Nickel
- Platinum Group Metals
- Iron Ore
- Metallurgical Coal
- Manganese
- Crop Nutrients

Asset key

- Operations
- Projects

North America

Diamonds
1 Gahcho Kué

Metallurgical Coal
(2) Trend and Roman Mountain

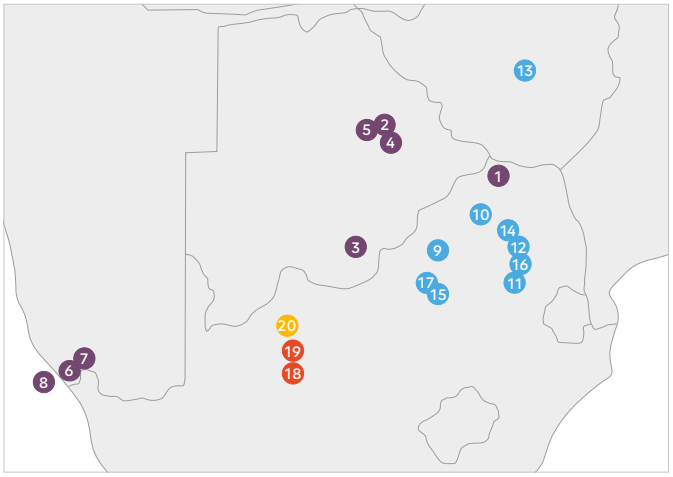
South America

Copper
1 Collahuasi
2 El Soldado
3 Los Bronces
(4) Quellaveco

Iron Ore
7 Serra do Sapo (Minas-Rio)

Nickel
5 Barro Alto
6 Niquelândia

Southern Africa



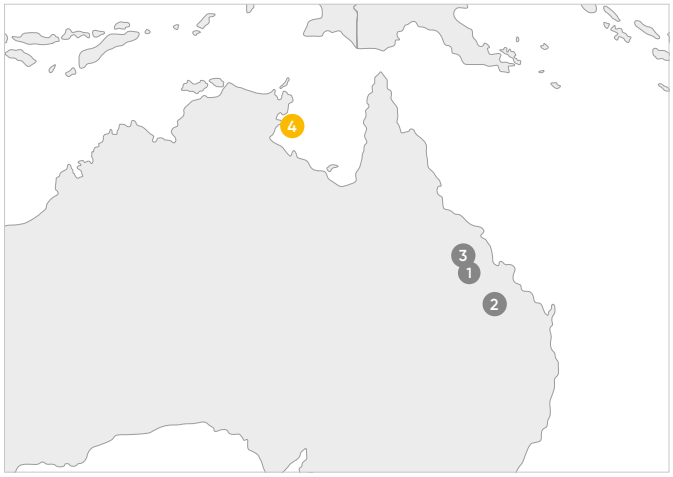
Diamonds
1 Venetia
2 Damtshaa
3 Jwaneng
4 Letlhakane
5 Orapa
6 Mining Area 1
7 Orange River
8 Atlantic 1

Platinum Group Metals
9 Amandelbult Complex (Tumela and Dishaba)
10 Mogalakwena
11 Mototolo Complex
12 Twickenham
13 Unki
14 Bokoni
15 Kroondal Marikana
16 Modikwa
17 Siphumelele 3 shaft

Iron Ore
18 Kolomela
19 Sishen

Manganese
20 Hotazel Mines

Australia



Metallurgical Coal
1 Capcoal
2 Dawson
3 Grosvenor
3 Moranbah North

Manganese
4 GEMCO

→ For more information:
Select asset above

Our Business Model

Our inputs

How we create shared value

Anglo American draws upon a number of key inputs that, through targeted allocation, development, extraction and marketing, create sustainable value for our shareholders and our diverse range of stakeholders.

→ **For our KPIs**
See page 68-69 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources: We have high quality and long life mineral assets across our businesses and across a wide geographic footprint, providing a suite of organic options for delivering value over the long term. Our Discovery teams work to discover mineral deposits in a safe and responsible way to replenish the resources that underpin our future success.

Know-how: We link our industry-leading technical and market knowledge across the Group to realise even greater value from our resource base and optimise mine production plans to ensure we provide products reliably to our customers around the world, meeting their specific technical and logistical requirements.

Relationships with stakeholders: Open and honest engagement with our stakeholders is critical in gaining and maintaining our social and regulatory licences to operate. Working within our social performance framework, it is our goal to build and sustain constructive relationships with our host communities and countries that are based on mutual respect, transparency and trust.

Other natural resources: Mining and processing activities have long been major users of water and energy. Our technical and social expertise combine to provide advice and support to our operations to mitigate their water and energy requirements, while also developing new technologies that have the potential to significantly reduce our physical and environmental footprint.

Plant and equipment: Our procurement and technical teams form strong relationships with major suppliers to deliver tailored equipment and other solutions to enable best-in-class operating performance and cost-effectiveness. We implement local procurement policies that support suppliers based in the host communities close to our operations – making a significant socio-economic contribution, as well as lowering logistics costs.

Financial: Our strong focus on productivity, cost discipline and working capital management helps to drive sustainable positive cash flows. Our financial resources are allocated to where they can deliver optimal financial returns for our shareholders.

Materiality and risk

Identifying and understanding our material matters and risks is critical in the development and delivery of our strategy.

→ **For our material matters**
See page 16 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

→ **For our principal risks**
See pages 60–67 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Governance

Our governance controls ensure that we respond effectively to those matters that have the potential to cause financial, operational and reputational harm to our business, while acting ethically and with integrity for the benefit of all our stakeholders.

→ **For our Governance Report**
See pages 105-162 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Our value chain

We will invest in those points in the value chain that provide us with the best return on our investment, while striving to meet the highest environmental, social and governance standards. Sustainable financial value can only be created by protecting the value of our natural and human resources.

Discover: Our geologists search for and discover new sources of the minerals that make our modern lives possible. We benefit from developing and using world class expertise and leading technologies, often that we have developed ourselves, to find deposits we can develop and mine in a safe and sustainable way.

Plan and build: Before we put a spade in the ground, our geologists and engineers work together using virtual mine planning systems to design the most effective, cost-efficient and environmentally sound construction and operational mine plan.

Mine: In extracting the products that we all need in our daily lives, we draw on over 100 years of mining experience. Safety comes first: our whole way of working is focused on zero harm. We plan for the lifecycle of the mine and beyond and use our own technologies for reducing waste and protecting environments.

Process: By processing, converting and refining our raw materials, we produce what customers need. Our processing technologies also enable us to reduce waste, save water, increase efficiency, drive innovation and, by adding value to our products, support economic growth in the areas we mine.

Move and market: After processing, we then transport our metals and minerals to where they are needed, to our customers. We use the latest technologies to co-ordinate and optimise our global shipping needs. And we use our scale and detailed knowledge of the demand and uses for our products to offer our customers a stable supply to their exact specifications – adding value for them every step of the way and, ultimately, for billions of consumers who rely on our products every day.

End of life plan: We don't only plan for the lifecycle of the mine – we also take great care to look beyond and determine the rehabilitation of the site and the real benefits that will be felt by local communities, long after the site is closed.

Our Values

How we measure the value we create

Safety and health | Environment | Socio-political | People | Production | Cost | Financial

→ **For our pillars of value** See page 10 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Outputs

Our direct commercial outputs are many of the metals and minerals that enable a cleaner, greener, more sustainable world and that meet the fast growing consumer-driven demands of developed and maturing economies: diamonds, copper, nickel, platinum group metals, and the steelmaking ingredients of iron ore and metallurgical coal, while crop nutrients are in development.

Mining and processing activities also result in the unavoidable disturbance of land, generation of mineral residue, use of fresh water and energy, as well as atmospheric emissions and water discharges. We strive to minimise our footprint through our innovative technologies that are designed to support our approach to sustainable mining.

Revenue
$41.6 bn
(2020: $25.4 bn)

Attributable free cash flow
$7.8 bn
(2020: $1.2 bn)

CO_2 equivalent emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)
14.8 Mt
(2020: 16.1 Mt)

Group attributable ROCE
43%
(2020: 17%)

Total water withdrawals
177 Mm^3
(2020: 197 Mm^3)

Total wages and benefits paid(3)
$3.7 bn
(2020: $3.3 bn)

Production in 2021

- Diamonds: 32.3 Mct
- Copper: 647 kt
- Nickel (from Nickel and PGMs): 64.0 kt
- Platinum: 2,400 koz refined
- Palladium: 1,628 koz refined
- Rhodium: 347 koz refined
- Iron ore: 63.8 Mt
- Metallurgical coal: 14.9 Mt
- Manganese ore: 3.7 Mt

Outcomes

As we strive to deliver attractive and sustainable returns, we are also focused on the many forms of value creation we can offer to our diverse range of stakeholders. Through our business activities – employing people, paying taxes to governments and procuring from host communities – we make a significant and positive contribution to the countries where we operate.

Beyond our direct mining activities, we create and sustain jobs, build infrastructure, support education and help improve healthcare for employees and local communities.

Why? Anglo American is a responsible global business and our employees want and expect us to play our part and do the right thing. This approach is central to maintaining our social licence to operate and being a truly sustainable business.

→ **For more on creating value for our stakeholders**
See page 8 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

→ **To download our 2021 Tax and Economic Contribution Report**
Visit www.angloamerican.com/tec-report-2021

Anglo American's Values and behaviours are at the heart of everything we do. Guided by our Purpose and our Values, we enable high performance and purposeful action.

Our Values and the way in which we, as individuals, are expected to behave are the foundation of our Code of Conduct.

See page 101 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021 for footnotes

Purpose to value

Our Purpose

Re-imagining mining to improve people's lives

Transforming the very nature of mining for a safer, smarter, more sustainable future.

Our Values

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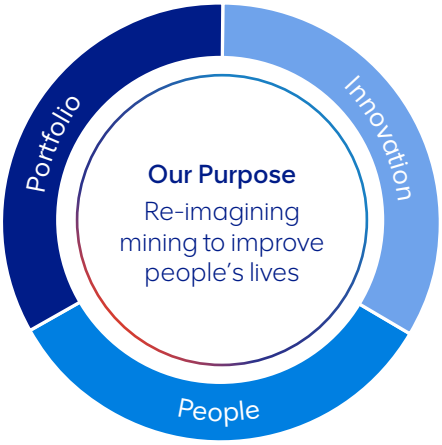
Our strategy

Guided by our Purpose, our strategy is to secure, develop and operate a portfolio of high quality and long life mineral assets, to deliver sustainable value for all our stakeholders and leading shareholder returns. We achieve this through innovative practices and technologies – in the hands of our world class people.

Capital allocation

Underpinning our strategy, we have a value-focused approach to capital allocation, with clear prioritisation.

→ **For more on capital allocation**
See pages 58-59 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021



Measuring delivery of our strategy

We track our strategic progress holistically – spanning non-financial and financial performance – and throughout the year, using KPIs that are based on our seven pillars of value:

- **Safety and health** – To do no harm to our workforce
- **Environment** – To minimise our impact on the environment
- **Socio-political** – To partner in the benefits of mining with local communities and government
- **People** – To create a sustainable competitive advantage through capable people and an effective, purpose-led, high performance culture
- **Production** – To sustainably produce valuable product
- **Cost** – To be competitive by operating as efficiently as possible
- **Financial** – To deliver sustainable returns to our shareholders

Delivering sustainable value for all our stakeholders

We are working together to develop better jobs, better education and better businesses, building brighter and healthier futures around our operations in our host countries and ultimately for billions of people who depend on our products every day.

- **– Employees**
- **– Host countries**
- **– Suppliers**
- **– Communities**
- **– Customers**
- **– Investors**
- **– Natural environment**

→ **For more on value delivered to our stakeholders in 2021**
See pages 12-13 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

→ **To download our 2021 Tax and Economic Contribution Report**
Visit www.angloamerican.com/tec-report-2021

Balanced reward

Anglo American's directors' remuneration policy is designed to encourage delivery of the Group's strategy and creation of stakeholder value in a responsible and sustainable manner, aligned to our Purpose.

The main elements of the remuneration package are basic salary, annual bonus and Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

→ **For more on remuneration**
See pages 135-161 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Portfolio

The quality and long life of our mineral assets are the foundations of our global business.

We actively manage our asset portfolio to improve its overall competitive position, providing products that support a fast growing population and a cleaner, greener, more sustainable world.

→ **For more on Portfolio**
See pages 30-49 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Innovation

Across every aspect of our business, we are thinking innovatively about how we work to ensure the safety of our people, enhance our sustainability performance, and deliver industry-leading margins and returns. We are developing a replicable model of differentiated practices and capabilities that is designed to deliver superior value to all our stakeholders from assets that are in our hands.

→ **For more on Innovation**
See pages 30-49 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

People

Our people are critical to all that we do: we create working environments and an inclusive and diverse culture that encourages and supports high performance and innovative thinking. The partnerships we build, both within Anglo American and with our stakeholders – locally and globally – are central to maintaining our regulatory and social licences to operate and our sustained commercial success.

→ **For more on People**
See pages 50-57 of the Integrated Annual Report 2021

Integrated planning process

Aligned with our Purpose of re-imagining mining to improve people's lives, Anglo American has further enhanced the integration between the planning processes across the different time horizons, from Resource Development Planning (RDP) to Life of Asset Planning (LoAP) to short term planning (Budgets). We optimise the extraction of Mineral Resources within the portfolio for the benefit of all our stakeholders by embracing the principles of Sustainable Mine Plans, incorporating FutureSmart Mining™ and applying value-based approaches.

Resource Development Planning

RDP provides the strategic direction for each asset by defining the pathway of value to deliver on the sustainable mining goals of producing in a cleaner, greener, sustainable world. Ambitions considered in this process include:

- Becoming carbon neutral by 2040
- Reducing water intensity
- Decarbonising the steel industry
- Halving Scope 3 emissions by 2040.

Evaluations will consider products and product mix, FutureSmart Mining™ technology implementation and timelines, portfolio positions and marketing strategies including demand forecasts to define the impact on each of the targets above and to identify:

- The ideas requiring further development
- The technologies to be studied as future projects
- The technologies to be implemented in the LoAP.

This process for each asset is completed on a three-year cycle or as technology improvements warrant further evaluation thus providing guidance to the LoAP development.

Life of Asset Planning

Taking direction from the RDP, the LoAP adds further detail to the plan as well as incorporating value-based planning considering the orebody knowledge to:

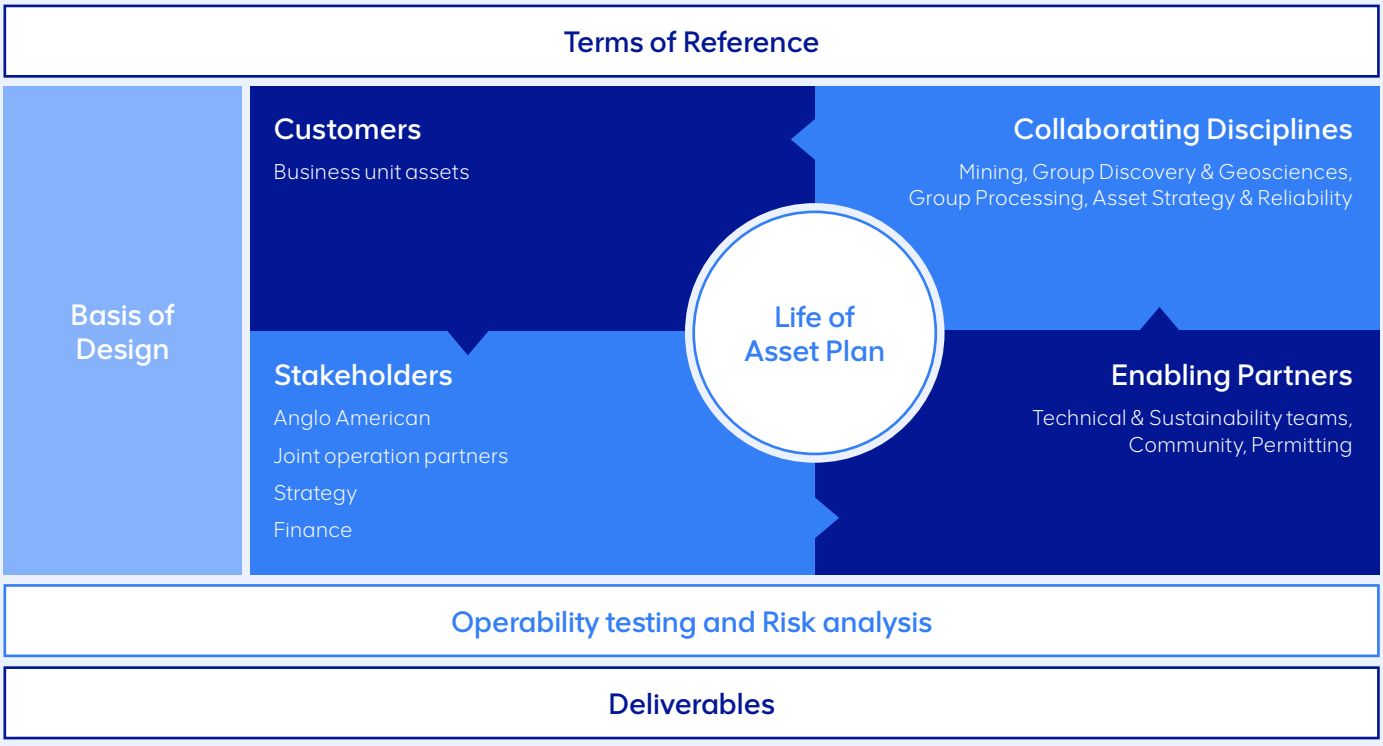
- Enhance the value of the plan and optimise the production aligned to marketing expectations
- Optimise the energy and water intensity for the plan
- Apply the constraints from the legal, social and environmental guidelines of the region in which the asset operates
- Define the implementation timeline for the FutureSmart Mining™ technologies, including but not limited to Bulk Ore Sorting (BOS), Coarse Particle Recovery (CPR), Hydraulic Dry Stack (HDS), hydrogen trucks and autonomous fleets.

LoAP covers the complete value chain from resource model to post closure options and uses the extensive specialist knowledge within the Company to develop the plans which then form the basis of the Ore Reserve declarations for the Company.

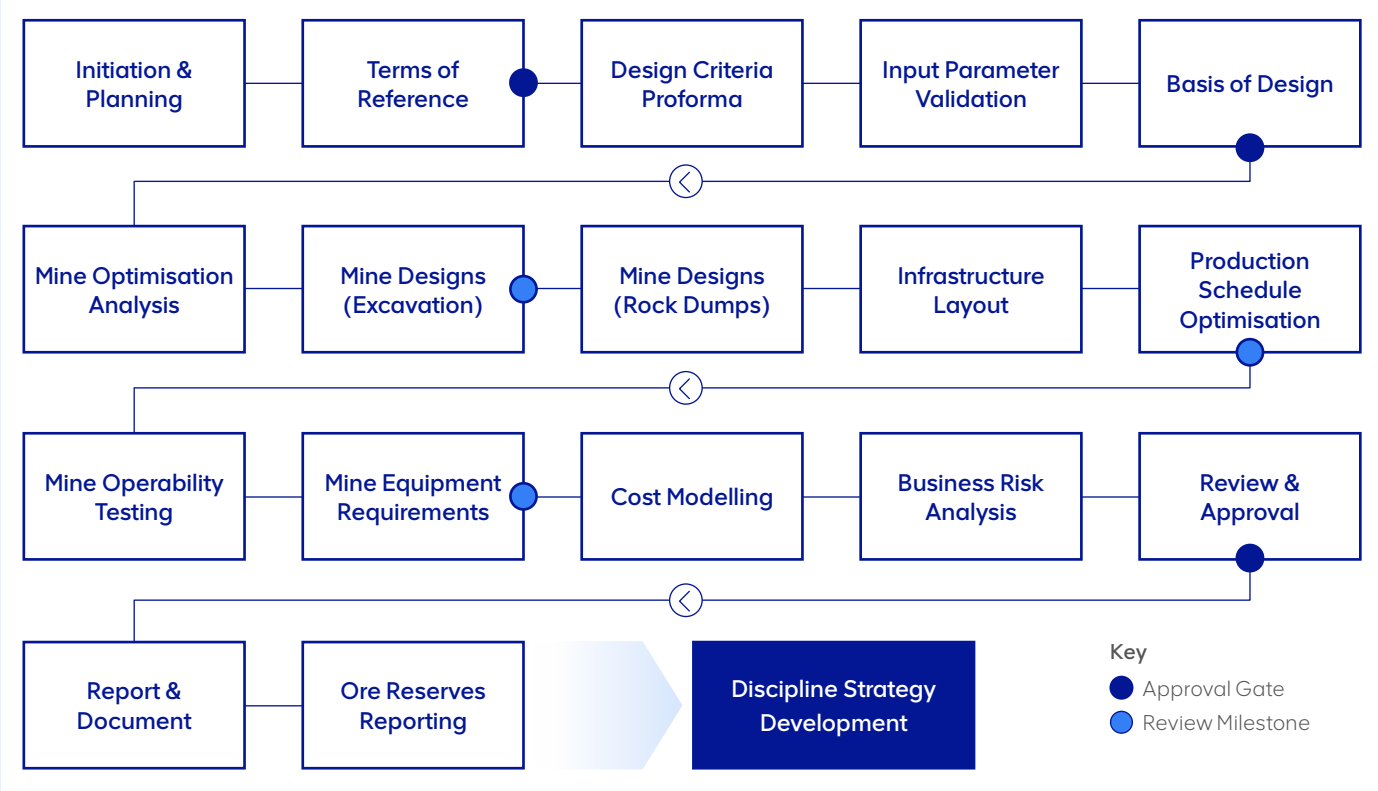
The LoAP is developed over several steps, namely:

Inputs : The planning process starts by defining the terms of reference and collating the input parameters to be considered in the development of the LoAP. These inputs not only cover the production metrics of mining, processing and infrastructure, including fleet management, but also consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) constraints to be applied in the planning. These inputs are benchmarked against the previous performance at the asset and the P101 performance targets. The timeline to implement the improvements define the final inputs to be used in the planning cycle. Once the inputs and constraints are understood the process of planning starts with optimisation.

The Life of Asset Planning Framework encompasses various disciplines across the business.



Life of Asset Planning process including approval gates and milestone reviews.



Optimisation: Based on inputs provided by technical specialists, mine optimisation studies are undertaken to define the economically exploitable areas, excluding benefits derived from Inferred Mineral Resources seeking to maximise net present value (NPV), while complying with the ESG targets and commitments. The principles of value-based planning are utilised to delineate the highest value-accretive ore. This process takes account of the revenue streams for all the metals and products, the throughput and bottleneck constraints as well as the costs over time. A destination for each block within the mine plan is then defined, to either milling, stockpile for later treatment or waste, enabling mining to deliver the most value-accretive ore for processing at any point in time of the LoAP.

Mine design and scheduling: After selecting the optimal mining area, detailed mine design and production scheduling follows. The detailed design and production schedule will include access methodology, geotechnical inputs as well as Modifying Factors affecting the mining. Material contained in the final design will include Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. In other words, despite having allocated a zero value for revenue to Inferred Mineral Resources during the optimisation, in the final design and production schedule it is necessary to recognise this material.

Processing: Those Modifying Factors that influence the efficiency of processing and recovery are applied to the scheduled resource. The factors considered include throughput capacity, recoveries, mass pull, recovery potential and blending of ore from different sources resulting in a mineable schedule.

Economics: The application of Modifying Factors that influence the economic aspects of the mining operation results in a portion of the scheduled Mineral Resource not being converted to Ore Reserves. This portion, known as the uneconomic tail, reverts to Mineral Resources to be considered in subsequent planning processes. Its exclusion results in a scheduled reserve that is equivalent to the operation's published Ore Reserve estimates. The remaining unscheduled resources will be published as Exclusive Mineral Resources.

Ore Reserves: Once the LoAP is completed the resulting scheduled reserve is then subjected to a review process which when completed results in an Ore Reserve estimate which has been validated for publication. Each step in the LoAP process is subjected to validation steps to ensure:

- The inputs and Modifying Factors have been correctly utilised
- The outputs comply with the applied constraints
- The projects included have passed the required stage gate approvals
- The scheduled reserve is economically viable
- The Ore Reserve declaration complies with the applicable codes for the jurisdiction of the asset.

Risk Assessment: Following the completion of the economic assessment, the plan is assessed to identify the key risks to the delivery and the key mitigation actions required to minimise the realisation of those key risks.

Peer Review: The scheduled Ore Reserves are peer reviewed by a panel consisting of technical specialists, mine planners and mining engineers who have sufficient experience and the requisite qualifications as per the Reporting Codes for declaration of Ore Reserves. Once the scheduled reserve has passed the reviews and validations, the resultant plan is signed off by the Competent Person(s) and declared as the Ore Reserve.

The plan with all of the required actions is completed on a two- to three-year cycle or as technology improvements warrant further evaluation. This plan is utilised by the short term planners as guidance for the development of the budget plan which will update the inputs within the first five years of the plan and validate the operability of the plan.

Estimated Ore Reserves[1]

as at 31 December 2021

Detailed Proved and Probable estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021.

					Total Proved and Probable		
Diamond[3] Operations – DBCi (See page 14 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (Mct)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	9	41.0	27.5	149.2
Diamond[3] Operations – DBCM (See page 15 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (Mct)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	26	2.5	3.3	78.0
Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite		UG		62.9	91.1	69.0
Diamond[3] Operations – Debswana (See pages 16 & 17 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (Mct)	Treated Tonnes (Mt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	15	138.9	111.9	124.2
Letlhakane	TMR	42.5	n/a	22	5.2	26.8	19.4
Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	16	151.2	102.8	147.1
Diamond[3] Operations – Namdeb (See page 18 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	LOM[2] (years)	Saleable Carats (kct)	Treated Tonnes (kt)	Recovered Grade (cpht)
Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	21	96	1,450	6.62
Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	3	76	7,691	0.99
					Saleable Carats (kct)	Area k (m^2)	Recovered Grade (cpm^2)
Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	34	7,791	132,146	0.06
Copper Operations (See pages 20 & 22 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Copper (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)
Collahuasi	Sulphide (direct feed)	44.0	OP	86	25,990	2,673.7	0.97
	Low Grade Sulphide (incl. stockpile)				7,245	1,493.4	0.49
El Soldado	Sulphide	50.1	OP	6	340	43.3	0.78
Los Bronces	Sulphide – Flotation	50.1	OP	36	6,975	1,274.7	0.55
	Sulphide – Dump Leach				1,325	481.0	0.28
Quellaveco	Sulphide – Flotation	60.0	OP	36	8,888	1,667.3	0.53
Nickel Operations (See page 24 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Nickel (kt)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	20	626	48.2	1.30
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	13	77	6.2	1.24
Platinum[4] Operations (See pages 26 & 27 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	ROM Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)
Amandelbult Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.8	UG	>19	13.6	93.9	4.52
Mogalakwena	Platreef (incl. stockpiles)	78.8	OP	>19	116.7	1,228.3	2.96
Mototolo Complex	UG2 Reef	78.8	UG	>19	13.5	121.7	3.45
Unki	Main Sulphide Zone	78.8	UG	21	5.6	53.1	3.29
Non-Managed	UG2 Reef	44.8	UG	n/a	7.4	61.9	3.70

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase.
TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining.
Mct = Million carats. Mt = Million tonnes. kct = thousand carats. kt = thousand tonnes. k (m^2) = thousand square metres.
Diamond Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm^2).
Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
TCu = Total Copper. 4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Moz = Million troy ounces. g/t = grams per tonne.
ROM = Run of Mine.
MR = Merensky Reef.
Non-Managed = Kroondal, Modikwa mines and Siphumelele 3 shaft.

					Total Proved and Probable	
⊕ Kumba Iron Ore Operations (See page 31 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Product (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)
Kolomela	**Hematite** (incl. ROM stockpile)	53.2	OP	13	141	64.7
Sishen	**Hematite** (incl. ROM stockpile)	53.2	OP	18	425	63.2
⊕ Iron Ore Brazil Operations (See page 33 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Product[5] (Mt)	Grade[5] (%Fe)
Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP	52	682	67.1
	Itabirite				1,033	67.1
⊕ Coal Operations – Australia (See pages 34 & 35 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[6] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Capcoal (OC)*	Metallurgical – Coking	79.2	OC	18	34.6	5.0 CSN
	Metallurgical – Other				47.1	6,750 kcal/kg
	Thermal – Export				11.4	5,970 kcal/kg
Capcoal (UG)*	Metallurgical – Coking	70.0	UG	1	0.8	8.5 CSN
Capcoal (UG)– Aquila*	Metallurgical – Coking	70.0	UG	6	31.0	9.0 CSN
Dawson	Metallurgical – Coking	51.0	OC	16	68.9	7.0 CSN
	Thermal – Export				60.9	6,670 kcal/kg
Grosvenor	Metallurgical – Coking	88.0	UG	15	70.7	8.0 CSN
Moranbah North	Metallurgical – Coking	88.0	UG	23	159.8	7.5 CSN
⊕ Coal Operations – Colombia (See page 34 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Saleable Tonnes[6] (Mt)	Saleable Quality
Cerrejón**	Thermal – Export	33.3	OC	12	317.4	6,240 kcal/kg
⊕ Samancor Manganese Operations (See page 38 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Reserve Life[2] (years)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)
GEMCO[7]	ROM	40.0	OP	5	40	43.0
	Sands				6.3	40.0
Mamatwan		29.6	OP	15	47	36.4
Wessels		29.6	UG	43	60	41.4

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut.

* Capcoal comprises open cast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree which is replaced by Aquila.

** The sale of Anglo American's 33.3% interest in the Cerrejón joint venture to Glencore plc was completed on 11 January 2022. This change will be reflected in the 2022 report.

(1) Estimated Ore Reserves are the sum of Proved and Probable Ore Reserves (on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless stated otherwise). Please refer to the detailed Ore Reserve estimates tables for the individual Proved and Probable Reserve estimates. The Ore Reserve estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. Ore Reserve estimates for operations in South Africa are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016), unless stated otherwise. The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves. Anglo American plc ownership is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

(2) Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan. LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for LOM planning.

(3) DBCi = De Beers Canada, DBCM = De Beers Consolidated Mines, Debswana = Debswana Diamond Company, Namdeb = Namdeb Holdings. Reported Diamond Reserves are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCOs applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Reserve tables.

(4) Details of the individual Managed and Non-Managed operations appear in the Platinum Group Metals section of this report. Ownership percentage for Non-Managed operations is weighted by Contained Metal (4E Moz) contributions from each operation.

(5) Iron Ore Brazil Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.5 wt% of the wet mass) with grade stated on a dry basis.

(6) Total Saleable Tonnes represents the product tonnes quoted as metric tonnes on a product moisture basis. The coal quality for Coal Reserves is quoted as either kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg) or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Kilocalories per kilogram represent Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index. Metallurgical – Coking: high-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in the steel industry. Metallurgical – Other: semi-soft, soft, hard, semi-hard or anthracite coal, other than Coking Coal, such as pulverised coal injection (PCI) or other general metallurgical coal for the export or domestic market with a wider range of properties than Coking Coal. Thermal – Export: low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by Calorific Value (CV).

(7) GEMCO Ore Reserve manganese grades are reported as expected product and should be read together with their respective mass yields, ROM: 60%, Sands: 20%.

Estimated Mineral Resources[1]

as at 31 December 2021

Detailed Measured, Indicated and Inferred estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021.

				Total Measured and Indicated			Total Inferred[2]		
Diamond[3] Operations – DBCi (See page 14 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Gahcho Kué	Kimberlite	43.4	OP	3.0	2.4	124.7	20.3	11.8	172.3
Diamond[3] Operations – DBCM (See page 15 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Venetia (OP)	Kimberlite	62.9	OP	–	–	–	1.0	4.1	24.7
Venetia (UG)	Kimberlite		UG	–	–	–	57.2	68.9	83.1
Diamond[3] Operations – Debswana (See pages 16 & 17 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (Mct)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (cpht)
Damtshaa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	5.5	25.2	21.9	4.7	19.0	24.5
Jwaneng	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	51.8	65.2	79.5	69.2	83.2	83.2
	TMR & ORT		n/a	–	–	–	20.5	25.4	80.9
Letlhakane	TMR & ORT	42.5	n/a	0.7	0.0	6,554.6	14.0	52.7	26.7
Orapa	Kimberlite	42.5	OP	271.7	280.4	96.9	66.4	78.0	85.2
Diamond[3] Operations – Namdeb (See page 18 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Carats (kct)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (cpht)	Carats (kct)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (cpht)
Mining Area 1	Beaches	42.5	OC	270	38,824	0.70	3,167	194,233	1.63
Orange River	Fluvial Placers	42.5	OC	87	22,847	0.38	201	62,484	0.32
				Carats (kct)	Area k (m^2)	Grade (cpm^2)	Carats (kct)	Area k (m^2)	Grade (cpm^2)
Atlantic 1	Marine Placers	42.5	MM	12,282	177,404	0.07	65,140	921,670	0.07
Midwater	Marine	42.5	MM	1,018	6,353	0.16	710	6,149	0.12
Copper Operations (See pages 21 & 22 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Copper (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)	Contained Copper (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%TCu)
Collahuasi	Oxide and Mixed	44.0	OP	489	69.1	0.71	281	48.4	0.58
	Sulphide (direct feed)			8,877	976.1	0.91	26,488	2,962.6	0.89
	Low Grade Sulphide (*in situ* & stockpile)			1,799	383.0	0.47	8,296	1,800.4	0.46
El Soldado	Sulphide	50.1	OP	782	139.3	0.56	51	11.7	0.44
Los Bronces	Sulphide – Flotation	50.1	OP	11,130	2,494.7	0.45	4,795	1,074.6	0.45
	Sulphide – Dump Leach			–	–	–	9	3.7	0.24
Quellaveco	Sulphide – Flotation	60.0	OP	2,658	680.4	0.39	3,470	905.9	0.38
Nickel Operations (See page 24 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Nickel (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)	Contained Nickel (kt)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Ni)
Barro Alto	Saprolite	100	OP	137	12.5	1.09	111	9.3	1.20
	Ferruginous Laterite			87	6.9	1.26	48	4.2	1.15
Niquelândia	Saprolite	100	OP	32	2.5	1.25	–	–	–
	Ferruginous Laterite			–	–	–	36	3.2	1.13
Platinum[4] Operations (See pages 28 & 30 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)	Contained Metal (4E Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (4E g/t)
Amandelbult Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.8	UG	54.4	286.4	5.91	23.0	114.0	6.26
Mogalakwena	Platreef (incl. stockpiles)	78.8	OP	126.7	1,728.0	2.28	23.9	425.3	1.75
Mototolo Complex	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.8	UG	28.5	207.8	4.26	26.7	197.7	4.20
Twickenham	MR & UG2 Reefs	78.8	UG	60.7	335.7	5.62	56.0	313.9	5.55
Unki	Main Sulphide Zone	78.8	UG	16.8	121.2	4.32	4.1	31.7	4.04
Non-Managed	MR & UG2 Reefs	38.9	UG	120.0	683.6	5.46	99.7	602.8	5.14

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. ORT = Old Recovery Tailings.
Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining.
Mct = Million carats. Mt = Million tonnes. kct = thousand carats. kt = thousand tonnes. k (m^2) = thousand square metres.
Diamond Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm^2).
Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
TCu = Total Copper. 4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Moz = Million troy ounces. g/t = grams per tonne.
MR = Merensky Reef.
Non-Managed = Bokoni, Kroondal, Marikana, Modikwa mines and Siphumelele 3 shaft.

				Total Measured and Indicated		Total Inferred[2]	
Kumba Iron Ore Operations (See page 31 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Fe)
Kolomela	Hematite (*in situ* & stockpile)	53.2	OP	99.1	63.0	30.4	63.5
Sishen	Hematite (*in situ* & stockpile)	53.2	OP	399.2	57.2	37.2	54.7
Iron Ore Brazil Operations (See page 33 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Tonnes[5] (Mt)	Grade[5] (%Fe)	Tonnes[5] (Mt)	Grade[5] (%Fe)
Serra do Sapo	Friable Itabirite and Hematite	100	OP	258.6	32.6	55.8	36.6
	Itabirite			1,441.4	31.0	442.6	30.9
Coal Operations – Australia (See pages 35 & 36 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[6] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[6] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Capcoal (OC)*		79.2	OC	140.5	6,900	137.0	6,840
Capcoal (UG)*		70.0	UG	81.1	6,810	5.6	6,550
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila*		70.0	UG	38.0	6,660	3.8	6,630
Dawson		51.0	OC	757.1	6,710	455.8	6,760
Grosvenor[6]		88.0	UG	294.5	6,460	95.9	6,390
Moranbah North[6]		88.0	UG	178.3	6,670	25.4	6,530
Coal Operations – Colombia (See page 35 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	MTIS[6] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)	MTIS[6] (Mt)	Coal Quality (kcal/kg)
Cerrejón**		33.3	OC	4,165.1	6,560	601.7	6,360
Samancor Manganese Operations (See page 38 for details)		Ownership %	Mining Method	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (%Mn)
GEMCO[7][8]	ROM	40.0	OP	114	43.5	28	44.2
	Sands			9.2	19.4	–	–
Mamatwan[7]		29.6	OP	76	35.0	0.4	36.0
Wessels[7]		29.6	UG	120	41.7	22	40.8

Operations = Mines in steady-state or projects in ramp-up phase. Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut.
* Capcoal comprises open cast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree which is replaced by Aquila.
** The sale of Anglo American's 33.3% interest in the Cerrejón joint venture to Glencore plc was completed on 11 January 2022. This change will be reflected in the 2022 report.

(1) Estimated Mineral Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless stated otherwise. Please refer to the detailed Mineral Resource estimates tables for the individual Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource estimates. The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The Mineral Resource estimates for operations in South Africa are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016), unless stated otherwise. The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources. Anglo American plc ownership is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

(2) Total Inferred is the sum of 'Inferred (in LOM Plan)', the Inferred Resources within the scheduled Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) and 'Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)', the portion of Inferred Resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction not considered in the LOM Plan as relevant. Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource after continued exploration.

(3) DBCi = De Beers Canada, DBCM = De Beers Consolidated Mines, Debswana = Debswana Diamond Company, Namdeb = Namdeb Holdings. Estimated Diamond Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Diamond Resources are quoted as additional to Diamond Reserves. Reported Diamond Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCOs applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Resource tables.

(4) Details of the individual Managed and Non-Managed operations appear in the Platinum Group Metals section of this report. Ownership percentage for Non-Managed is weighted by Contained Metal (4E Moz) contributions from each operation. Merensky Reef, UG2 Reef and Main Sulphide Zone Mineral Resources are estimated over a 'Resource Cut' which takes cognisance of the mining method, potential economic viability and geotechnical aspects in the hangingwall or footwall of the reef.

(5) Iron Ore Brazil Mineral Resource tonnes and grade are reported on a dry basis.

(6) Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnes *In Situ* (MTIS) basis in million tonnes, which are in addition to those Coal Resources that have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Grosvenor and Moranbah North operations have been reported on a Gross Tonnes *In Situ* (GTIS) basis in million tonnes. Coal Resources are reported on an *in situ* moisture basis. The coal quality for Coal Resources is quoted on an *in situ* heat content as kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg), representing Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

(7) Manganese Mineral Resources are quoted on an inclusive basis and must not be added to the Ore Reserves.

(8) GEMCO ROM Mineral Resource tonnes are stated as *in situ*, manganese grades are given as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective mass recovery expressed as yield, ROM: 48%. GEMCO Sands Mineral Resource tonnes and manganese grades are stated as *in situ*.

Diamonds

estimates as at 31 December 2021

De Beers Canada

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The mines, located in Canada, are operated under De Beers Canada Incorporated (DBCi).

De Beers Canada – Operations					Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4	9	1.10		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	27.5	29.2	149.2	155.3	41.0	45.3
				Total	**27.5**	**29.2**	**149.2**	**155.3**	**41.0**	**45.3**

De Beers Canada – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Gahcho Kué (OP)	43.4	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	2.4	1.9	124.7	127.1	3.0	2.4
			Measured and Indicated	**2.4**	**1.9**	**124.7**	**127.1**	**3.0**	**2.4**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.1	1.1	172.6	154.0	1.9	1.7
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	10.7	12.6	172.2	141.5	18.4	17.8
			Total Inferred	**11.8**	**13.7**	**172.3**	**142.4**	**20.3**	**19.4**

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

De Beers Canada – Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Chidliak	85.0	1.18		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred	12.5	12.5	178.2	178.2	22.2	22.2
Snap Lake (UG)	85.0	1.14				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	7.7	–	197.3	–	15.1
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**7.7**	**–**	**197.3**	**–**	**15.1**
			Inferred	–	10.8	–	187.2	–	20.2

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.
Tonnes or Carats values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Gahcho Kué is held by an unincorporated Joint Venture between DBCi (51%) and Mountain Province Diamonds Incorporated (49%). Chidliak and Snap Lake are wholly owned by DBCi.

Explanatory notes

Gahcho Kué: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to production and revised Modifying Factors, which is partially offset by updates to the resource model from new information. Estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (75 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.10 mm BCO of 1.5 Mct (0.7 Mt at 206.0 cpht) are excluded from the table.
Chidliak: The Diamond Resources have been reviewed and continue to be reported per the Peregrine Diamonds Preliminary Economic Assessment.
Snap Lake: The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2015 and allowed to flood in Q1 2017. Closure activities are underway and there are no reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The Diamond Resource has therefore been reallocated to Mineralisation.

Life of Mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Lease Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCi – Gahcho Kué	9	2030	2023 & 2026*	4%

* Application to renew the Mining Leases will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.

Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates during 2021 at Gahcho Kué.

De Beers Consolidated Mines

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The mines, located in South Africa, are operated under De Beers Consolidated Mines Proprietary Limited (DBCM). DBCM is indirectly owned, through DBCM Holdings, by De Beers (74%) and its broad-based black economic empowerment partner Ponahalo Investments Proprietary Limited (26%).

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations					Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Venetia	62.9	26	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite (OP)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	3.3	8.1	78.0	109.8	2.5	8.9
				Total	**3.3**	**8.1**	**78.0**	**109.8**	**2.5**	**8.9**
Kimberlite (UG)				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life-Extension Project				Probable	91.1	91.7	69.0	78.0	62.9	71.5
				Total	**91.1**	**91.7**	**69.0**	**78.0**	**62.9**	**71.5**

De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations				Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Venetia	62.9	1.00		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite (OP)			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.7	2.0	29.8	25.7	0.2	0.5
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	3.4	3.4	23.6	23.6	0.8	0.8
			Total Inferred	**4.1**	**5.4**	**24.7**	**24.4**	**1.0**	**1.3**
Kimberlite (UG)			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Life-Extension Project			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	38.2	36.5	87.7	85.2	33.5	31.1
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	30.7	33.4	77.2	85.3	23.7	28.5
			Total Inferred	**68.9**	**69.9**	**83.1**	**85.3**	**57.2**	**59.6**
Voorspoed (OP)	62.9	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	1.9	–	26.9	–	0.5
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**1.9**	**–**	**26.9**	**–**	**0.5**
			Inferred	–	18.5	–	19.0	–	3.5

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.
Tonnes or Carats values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Venetia: The Life of Mine (LOM) is stated as 26 years which reflects the full duration of the current Venetia consolidated OP and UG LOM Plan. The current Mining Right expires in 2038. Venetia Mine will apply to extend the Mining Right at the appropriate time in the future. The K01 resource was re-estimated in 2021 based on new drilling and sampling information from the ongoing drilling campaign.

Venetia (OP): The decrease in Saleable Carats is due to production and an update of the K01 geological model and resource estimates from new drilling and sampling information. The resource estimates will be updated on completion of the ongoing drilling and sampling campaign. The decrease in the Diamond Resources is due to production from K03. The LOM Plan includes the K01 and K03 pipes. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.00 mm BCO of 1.1 Mct (1.2 Mt at 92.8 cpht) are excluded from the table.

Venetia (UG): The project plans to treat approximately 134 Mt of material containing an estimated 88 Mct. Scheduled Inferred Resources (43.0 Mt) constitute 28% (24.8 Mct) of the estimated carats. The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to an update of the K01 geological model and resource estimates from new drilling and sampling information. Drilling and sampling to support the first five years of the underground project remains underway. Both the K01 and K02 resources will be updated on completion of the ongoing drilling and sampling campaign. The resource estimates remain subject to some uncertainty.

Voorspoed: Production ceased in Q4 2018. Closure activities are underway and there are no reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction. The Diamond Resource is reallocated to Mineralisation.

Life of Mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
DBCM – Venetia	26	2047	2038*	27%+

* Application to renew the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.
\+ The current Venetia LOM Plan contains 3% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates during 2021 at Venetia.

Debswana Diamond Company

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. In Botswana the mines are owned in equal share by De Beers and the Government of the Republic of Botswana through the Debswana Diamond Company joint venture. Two resource types are processed, Kimberlite (mined from *in situ* material) and Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR).

Debswana – Operations Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2021	Treated Tonnes 2020	Recovered Grade 2021	Recovered Grade 2020	Saleable Carats 2021	Saleable Carats 2020
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5	–	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	–	0.2	–	22.6	–	0.1
				Total	**–**	**0.2**	**–**	**22.6**	**–**	**0.1**
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5	15	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	111.9	116.4	124.2	125.7	138.9	146.3
				Total	**111.9**	**116.4**	**124.2**	**125.7**	**138.9**	**146.3**
Orapa (OP)	42.5	16	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	102.8	110.6	147.1	130.3	151.2	144.2
				Total	**102.8**	**110.6**	**147.1**	**130.3**	**151.2**	**144.2**

Debswana – Operations Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Carats 2021	Carats 2020
Damtshaa (OP)	42.5	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	25.2	25.4	21.9	21.6	5.5	5.5
			Measured and Indicated	**25.2**	**25.4**	**21.9**	**21.6**	**5.5**	**5.5**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	19.0	20.1	24.5	24.5	4.7	4.9
			Total Inferred	**19.0**	**20.1**	**24.5**	**24.5**	**4.7**	**4.9**
Jwaneng (OP)	42.5	1.47				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	65.2	70.4	79.5	82.1	51.8	57.8
			Measured and Indicated	**65.2**	**70.4**	**79.5**	**82.1**	**51.8**	**57.8**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	3.1	3.3	101.2	101.0	3.1	3.3
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	80.2	80.2	82.5	82.5	66.1	66.2
			Total Inferred	**83.2**	**83.5**	**83.2**	**83.2**	**69.2**	**69.5**
Orapa (OP)	42.5	1.65				cpht	cpht		
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	280.4	284.8	96.9	100.6	271.7	286.5
			Measured and Indicated	**280.4**	**284.8**	**96.9**	**100.6**	**271.7**	**286.5**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	78.0	78.0	85.2	85.2	66.4	66.4
			Total Inferred	**78.0**	**78.0**	**85.2**	**85.2**	**66.4**	**66.4**

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

Debswana – Projects Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Carats 2021	Carats 2020
Letlhakane	42.5	1.65		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
Kimberlite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	22.3	22.3	31.7	31.7	7.1	7.1
			Measured and Indicated	**22.3**	**22.3**	**31.7**	**31.7**	**7.1**	**7.1**
			Inferred	18.7	18.7	27.8	27.8	5.2	5.2

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.
Tonnes or Carats values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Debswana – Operations Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	Treated Tonnes 2021	Treated Tonnes 2020	Recovered Grade 2021	Recovered Grade 2020	Saleable Carats 2021	Saleable Carats 2020
Letlhakane	42.5	22	1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	26.8	27.3	19.4	23.1	5.2	6.3
				Total	**26.8**	**27.3**	**19.4**	**23.1**	**5.2**	**6.3**

Debswana – Operations Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Carats 2021	Carats 2020
Jwaneng	42.5	1.47		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR & ORT			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	25.3	27.6	45.9	46.0	11.6	12.7
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	0.1	0.1	8,342.1	8,342.1	8.9	8.9
			Total Inferred	**25.4**	**27.7**	**80.9**	**78.0**	**20.5**	**21.6**
Letlhakane	42.5	1.15				cpht	cpht		
TMR & ORT			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	0.0	0.0	6,554.6	5,413.6	0.7	1.2
			Measured and Indicated	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6,554.6**	**5,413.6**	**0.7**	**1.2**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	52.7	55.5	26.7	26.7	14.0	14.8
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	**52.7**	**55.5**	**26.7**	**26.7**	**14.0**	**14.8**

Debswana – Projects Diamond Resources	Ownership %	BCO (mm)	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Carats 2021	Carats 2020
Orapa	42.5	1.15		Mt	Mt	cpht	cpht	Mct	Mct
TMR & ORT			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	189.3	189.3	67.4	67.7	127.7	128.1
			Measured and Indicated	**189.3**	**189.3**	**67.4**	**67.7**	**127.7**	**128.1**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.
Tonnes or Carats values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht).

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Damtshaa: The mine was placed on care and maintenance at the end of Q1 2021. Studies are underway to determine the optimal future business strategy. The BK/9 and BK/12 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.0 Mct (0.03 Mt at 24.1 cpht) Indicated and 0.2 Mct (2.2 Mt at 8.0 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Jwaneng – Kimberlite: The decrease in Saleable Carats is due to production. This is partially offset by the optimisation of the Cut-9 design, where the North Pipe slope angle was steepened. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Life of Mine Plan approved in 2021 includes the Cut-8 estimates of 61 Mt of material to be treated containing an estimated 74 Mct and the Cut-9 estimates of 47 Mt of material to be treated containing an estimated 57 Mct. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.47 mm BCO of 2.4 Mct (1.5 Mt at 165.7 cpht) are excluded from the table. The DK/2 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.47 mm BCO of 8.8 Mct (17.4 Mt at 50.4 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Jwaneng – TMR & ORT: The Jwaneng Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR) is reported as Inferred (in LOM Plan) and Old Recovery Tailings (ORT) is reported as Inferred (ex. LOM Plan).

Letlhakane – Kimberlite: Open pit operations remain dormant as planned. The remaining Diamond Resources are reported as a project for potential underground mining. DK/1 and DK/2 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 0.2 Mct (1.3 Mt at 13.8 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Letlhakane – TMR & ORT: The decrease in Saleable Carats is primarily due to a downward revision of the Plant Recovery Factor. The ORT Probable Reserves at a 1.15 mm BCO of 0.6 Mct (0.0 Mt at 4,625.0 cpht) are excluded from the table. The Letlhakane Tailings Mineral Resource (TMR) is reported as Inferred (in LOM Plan) and Old Recovery Tailings (ORT) is reported as Indicated.

Orapa – Kimberlite: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to a change in the Cut-2 ramp configuration and ramp angles. The estimates are based on both micro-diamonds (104 micron BCO) and macro-diamonds. The Stockpile Probable Reserves at a 1.65 mm BCO of 2.2 Mct (2.0 Mt at 110.2 cpht) are excluded from the table. The AK/1 Stockpile Resource estimates at a 1.65 mm BCO of 17.8 Mct (44.9 Mt at 39.6 cpht) Inferred (in LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Orapa – TMR & ORT: The ORT Probable Reserves at a 1.15 mm BCO of 0.2 Mct (0.0 Mt at 20,000.0 cpht) are excluded from the table.
The Orapa TMR and ORT Diamond Resources estimates are combined in the tables:
TMR estimates: 1.15 mm BCO: 113.4 Mct (189.2 Mt at 59.9 cpht) Indicated Resources.
ORT estimates: 1.15 mm BCO: 14.3 Mct (0.1 Mt at 24,205.1 cpht) Indicated Resources.

Life of Mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Right Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Debswana – Jwaneng	15	2036	2029*	14%
Debswana – Letlhakane (TMR)	22	2043	2029*	70%
Debswana – Orapa	16	2037	2029*	11%

* Application to renew the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.

Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates during 2021 at Letlhakane and Orapa.
Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates during 2021 at Jwaneng.
Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates during 2021 at Damtshaa.

Namdeb Holdings

The Diamond Reserve and Diamond Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Diamond Reserves and Diamond Resources. Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. As of 1 October 2011 Namdeb Holdings (Pty) Ltd (NDBH), a 50/50 joint venture between De Beers and the Government of the Republic of Namibia, holds the licences for both the land and sea operations. In addition, NDBH holds 100% ownership of the operating companies, Namdeb Diamond Corporation (Pty) Ltd and De Beers Marine Namibia (Pty) Ltd.

Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations					Treated Tonnes		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5	21	2.00		kt	kt	cpht	cpht	kct	kct
Beaches				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	1,450	1,037	6.62	4.63	96	48
				Total	**1,450**	**1,037**	**6.62**	**4.63**	**96**	**48**
Orange River (OC)	42.5	3	3.00				cpht	cpht		
Fluvial Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	7,691	5,516	0.99	1.00	76	55
				Total	**7,691**	**5,516**	**0.99**	**1.00**	**76**	**55**

Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations					Area		Recovered Grade		Saleable Carats	
Diamond Reserves	Ownership %	LOM	BCO (mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5	34	1.47		k (m²)	k (m²)	cpm²	cpm²	kct	kct
Marine Placers				Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
				Probable	132,146	112,100	0.06	0.06	7,791	6,697
				Total	**132,146**	**112,100**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**7,791**	**6,697**

Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations		BCO		Tonnes		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	(mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Mining Area 1 (OC)	42.5	2.00		kt	kt	cpht	cpht	kct	kct
Beaches			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	38,824	37,593	0.70	0.92	270	347
			Measured and Indicated	**38,824**	**37,593**	**0.70**	**0.92**	**270**	**347**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	14,223	8,729	7.47	5.17	1,062	451
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	180,010	184,856	1.17	1.44	2,105	2,661
			Total Inferred	**194,233**	**193,585**	**1.63**	**1.61**	**3,167**	**3,112**
Orange River (OC)	42.5	3.00				cpht	cpht		
Fluvial Placers			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	22,847	27,120	0.38	0.43	87	117
			Measured and Indicated	**22,847**	**27,120**	**0.38**	**0.43**	**87**	**117**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	3,007	6,420	0.53	0.64	16	41
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	59,477	59,117	0.31	0.30	185	179
			Total Inferred	**62,484**	**65,537**	**0.32**	**0.34**	**201**	**220**

Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations		BCO		Area		Grade		Carats	
Diamond Resources	Ownership %	(mm)	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Atlantic 1 (MM)	42.5	1.47		k (m²)	k (m²)	cpm²	cpm²	kct	kct
Marine Placers			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	177,404	170,181	0.07	0.07	12,282	12,295
			Measured and Indicated	**177,404**	**170,181**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**12,282**	**12,295**
			Inferred (in LOM Plan)	357,406	382,428	0.09	0.09	33,346	35,138
			Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	564,264	590,300	0.06	0.06	31,794	32,495
			Total Inferred	**921,670**	**972,728**	**0.07**	**0.07**	**65,140**	**67,633**
Midwater (MM)	42.5	2.00				cpm²	cpm²		
Marine			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	6,353	7,396	0.16	0.16	1,018	1,192
			Measured and Indicated	**6,353**	**7,396**	**0.16**	**0.16**	**1,018**	**1,192**
			Inferred	6,149	11,334	0.12	0.09	710	1,031

Diamond Resources are reported as additional to Diamond Reserves.

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, MM = Marine Mining.
LOM = Life of Mine (years) is based on scheduled Probable Reserves including some Inferred Resources considered for Life of Mine planning.
Reported Diamond Reserves and Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-Off (BCO), which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00 mm and 3.00 mm (nominal square mesh).
Unless stated otherwise, tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
Estimates of Diamond Reserve tonnes reflect the tonnage planned to be treated.
Tonnes or Carats values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Recovered Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm²). Area estimates are quoted in k (m²) = thousand square metres.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Diamond Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Diamond Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Diamond Resource after continued exploration.

Namdeb Land consists of Midwater, Mining Area 1 and Orange River. Orange River consists of the Auchas, Daberas, Obib and Sendelingsdrif operations.
Namdeb Marine (Debmarine Namibia) consists of Atlantic 1.

Explanatory notes

Mining Area 1: In 2021 the Namdeb Land Life of Mine (LOM) was extended substantially from 2 years to 21 years, supported by royalty relief for five years by the Government of the Republic of Namibia. This is supported by an updated geological model based primarily on new geophysical data, resulting in an increase in Saleable Carats. Sampling for diamond content is constrained by the submerged nature of these deposits in the high energy swash zone. This results in a high proportion of the scheduled LOM tonnes having low geoscientific confidence. This material will be continuously evaluated and upgraded to Inferred Resources wherever possible. Incremental Inferred Resource development is dependent on beach accretion access for drilling and sampling. Beach accretion is a process through which an existing beach is built seaward to create a seawall and allowing mining to extend into areas previously under water. The Overburden Stockpile Resource estimates at a 2.00 mm BCO of 29 kct (8,745 kt at 0.33 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) and the DMS and Recovery Tailings Resource estimates at a 2.00 mm BCO of 444 kct (39,827 kt at 1.11 cpht) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) are excluded from the table.

Orange River: The increase in Saleable Carats is primarily due to revision of mine designs associated with the extension of the Namdeb Land LOM in 2021.

Atlantic 1: The increase in Saleable Carats is due to conversion of Diamond Resources to Diamond Reserves resulting from new sampling information. The LOM Plan includes a material proportion of Inferred Resources.

Bogenfels: The operation remains on care and maintenance.

Inferred Resource estimates are as follows:

Deflation deposits: 1.40 mm BCO: 524 kct (7,913 kt at 6.62 cpht) Inferred.

Pocket beaches: 2.00 mm BCO: 228 kct (3,042 kt at 7.50 cpht) Inferred.

Midwater: Production from Midwater ceased in 2018. Due to the timing of the disposal process reported in 2020 the associated reduction in the Midwater Diamond Resource was accounted for in 2021. The Midwater Resource comprises the offshore portion of the Diamond Area No. 1 (DA1) Mining Licences 43 and 44, as well as the offshore licence ML 128C, at water depths greater than 30 m.

Life of Mine information

Operations	LOM Plan (years)	LOM Plan Final Year	Mining Licence Last Year	% Inferred carats in LOM Plan
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Mining Area 1*	21	2042	2035	14%+
Namdeb Holdings Terrestrial – Orange River*	3	2024	2035	17%
Namdeb Holdings Offshore – Atlantic 1	34	2055	2035++	77%+++

* Mining Area 1 and Orange River operate under an integrated management structure.

\+ The current Mining Area 1 LOM Plan contains 85% low geoscientific confidence material which has not been classified as Diamond Resource.

++ Application to renew the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time. There is a reasonable expectation that such renewal will not be withheld.

+++ Due to the high costs associated with resource development and the large size of the Atlantic 1 licence, only a small portion of the Indicated Resources are converted to Diamond Reserves.

Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Reserve estimates during 2021 at the Offshore operations.

Independent consultants reviewed aspects of the Diamond Resource estimates during 2021 at the Terrestrial and Offshore operations.

▲ Mining activities at the Namdeb coastal operation (Mining Area 1), Namibia.

Base Metals

estimates as at 31 December 2021

Copper

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Copper – Operations				ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal	
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Collahuasi (OP)	44.0	86		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide Flotation (direct feed)	Copper		Proved	451.9	477.0	1.03	1.04	4,655	4,961
			Probable	2,221.7	2,244.7	0.96	0.96	21,336	21,627
			Total	**2,673.7**	**2,721.7**	**0.97**	**0.98**	**25,990**	**26,588**
						%Mo	%Mo		
	Molybdenum		Proved			0.023	0.021	104	100
			Probable			0.029	0.029	636	646
			Total			**0.028**	**0.027**	**739**	**746**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Low Grade Sulphide Flotation	Copper		Proved	24.5	15.4	0.51	0.34	125	52
			Probable	1,131.1	1,150.6	0.46	0.46	5,229	5,321
			Total	**1,155.6**	**1,166.0**	**0.46**	**0.46**	**5,354**	**5,373**
						%Mo	%Mo		
	Molybdenum		Proved			0.012	0.006	3	1
			Probable			0.010	0.011	118	129
			Total			**0.010**	**0.011**	**121**	**130**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Low Grade Sulphide Flotation Stockpile	Copper		Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	337.7	288.4	0.56	0.56	1,891	1,615
			Total	**337.7**	**288.4**	**0.56**	**0.56**	**1,891**	**1,615**
						%Mo	%Mo		
	Molybdenum		Proved			–	–	–	–
			Probable			0.013	0.013	44	37
			Total			**0.013**	**0.013**	**44**	**37**
El Soldado (OP)	50.1	6				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide Flotation			Proved	18.1	21.8	0.95	0.86	171	188
			Probable	25.3	30.4	0.67	0.70	168	212
			Total	**43.3**	**52.2**	**0.78**	**0.77**	**340**	**400**
Los Bronces (OP)	50.1	36				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide Flotation	Copper		Proved	677.6	724.1	0.58	0.59	3,930	4,272
			Probable	597.2	600.3	0.51	0.51	3,046	3,062
			Total	**1,274.7**	**1,324.4**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**6,975**	**7,334**
						%Mo	%Mo		
	Molybdenum		Proved			0.014	0.015	95	109
			Probable			0.014	0.014	84	84
			Total			**0.014**	**0.015**	**178**	**193**
						%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide Dump Leach			Proved	391.8	406.9	0.27	0.27	1,058	1,099
			Probable	89.1	98.1	0.30	0.31	267	304
			Total	**481.0**	**505.0**	**0.28**	**0.28**	**1,325**	**1,403**

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
TCu = Total Copper.

El Soldado and Los Bronces are operated by Anglo American Sur S.A. Its shareholders are Anglo American through Inversiones Anglo American Sur S.A. and Anglo American Clarent (UK) Ltd; Mitsubishi, through MC Resource Development Ltd. and Codelco and Mitsui, through Inversiones Mineras Becrux SpA.

Explanatory notes

Copper Reserves: Ore Reserves are derived from value-based planning resulting in the following cut-off grades (%TCu): Collahuasi – 0.30%, El Soldado – 0.20%, Los Bronces (Flotation) – 0.20%, Los Bronces (Dump Leach) – 0.15%. The average plant recoveries based on the Life of Mine Plans are as follows: Collahuasi (Flotation) – 86.0%, Collahuasi (Low Grade Sulphide) – 84.0%, Collahuasi (Low Grade Sulphide Stockpile) – 70.0%, El Soldado – 77.6%, Los Bronces (Flotation) – 90.5%, Los Bronces (Dump Leach) – 28.0%.

Collahuasi – Flotation: Ore Reserves decrease slightly, primarily due to production. Reserve Life is impacted by a reduction in the planned annual production.

Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production, partially offset by revised mine design and new drill hole information.

El Soldado: Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production. The current approved Life of Mine Plan is based on extension of the current Environmental Permit to 2027. There is a reasonable expectation that this permit will be extended. Estimates include mineralised void-fill material from the collapse of previously mined underground stope volumes of ~70 kt Cu (7.6 Mt at 0.92 %TCu) Probable Ore Reserves.

Los Bronces – Ore Reserves: Estimates exclude Flotation material containing ~440 kt Cu (71.0 Mt at 0.62 %TCu) and Dump Leach material containing ~112 kt Cu (46.9 Mt at 0.24 %TCu) within the Andina exploitation concession area that is incorporated into the Los Bronces Life of Mine Plan, as per agreements between Anglo American Sur S.A. and Codelco's División Andina.

Los Bronces – Flotation: Ore Reserves decrease slightly, primarily due to production.

Los Bronces – Dump Leach: Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production.

Mineral Tenure

Los Bronces: The pit design is in accordance with the limits approved in the EIA-LBDP (RCA N° 3159/2007) and permit (DIA Fase 7, RCA N°498/2015) obtained in late 2015. However, six pit development phases fall outside the Environmental Permits and approach environmentally sensitive areas. The updated pit design is consistent with the principles applied in previous Ore Reserve Statements. There is reasonable expectation that following permit application processes commencing in 2023, the Ore Reserves within these phases will be permitted and extracted.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates at Collahuasi and El Soldado.

Copper – Operations

Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Metal 2021	Contained Metal 2020
Collahuasi (OP)	44.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Oxide and Mixed		Measured	36.3	36.3	0.67	0.66	243	240
Leach		Indicated	32.8	32.3	0.75	0.74	246	239
		Measured and Indicated	**69.1**	**68.6**	**0.71**	**0.70**	**489**	**479**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	48.4	49.8	0.58	0.58	281	289
		Total Inferred	**48.4**	**49.8**	**0.58**	**0.58**	**281**	**289**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	26.2	1.6	0.89	1.07	233	17
Flotation		Indicated	949.9	963.2	0.91	0.92	8,644	8,862
(direct feed)	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**976.1**	**964.9**	**0.91**	**0.92**	**8,877**	**8,879**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	595.5	553.6	0.95	0.94	5,657	5,204
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	2,367.2	2,458.5	0.88	0.88	20,831	21,634
		Total Inferred	**2,962.6**	**3,012.1**	**0.89**	**0.89**	**26,488**	**26,839**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.023	0.010	6	0
		Indicated			0.032	0.033	304	318
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.032**	**0.033**	**310**	**318**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.016	0.016	95	89
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.022	0.022	521	541
		Total Inferred			**0.021**	**0.021**	**616**	**629**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Low Grade Sulphide		Measured	7.9	8.2	0.46	0.46	36	38
Flotation		Indicated	375.1	387.4	0.47	0.47	1,763	1,821
(*in situ* & stockpile)	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**383.0**	**395.6**	**0.47**	**0.47**	**1,799**	**1,858**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	413.5	362.5	0.43	0.43	1,778	1,559
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	1,386.9	1,473.2	0.47	0.47	6,518	6,924
		Total Inferred	**1,800.4**	**1,835.7**	**0.46**	**0.46**	**8,296**	**8,483**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.013	0.013	1	1
		Indicated			0.016	0.015	60	58
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.016**	**0.015**	**61**	**59**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.004	0.004	17	15
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.012	0.012	166	177
		Total Inferred			**0.010**	**0.010**	**183**	**191**
El Soldado (OP)	50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	106.6	108.1	0.60	0.60	639	649
Flotation		Indicated	32.8	32.6	0.43	0.45	142	146
		Measured and Indicated	**139.3**	**140.7**	**0.56**	**0.56**	**782**	**795**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.9	1.0	0.44	0.43	4	4
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	10.8	5.7	0.44	0.38	48	22
		Total Inferred	**11.7**	**6.7**	**0.44**	**0.39**	**51**	**26**
Los Bronces (OP)	50.1				%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	966.7	966.7	0.44	0.44	4,254	4,254
Flotation		Indicated	1,528.0	1,528.0	0.45	0.45	6,876	6,876
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**2,494.7**	**2,494.7**	**0.45**	**0.45**	**11,130**	**11,130**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	132.7	132.7	0.49	0.49	650	650
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	941.9	941.9	0.44	0.44	4,144	4,144
		Total Inferred	**1,074.6**	**1,074.6**	**0.45**	**0.45**	**4,795**	**4,795**
					%Mo	%Mo		
		Measured			0.008	0.008	77	77
		Indicated			0.009	0.009	138	138
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.009**	**0.009**	**215**	**215**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.013	0.013	17	17
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.011	0.011	104	104
		Total Inferred			**0.011**	**0.011**	**121**	**121**
					%TCu	%TCu		
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dump Leach		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	3.7	3.7	0.24	0.24	9	9
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**3.7**	**3.7**	**0.24**	**0.24**	**9**	**9**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. TCu = Total Copper.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Copper Resources: An optimised pit shell is used as the basis for the test of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Mineralised material outside the optimised pit shell is not included in the Mineral Resource statement. Mineral Resources are quoted above the following cut-off grades (%TCu): Collahuasi – 0.30%, El Soldado – 0.20%, Los Bronces (Flotation) – 0.20%, Los Bronces (Dump Leach) – 0.15%.

Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: Mineral Resources decrease due to revised mine design and new drill hole information.

El Soldado: Estimates include mineralised void-fill material from the collapse of previously mined underground stope volumes of ~8 kt Cu (0.8 Mt at 1.03 %TCu) classified as Indicated Resources.
Potential underground Mineral Resources of ~40 kt Cu (4.6 Mt at 0.87 %TCu) are excluded from the 2021 estimate.

Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): Estimates are reported by depletion; geological models and Mineral Resource estimates were not updated. Estimates include material containing ~185 kt Cu (58.7 Mt at 0.31 %TCu) within the Los Bronces exploitation concession area scheduled to be mined by Codelco's División Andina.

Copper – Projects Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2021	ROM Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Metal 2021	Contained Metal 2020
Quellaveco (OP)	60.0	36		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide			Proved	636.9	898.2	0.70	0.58	4,458	5,209
Flotation	Copper		Probable	1,030.4	435.2	0.43	0.54	4,429	2,350
			Total	**1,667.3**	**1,333.4**	**0.53**	**0.57**	**8,888**	**7,560**
						%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
			Proved			0.020	0.021	127	189
	Molybdenum		Probable			0.016	0.023	161	100
			Total			**0.017**	**0.022**	**289**	**289**

Copper – Projects Mineral Resources	Ownership %		Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Metal 2021	Contained Metal 2020
Los Bronces Underground	50.1		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	245.3	245.3	1.50	1.50	3,680	3,680
		Indicated	578.8	578.8	1.34	1.34	7,756	7,756
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**824.1**	**824.1**	**1.39**	**1.39**	**11,435**	**11,435**
		Inferred	3,322.3	3,322.3	1.06	1.06	35,216	35,216
					%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
		Measured			0.026	0.026	64	64
		Indicated			0.023	0.023	133	133
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.024**	**0.024**	**197**	**197**
		Inferred			0.017	0.017	565	565
Quellaveco (OP)	60.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	41.6	70.6	0.40	0.32	166	226
Flotation		Indicated	638.7	719.3	0.39	0.43	2,491	3,093
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**680.4**	**789.9**	**0.39**	**0.42**	**2,658**	**3,319**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	39.3	32.4	0.45	0.48	177	155
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	866.6	804.4	0.38	0.32	3,293	2,574
		Total Inferred	**905.9**	**836.8**	**0.38**	**0.33**	**3,470**	**2,729**
					%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
		Measured			0.016	0.011	7	8
		Indicated			0.016	0.020	102	144
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.016**	**0.019**	**109**	**152**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)			0.018	0.013	7	4
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)			0.016	0.013	139	105
		Total Inferred			**0.016**	**0.013**	**146**	**109**
Sakatti	100		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	3.5	3.5	3.45	3.45	121	121
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.45**	**3.45**	**121**	**121**
		Inferred	40.9	40.9	1.77	1.77	724	724
					%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
		Measured			–	–	–	–
		Indicated			2.47	2.47	87	87
	Nickel	**Measured and Indicated**			**2.47**	**2.47**	**87**	**87**
		Inferred			0.83	0.83	337	337
					3E g/t	3E g/t	3E Moz	3E Moz
		Measured			–	–	–	–
		Indicated			2.49	2.49	0.3	0.3
	PGE	**Measured and Indicated**			**2.49**	**2.49**	**0.3**	**0.3**
		Inferred			1.37	1.37	1.8	1.8
West Wall	50.0		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	861.0	861.0	0.51	0.51	4,391	4,391
	Copper	**Measured and Indicated**	**861.0**	**861.0**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**4,391**	**4,391**
		Inferred	1,072.0	1,072.0	0.42	0.42	4,502	4,502
					%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
		Measured			–	–	–	–
		Indicated			0.009	0.009	77	77
	Molybdenum	**Measured and Indicated**			**0.009**	**0.009**	**77**	**77**
		Inferred			0.006	0.006	64	64
Los Bronces Sur	50.1		Mt	Mt	%TCu	%TCu	kt	kt
Sulphide	Copper	Inferred	900.0	900.0	0.81	0.81	7,290	7,290
					%Mo	%Mo	kt	kt
	Molybdenum	Inferred			0.025	0.025	225	225

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
TCu = Total Copper. Ni = Total Nickel. 3E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium and Gold.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Quellaveco is a joint operation with Mitsubishi Corporation. West Wall is a joint operation with Glencore. Los Bronces Sur and Los Bronces Underground are owned by Anglo American Sur.

Explanatory notes

Los Bronces Underground: The reported Mineral Resources include mineralisation within a volume defined using a $50/t Net Smelter Return (NSR) value. The test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction considers a selective underground mining operation.

Quellaveco – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are derived from value-based planning resulting in a minimum cut-off of 0.18 %TCu. The average plant recovery based on the Life of Mine Plan is 87.6%. Ore Reserves increase primarily due to revised assumptions for the tailing storage facilities, revised mine design and the application of value-based planning, with a resultant increase in the Reserve Life. Approximately 262 Mt Proved low grade Ore Reserves were downgraded to Probable Ore Reserves due to uncertainty on the metallurgical flotation recovery when the planned long term stockpile will be treated at the end of the operational life.

Quellaveco – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.18 %TCu cut-off within an optimised pit shell. Mineral Resources decrease due to conversion to Ore Reserves resulting from revised assumptions for the tailing storage facilities and revised mine design. This is partially offset by addition of new drill hole information.

Sakatti: Mineral Resources quoted are based on a predominantly underground Cut & Fill mining method and fall within a volume defined using a $45/t Net Smelter Return (NSR) value. This equates to approximately a 1% Copper Equivalent (CuEq) cut-off. Sakatti co-product estimated average grades:
Indicated Resources – Cobalt 0.11%, Platinum 0.98 g/t, Palladium 1.18 g/t and Gold 0.33 g/t. CuEq average grade 11.41%.
Inferred Resources – Cobalt 0.04%, Platinum 0.61 g/t, Palladium 0.43 g/t and Gold 0.33 g/t. CuEq average grade 4.68%.
An exploration permit and a permit from the Environmental Ministry for the exploration work at Sakatti was awarded during July 2020 enabling a three-year drilling programme, which commenced in November 2020. Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) was submitted in December 2020; feedback received in March 2021 requested additional information. The complementary studies have been ongoing during 2021 and the ESIA supplement will be submitted in 2022 as well as an Environmental Permit application.

West Wall: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.20 %TCu cut-off within an optimised pit shell.

Los Bronces Sur: The test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction is based on an underground operation.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates at the Quellaveco project.
Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates during 2021 at the Collahuasi and El Soldado operations and the Quellaveco project.

▲ Inspecting drill core during winter drilling activities at the Sakatti polymetallic project, Finland.

Nickel

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Nickel – Operations

Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2021	ROM Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Nickel 2021	Contained Nickel 2020
				Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Barro Alto (OP)	100	20							
Saprolite			Proved	12.7	13.1	1.40	1.39	178	182
			Probable	35.5	41.6	1.26	1.25	448	520
			Total	**48.2**	**54.7**	**1.30**	**1.28**	**626**	**702**
Niquelândia (OP)	100	13							
Saprolite			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	6.2	5.6	1.24	1.32	77	74
			Total	**6.2**	**5.6**	**1.24**	**1.32**	**77**	**74**

Nickel – Operations

Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Nickel 2021	Contained Nickel 2020
			Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Barro Alto (OP)	100							
Saprolite		Measured	2.5	1.6	1.15	1.24	29	20
		Indicated	10.0	7.9	1.08	1.18	108	93
		Measured and Indicated	**12.5**	**9.4**	**1.09**	**1.19**	**137**	**112**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	5.5	5.8	1.33	1.31	73	76
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	3.8	2.1	1.00	1.09	38	23
		Total Inferred	**9.3**	**7.9**	**1.20**	**1.25**	**111**	**99**
Ferruginous Laterite		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	6.9	7.0	1.26	1.26	87	89
		Measured and Indicated	**6.9**	**7.0**	**1.26**	**1.26**	**87**	**89**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	4.2	4.2	1.15	1.18	48	49
		Total Inferred	**4.2**	**4.2**	**1.15**	**1.18**	**48**	**49**
Niquelândia (OP)	100							
Saprolite		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	2.5	4.1	1.25	1.24	32	51
		Measured and Indicated	**2.5**	**4.1**	**1.25**	**1.24**	**32**	**51**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Ferruginous Laterite		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	3.2	3.2	1.13	1.10	36	35
		Total Inferred	**3.2**	**3.2**	**1.13**	**1.10**	**36**	**35**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Nickel – Projects

Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Nickel 2021	Contained Nickel 2020
			Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Jacaré	100							
Ferruginous Laterite		Measured	6.3	6.3	1.15	1.15	72	72
		Indicated	53.8	53.8	1.21	1.21	651	651
		Measured and Indicated	**60.1**	**60.1**	**1.20**	**1.21**	**723**	**723**
		Inferred	125.0	125.0	1.17	1.17	1,462	1,462
Saprolite		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	39.6	39.6	1.49	1.49	590	590
		Measured and Indicated	**39.6**	**39.6**	**1.49**	**1.49**	**590**	**590**
		Inferred	81.9	81.9	1.39	1.39	1,138	1,138

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Barro Alto – Ore Reserves: The Ore Reserves are derived from a mine plan which targets a smelter feed of between 12.5–19.0 %Fe and a SiO_2/(MgO+CaO) ratio of 1.82. The average plant recovery based on the Life of Mine Plan is 86.1%. The decrease is primarily due to production and revised mine scheduling strategy resulting in the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources. There is a material amount of Inferred Resources in the current LOM Plan; however, work is ongoing to reduce this proportion. A stockpile of ~184 kt Ni (14.1 Mt at 1.30 %Ni) Probable Reserves is excluded from the table. The stockpile material is used for blending when appropriate smelter feed chemistry can be achieved.

Niquelândia – Ore Reserves: The Niquelândia Mine is adjacent to the Codemin Ferro-Nickel smelter which is fed with ore from Barro Alto. Plans exist to blend feed from Barro Alto with Niquelândia ore to achieve an appropriate smelter feed chemistry. Ore Reserves are derived from a mine plan which targets a smelter feed of between 12.5–19.0 %Fe and a SiO_2/(MgO+CaO) ratio of 1.75. The average plant recovery based on the Life of Mine Plan is 91.0%. The increase is primarily due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves following a revised mine scheduling strategy, which also led to a reduction in the Reserve Life.

Barro Alto – Saprolite Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.90 %Ni cut-off. The increase is primarily due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources and revised economic assumptions. A stockpile of ~54 kt Ni (4.3 Mt at 1.25 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table.

Barro Alto – Ferruginous Laterite Mineral Resources: Material that is scheduled for stockpiling or has already been mined and stockpiled. A stockpile of ~15 kt Ni (1.2 Mt at 1.32 %Ni) Indicated Resources is excluded from the table.

Niquelândia – Saprolite Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.90 %Ni cut-off. The decrease is primarily due to model refinement and conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves resulting from a revised mine scheduling strategy.

Jacaré: The Mineral Resources are reported within a pit shell developed for the Concept Study. A minimum mineralised width of 1 m must be present to allow material to be categorised as higher grade Saprolite Mineral Resource (1.5 m for Low Grade Saprolite and Ferruginous Laterite). The Saprolite Resources are a combination of higher grade Mineral Resources (>1.3 %Ni) that are expected to feed a pyrometallurgical treatment facility, and lower grade Mineral Resources (1.3–0.9 %Ni) that could be used to neutralise the acid in the proposed hydrometallurgical treatment of the Ferruginous Laterite material while still recovering Nickel in the process. The Ferruginous Laterite has an average Cobalt grade of 0.19 %Co which can be recovered as by-product in the hydrometallurgical process. The estimates have been reviewed and meet the reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction requirements. The Plano de Aproveitamento Econômico (PAE) is in progress and pending approval by Brazil's Agência Nacional de Mineração (ANM).

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates during 2021 at Barro Alto and Niquelândia.

Platinum Group Metals (PGMs)

estimates as at 31 December 2021

Anglo American Platinum Limited

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. All Mineral Resources are reported over an economic and mineable cut appropriate to the specific reef. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Anglo American plc's ownership of Anglo American Platinum Limited (AAPL) is 78.8%. The Ownership Percentage stated below reflects the Group's share of equity owned in each operation.

AAPL Managed – Operations				ROM Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
				Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Amandelbult – Dishaba (UG)	78.8	>19									
Merensky Reef			Proved	2.0	5.3	4.23	5.18	9	27	0.3	0.9
			Probable	4.1	5.0	5.83	4.93	24	25	0.8	0.8
			Total	**6.2**	**10.3**	**5.30**	**5.06**	**33**	**52**	**1.1**	**1.7**
UG2 Reef			Proved	49.7	54.7	4.37	4.33	217	237	7.0	7.6
			Probable	5.4	8.3	4.51	4.35	25	36	0.8	1.2
			Total	**55.1**	**63.0**	**4.38**	**4.33**	**242**	**273**	**7.8**	**8.8**
Amandelbult – Tumela (UG)	78.8	13									
Merensky Reef			Proved	0.1	0.1	5.74	5.51	0	0	0.0	0.0
			Probable	0.2	0.4	3.33	3.90	1	2	0.0	0.1
			Total	**0.3**	**0.5**	**3.95**	**4.12**	**1**	**2**	**0.0**	**0.1**
UG2 Reef			Proved	32.1	36.7	4.62	4.62	148	169	4.8	5.4
			Probable	0.3	0.3	3.39	3.92	1	1	0.0	0.0
			Total	**32.3**	**37.0**	**4.61**	**4.62**	**149**	**170**	**4.8**	**5.5**
Mogalakwena (OP)	78.8	>19									
Platreef			Proved	833.2	763.4	2.90	2.90	2,416	2,214	77.8	71.2
			Probable	334.8	444.3	3.34	3.00	1,118	1,333	35.9	42.8
			Total	**1,168.0**	**1,207.8**	**3.03**	**2.94**	**3,534**	**3,547**	**113.7**	**114.1**
Platreef Primary stockpiles			Proved	19.5	19.3	1.70	1.96	33	38	1.1	1.2
			Probable	40.9	40.9	1.47	1.47	60	60	1.9	1.9
			Total	**60.3**	**60.2**	**1.54**	**1.63**	**93**	**98**	**3.0**	**3.1**
Mototolo Complex (UG)	78.8	>19									
UG2 Reef			Proved	68.6	18.2	3.56	3.46	244	63	7.9	2.0
			Probable	53.1	7.5	3.32	3.50	176	26	5.7	0.8
			Total	**121.7**	**25.7**	**3.45**	**3.47**	**420**	**89**	**13.5**	**2.9**
Unki (UG)	78.8	21									
Main Sulphide Zone			Proved	30.3	24.3	3.27	3.33	99	81	3.2	2.6
			Probable	22.8	26.7	3.33	3.28	76	87	2.4	2.8
			Total	**53.1**	**51.0**	**3.29**	**3.30**	**175**	**168**	**5.6**	**5.4**

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
Tonnes or Contained Metal values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan within the current Mining Right. Where applicable, an application to extend the Mining Right will be submitted at the appropriate time and there is reasonable expectation that such extension will not be withheld.

4E Concentrator recoveries range from 85% to 87% (Merensky Reef), 80% to 84% (UG2 Reef), 77% to 82% (Platreef) and 80% to 83% (Main Sulphide Zone). Chrome recoveries for Amandelbult Complex range from 11% to 21%.

Additional details of Ore Reserves and other potentially recoverable metals are available in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021.

Explanatory notes

Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are directly linked to the 2022 Business Plan which takes into account Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), Base Metals and other credits. The pay-limit is based on 'Cost 4' which consists of 'Direct Cash Cost' (on and off mine), 'Other Indirect Costs' and 'Stay-in-Business Capital' (on and off mine). The *in situ* Ore Reserves are derived from value-based planning resulting in variable pay-limits across all Anglo American Platinum managed operations. This is a function of various factors including depth of the orebody, geological complexity, mining method, infrastructure and economic parameters.

Dishaba: The decrease in Merensky Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is primarily due to revised economic assumptions. The decrease in UG2 Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is due to revised economic assumptions and production. The Proved Ore Reserves include short life, low tonnage, open cast Merensky Reef Ore Reserves of 0.01 4E Moz (0.1 Mt at 4.30 g/t) and UG2 Reef Ore Reserves of 0.1 4E Moz (0.7 Mt at 4.50 g/t). The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040).

Tumela: The decrease in Merensky Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is due to revised economic assumptions, this material was transferred to Dishaba Ore Reserves. The decrease in UG2 Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is due to production and the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources due to revised Modifying Factors.

Mogalakwena: The Platreef Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease slightly, due to revised pit design and production. This is partially offset by the addition of new drill hole information, updated models and revised economic assumptions. The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040).

Platreef Primary stockpiles: These stockpiles are scheduled for future treatment. ROM stockpiles are reported as Proved and longer term stockpiles as Probable Ore Reserves. The Platreef stockpile Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease due to depletion of the stockpile and the adjustment of the forecasted 2020 production.

Mototolo Complex: The increase in UG2 Reef Ore Reserve 4E ounces is due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves in the Der Brochen South project area following the completion and approval of the feasibility study. The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2040).

	Planned Stoping Width (cm)		
AAPL Managed Operations:	MR	UG2	MSZ
Amandelbult – Dishaba	152	158	
Amandelbult – Tumela	153	150	
Mototolo Complex		201	
Unki			200

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve estimates during 2021 at the following AAPL Managed operations: Mototolo Complex and Unki.

Non-Managed – Operations Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2021	ROM Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Contained Metal 2021	Contained Metal 2020	Contained Metal 2021	Contained Metal 2020
Kroondal (UG)	39.4	5		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
UG2 Reef			Proved	8.7	9.3	2.60	2.50	23	23	0.7	0.7
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	**8.7**	**9.3**	**2.60**	**2.50**	**23**	**23**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Modikwa (UG)	39.4	>22									
UG2 Reef			Proved	11.3	15.9	4.48	4.33	51	69	1.6	2.2
			Probable	29.9	29.2	4.16	4.14	124	121	4.0	3.9
			Total	**41.1**	**45.1**	**4.25**	**4.21**	**175**	**190**	**5.6**	**6.1**
Siphumelele 3 shaft (UG)	78.8	16									
UG2 Reef			Proved	12.1	14.7	2.60	2.62	32	38	1.0	1.2
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	**12.1**	**14.7**	**2.60**	**2.62**	**32**	**38**	**1.0**	**1.2**

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
Tonnes or Contained Metal values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Mining method: UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan within the current Mining Right.

Information for Non-Managed operations is provided by the joint operation partners; for additional details please refer to the applicable annual reports.

Explanatory notes

Kroondal: The UG2 Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease primarily due to production. The Proved Ore Reserves includes open cast UG2 Ore Reserves of 0.2 4E Moz (1.7 Mt at 3.27 g/t).

Modikwa: The anticipated Life of Mine Plan exceeds the current Mining Right expiry date (2043).

Siphumelele 3 shaft: Siphumelele 3 shaft is being mined on a royalty basis by Sibanye-Stillwater from the Kroondal Mine infrastructure. The UG2 Ore Reserve 4E ounces decrease primarily due to production which is partially offset by revised economic assumptions.

On 31 January 2022, Anglo American Platinum announced its intended disposal of their interest in the Kroondal and Marikana joint operations to Sibanye-Stillwater, conditional on a number of contractual and regulatory approvals.

AAPL Managed – Operations			Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Amandelbult – Dishaba (UG)	78.8		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Merensky Reef		Measured	9.4	8.0	7.00	7.11	66	57	2.1	1.8
		Indicated	11.6	10.6	6.64	6.92	77	73	2.5	2.4
		Measured and Indicated	**21.0**	**18.5**	**6.80**	**7.00**	**143**	**130**	**4.6**	**4.2**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	1.1	–	6.33	–	7	–	0.2
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	12.6	11.6	6.03	6.27	76	72	2.4	2.3
		Total Inferred	**12.6**	**12.6**	**6.03**	**6.28**	**76**	**79**	**2.4**	**2.6**
UG2 Reef		Measured	21.2	19.2	5.25	5.25	111	101	3.6	3.2
		Indicated	25.5	22.8	5.72	5.78	146	132	4.7	4.2
		Measured and Indicated	**46.7**	**42.0**	**5.51**	**5.54**	**257**	**233**	**8.3**	**7.5**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	0.0	–	5.71	–	0	–	0.0
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	9.2	8.9	5.50	5.54	50	49	1.6	1.6
		Total Inferred	**9.2**	**8.9**	**5.50**	**5.54**	**50**	**49**	**1.6**	**1.6**
Amandelbult – Tumela (UG)	78.8									
Merensky Reef		Measured	23.4	23.0	6.68	6.74	156	155	5.0	5.0
		Indicated	46.7	46.2	7.05	7.04	329	325	10.6	10.5
		Measured and Indicated	**70.1**	**69.2**	**6.93**	**6.94**	**485**	**480**	**15.6**	**15.4**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	44.9	44.6	7.01	7.04	315	314	10.1	10.1
		Total Inferred	**44.9**	**44.6**	**7.01**	**7.04**	**315**	**314**	**10.1**	**10.1**
UG2 Reef		Measured	78.3	102.4	5.35	5.40	419	553	13.5	17.8
		Indicated	70.2	44.1	5.51	5.52	387	243	12.4	7.8
		Measured and Indicated	**148.5**	**146.5**	**5.43**	**5.44**	**806**	**796**	**25.9**	**25.6**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	47.4	47.4	5.76	5.77	273	273	8.8	8.8
		Total Inferred	**47.4**	**47.4**	**5.76**	**5.77**	**273**	**273**	**8.8**	**8.8**
Amandelbult	78.8									
Tailings		Measured	–	63.0	–	0.79	–	50	–	1.6
		Indicated	–	8.1	–	0.82	–	7	–	0.2
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**71.1**	**–**	**0.79**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**1.8**
		Inferred	–	1.2	–	0.91	–	1	–	0.0
Mogalakwena (OP)	78.8									
Platreef		Measured	207.8	246.4	2.19	2.17	455	535	14.6	17.2
		Indicated	1,517.4	1,389.7	2.29	2.30	3,475	3,196	111.7	102.8
		Measured and Indicated	**1,725.3**	**1,636.0**	**2.28**	**2.28**	**3,930**	**3,731**	**126.4**	**119.9**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.3	–	2.59	–	1	–	0.0	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	425.1	595.7	1.75	1.76	744	1,048	23.9	33.7
		Total Inferred	**425.3**	**595.7**	**1.75**	**1.76**	**745**	**1,048**	**23.9**	**33.7**
Platreef stockpiles		Measured	2.8	3.9	3.96	3.22	11	12	0.4	0.4
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**2.8**	**3.9**	**3.96**	**3.22**	**11**	**12**	**0.4**	**0.4**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Mototolo Complex (UG)	78.8									
Merensky Reef		Measured	41.3	40.9	4.75	4.75	196	194	6.3	6.3
		Indicated	57.4	58.2	4.55	4.54	261	264	8.4	8.5
		Measured and Indicated	**98.7**	**99.1**	**4.64**	**4.63**	**457**	**458**	**14.7**	**14.7**
		Inferred	73.7	73.7	4.51	4.52	332	333	10.7	10.7
UG2 Reef		Measured	40.8	108.0	3.85	3.99	157	431	5.1	13.9
		Indicated	68.3	136.8	3.97	3.95	271	540	8.7	17.4
		Measured and Indicated	**109.1**	**244.8**	**3.92**	**3.97**	**428**	**971**	**13.8**	**31.2**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	0.9	–	4.05	–	4	–	0.1	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	123.1	124.4	4.02	4.02	495	500	15.9	16.1
		Total Inferred	**124.0**	**124.4**	**4.02**	**4.02**	**499**	**500**	**16.0**	**16.1**
Twickenham (UG)	78.8									
Merensky Reef		Measured	48.4	48.4	4.75	4.75	230	230	7.4	7.4
		Indicated	87.3	87.3	4.97	4.97	434	434	14.0	14.0
		Measured and Indicated	**135.7**	**135.7**	**4.89**	**4.89**	**664**	**664**	**21.3**	**21.3**
		Inferred	165.7	165.7	5.26	5.26	872	872	28.0	28.0
UG2 Reef		Measured	54.6	54.6	6.29	6.29	344	344	11.1	11.1
		Indicated	145.4	145.4	6.05	6.05	879	879	28.3	28.3
		Measured and Indicated	**200.0**	**200.0**	**6.12**	**6.12**	**1,223**	**1,223**	**39.3**	**39.3**
		Inferred	148.2	148.2	5.88	5.88	871	871	28.0	28.0
Unki (UG)	78.8									
Main Sulphide Zone		Measured	6.7	7.5	4.11	4.09	27	31	0.9	1.0
		Indicated	114.5	110.8	4.33	4.29	496	475	15.9	15.3
		Measured and Indicated	**121.2**	**118.4**	**4.32**	**4.28**	**523**	**506**	**16.8**	**16.3**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	1.0	0.0	3.24	3.41	3	0	0.1	0.0
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	30.7	38.5	4.07	4.07	125	157	4.0	5.0
		Total Inferred	**31.7**	**38.6**	**4.04**	**4.07**	**128**	**157**	**4.1**	**5.0**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
Tonnes or Contained Metal values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Additional details of Mineral Resources and other potentially recoverable metals are available in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2021.

Explanatory notes

Dishaba: The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces increase primarily due to reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources resulting from revised mine design and optimisation. The Measured Resources include low tonnage open cast Merensky Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.5 Mt at 6.42 g/t) and UG2 Reef Resources of 0.2 4E Moz (1.0 Mt at 5.24 g/t).

Mogalakwena: A 1.0 g/t 4E cut-off grade is used to define Platreef Mineral Resources (excluding both oxidised and calc-silicate materials for which a 3.0 g/t 4E cut-off is applied). The Platreef Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease is primarily due to revised economic assumptions. This is partially offset by the addition of new drill hole information, updated models and the reallocation of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources due to revised mine design.

Platreef Stockpiles: The Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease due to depletion of the surface stockpile.

Mototolo Complex: The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease primarily due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves in the Der Brochen South project area.

Tailings: Reactivation of the tailings dam for deposition has resulted in reallocation of the Tailings Mineral Resource to Mineralisation.

Tumela: Acquisition of ground from Northam Platinum Mine has been completed. The Measured Resources include low tonnage open cast Merensky Reef Resources of 0.1 4E Moz (0.3 Mt at 8.11 g/t) and UG2 Reef Resources of 0.2 4E Moz (0.9 Mt at 5.49 g/t).

Resource Cut definition for UG operations

The Mineral Resources are estimated over a variable 'Resource Cut' considering a minimum planned mining width which takes cognisance of the extraction method, potential economic viability and geotechnical aspects in the hangingwall or footwall of the reef.

	Minimum 'Resource Cut' Width (cm)		
AAPL Managed Operations:	MR	UG2	MSZ
Amandelbult – Dishaba	120	120	
Amandelbult – Tumela	120	120	
Mototolo Complex	90	180	
Twickenham	105	95	
Unki			120/180*

* The current mining areas at Unki East and West are estimated over a 'Resource Cut' of 180 cm and the remaining area estimated over a 'Resource Cut' of 120 cm.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource estimates during 2021 at the following AAPL Managed operations: Mototolo Complex and Unki.

▲ Mining activities at the Borwa shaft of our Mototolo PGMs mine in South Africa.

Non-Managed – Operations			Tonnes		Grade		Contained Metal		Contained Metal	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Bokoni (UG)	38.6		Mt	Mt	4E g/t	4E g/t	4E Tonnes	4E Tonnes	4E Moz	4E Moz
Merensky Reef		Measured	92.8	92.8	4.82	4.82	447	447	14.4	14.4
		Indicated	47.8	47.8	4.85	4.85	232	232	7.5	7.5
		Measured and Indicated	**140.6**	**140.6**	**4.83**	**4.83**	**679**	**679**	**21.8**	**21.8**
		Inferred	205.8	205.8	5.02	5.02	1,033	1,033	33.2	33.2
UG2 Reef		Measured	198.6	198.6	6.43	6.43	1,277	1,277	41.1	41.1
		Indicated	92.3	92.3	6.57	6.57	606	606	19.5	19.5
		Measured and Indicated	**290.9**	**290.9**	**6.47**	**6.47**	**1,883**	**1,883**	**60.6**	**60.6**
		Inferred	174.6	174.6	6.71	6.71	1,172	1,172	37.7	37.7
Kroondal (UG)	39.4									
UG2 Reef		Measured	1.1	1.5	3.01	3.22	3	5	0.1	0.2
		Indicated	–	0.3	–	3.58	–	1	–	0.0
		Measured and Indicated	**1.1**	**1.8**	**3.01**	**3.28**	**3**	**6**	**0.1**	**0.2**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Marikana (UG)	39.4									
UG2 Reef		Measured	25.4	27.3	3.44	3.48	87	95	2.8	3.1
		Indicated	9.5	9.5	3.84	3.83	36	36	1.2	1.2
		Measured and Indicated	**34.8**	**36.8**	**3.55**	**3.57**	**123**	**131**	**4.0**	**4.2**
		Inferred	4.9	4.9	2.95	2.95	15	15	0.5	0.5
Modikwa (UG)	39.4									
Merensky Reef		Measured	20.7	20.7	3.16	3.15	65	65	2.1	2.1
		Indicated	53.8	53.9	2.90	2.90	156	156	5.0	5.0
		Measured and Indicated	**74.6**	**74.6**	**2.97**	**2.97**	**221**	**221**	**7.1**	**7.1**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	139.3	139.3	2.84	2.84	396	396	12.7	12.7
		Total Inferred	**139.3**	**139.3**	**2.84**	**2.84**	**396**	**396**	**12.7**	**12.7**
UG2 Reef		Measured	47.0	48.2	5.88	5.91	276	285	8.9	9.2
		Indicated	89.5	90.3	5.90	5.90	528	533	17.0	17.1
		Measured and Indicated	**136.6**	**138.5**	**5.89**	**5.90**	**804**	**818**	**25.9**	**26.3**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	78.1	77.5	6.21	6.22	485	482	15.6	15.5
		Total Inferred	**78.1**	**77.5**	**6.21**	**6.22**	**485**	**482**	**15.6**	**15.5**
Siphumelele 3 shaft (UG)	78.8									
UG2 Reef		Measured	5.0	4.7	3.18	3.16	16	15	0.5	0.5
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**5.0**	**4.7**	**3.18**	**3.16**	**16**	**15**	**0.5**	**0.5**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Tonnes are quoted as dry metric tonnes.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.
Contained Metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).
Tonnes or Contained Metal values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.
Mining method: UG = Underground.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Information for Non-Managed operations is provided by the joint operation partners; for additional details please refer to the applicable annual reports.

Explanatory notes
Bokoni: Operation remains on care and maintenance. On 20 December 2021, Anglo American Platinum announced the sale of its interest in Bokoni. The transaction is subject to the fulfilment or waiver of notable conditions precedent and is expected to be completed in 2022.
Kroondal: The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease due to the addition of new drill hole information.
Marikana: Operation remains on care and maintenance. The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces decrease due to transfer of open cast Mineral Resources to Kroondal resulting from revised reporting boundaries.
Siphumelele 3 shaft: The UG2 Mineral Resource 4E ounces increase due to revised reporting boundaries.

Bulk Commodities

estimates as at 31 December 2021

Kumba Iron Ore

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (The SAMREC Code, 2016 Edition). The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Anglo American plc's interest in Kumba Iron Ore Limited is 69.7%. The Ownership Percentage stated below reflects the Group's share of equity owned in each operation.

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations				ROM Tonnes		Grade		Saleable Product			
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020		2021		2020
Kolomela (OP)	53.2	13		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Hematite			Proved	102.0	104.0	63.8	62.8	97.9	64.8	101.1	64.4
			Probable	33.0	42.5	63.3	61.6	31.7	64.5	41.3	64.6
			Total	**135.0**	**146.5**	**63.7**	**62.5**	**129.6**	**64.7**	**142.4**	**64.5**
Stockpile			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	11.5	11.5	63.3	57.4	11.1	64.2	7.6	64.5
			Total	**11.5**	**11.5**	**63.3**	**57.4**	**11.1**	**64.2**	**7.6**	**64.5**
Sishen (OP)	53.2	18									
Hematite			Proved	384.9	348.9	57.6	58.8	269.4	64.7	268.4	65.1
			Probable	211.3	209.4	48.9	56.6	120.4	61.1	151.2	64.1
			Total	**596.2**	**558.2**	**54.5**	**58.0**	**389.8**	**63.6**	**419.6**	**64.7**
Stockpile			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	57.2	13.7	48.3	54.6	35.1	59.0	10.2	63.8
			Total	**57.2**	**13.7**	**48.3**	**54.6**	**35.1**	**59.0**	**10.2**	**63.8**

Kumba Iron Ore – Operations			Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020
Kolomela (OP)	53.2		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Hematite		Measured	30.5	40.1	64.8	63.2
		Indicated	59.8	66.4	63.1	63.1
		Measured and Indicated	**90.4**	**106.5**	**63.7**	**63.1**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	6.6	1.5	64.8	65.8
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	23.8	28.7	63.1	63.8
		Total Inferred	**30.4**	**30.1**	**63.5**	**63.9**
Stockpile		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	8.7	6.7	55.2	55.1
		Measured and Indicated	**8.7**	**6.7**	**55.2**	**55.1**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Sishen (OP)	53.2					
Hematite		Measured	176.7	149.6	59.4	57.0
		Indicated	222.4	355.8	55.4	53.2
		Measured and Indicated	**399.2**	**505.4**	**57.2**	**54.3**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	12.6	12.2	50.8	56.6
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	24.6	18.5	56.7	48.1
		Total Inferred	**37.2**	**30.7**	**54.7**	**51.5**
Stockpile		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	25.4	–	41.1
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**25.4**	**–**	**41.1**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.

The Mineral Resources are constrained by a Resource Shell and iron cut-off grade, which define the spatial limits of eventual economic extraction.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Kolomela – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 50.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. Saleable Product is based on an average plant recovery of 96.0%. Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production and a reconciliation adjustment. This was partially offset by revised pit design and subsequent enlargement of Kapstevel South.

Sishen – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. Saleable Product is based on an average plant recovery of 65.0%. Ore Reserves increase primarily due to the conversion of low grade *in situ* and stockpiled Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves following approval of the Sishen Ultra-High Dense Media Separation Project in 2021. This was partially offset by production, geological model update and reconciliation adjustment.

Kolomela – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 50.0 %Fe *in situ*. The decrease is primarily due to conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves resulting from the enlargement of the Kapstevel South pit. Additionally, material remaining unutilised in the 2021 LOM Plan when compared to the 2020 LOM Plan, was not reallocated to Mineral Resources. This material contains diluted waste below the 50 %Fe cut-off grade and as such has been reallocated to waste.

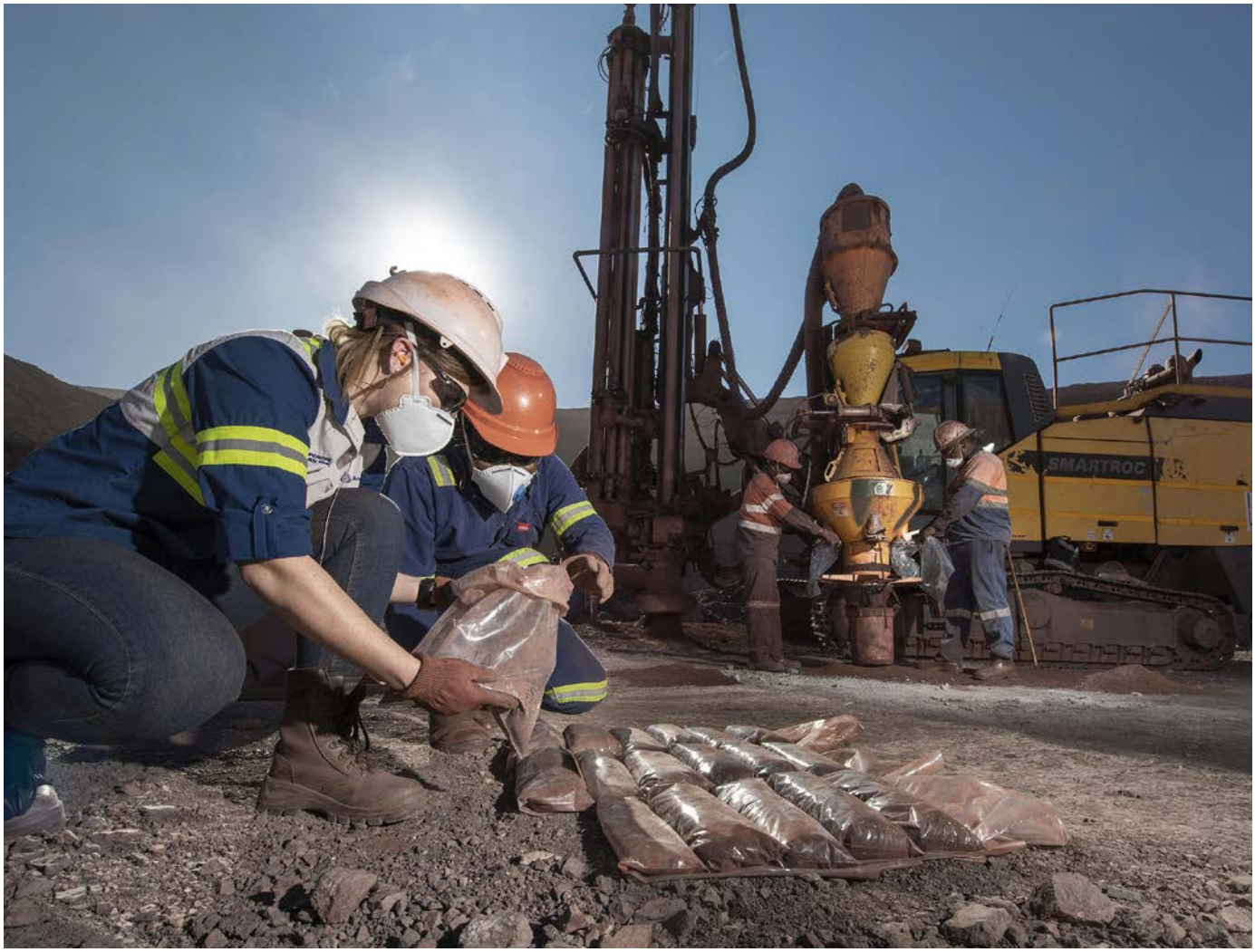
Sishen – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 40.0 %Fe *in situ*. The decrease is primarily due to conversion of low grade Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves with the approval of the Sishen Ultra-High Dense Media Separation Project in 2021. This was partially offset by an increase in Mineral Resources based on geological model updates.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates during 2021 at Sishen.

Mineral Tenure

All Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources (in addition to Ore Reserves) quoted are held under notarially executed and registered Mining and Prospecting Rights granted to Sishen Iron Ore Company (Pty) Ltd (SIOC) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA).

For additional details please refer to the Kumba Iron Ore Limited Ore Reserve (and Saleable Product) and Mineral Resource Report 2021.



▲ Pit geologists, Bianka Bronkhorst (left) and Manuel Legalamitlwa, inspect samples from grade control drilling at the Leeufontein, pit of our Kolomela iron ore mine in South Africa.

Iron Ore Brazil

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations				ROM Tonnes		Grade		Saleable Product			
Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020		2021		2020
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100	52		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	%Fe	Mt	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite			Proved	139.7	170.4	41.1	41.0	87.0	67.1	90.6	67.1
			Probable	1,064.8	1,090.5	36.9	37.0	594.9	67.1	521.7	67.1
			Total	**1,204.5**	**1,260.9**	**37.4**	**37.5**	**681.8**	**67.1**	**612.3**	**67.1**
Itabirite			Proved	37.3	42.5	31.6	31.7	17.8	67.1	17.1	67.1
			Probable	2,175.0	2,189.6	30.9	30.9	1,015.5	67.1	850.3	67.1
			Total	**2,212.3**	**2,232.1**	**30.9**	**30.9**	**1,033.3**	**67.1**	**867.3**	**67.1**

Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020
Serra do Sapo (OP)	100		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	117.3	122.3	31.7	32.0
		Indicated	141.3	116.8	33.3	33.8
		Measured and Indicated	**258.6**	**239.1**	**32.6**	**32.9**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	25.4	37.4	37.0	37.3
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	30.4	30.2	36.3	36.1
		Total Inferred	**55.8**	**67.6**	**36.6**	**36.8**
Itabirite		Measured	435.4	391.3	30.3	30.3
		Indicated	1,006.0	1,023.7	31.3	31.1
		Measured and Indicated	**1,441.4**	**1,415.0**	**31.0**	**30.9**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	88.3	95.5	30.5	30.6
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	354.4	356.9	31.0	30.9
		Total Inferred	**442.6**	**452.4**	**30.9**	**30.8**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Iron Ore Brazil – Projects			Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020
Itapanhoacanga	100		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	31.0	31.0	40.6	40.6
		Indicated	117.5	117.5	41.3	41.3
		Measured and Indicated	**148.6**	**148.6**	**41.1**	**41.1**
		Inferred	114.5	114.5	40.4	40.4
Compact Itabirite		Measured	23.2	23.2	33.6	33.6
		Indicated	73.4	73.4	34.5	34.5
		Measured and Indicated	**96.6**	**96.6**	**34.3**	**34.3**
		Inferred	57.0	57.0	34.5	34.5

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
The ROM tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Minas-Rio: Minas-Rio comprises the Serra do Sapo operation and the Itapanhoacanga project. Licences to exploit the principal portion of the Serra do Sapo orebody have been granted until 2029. An application to extend the licences will be submitted at the appropriate time and there is reasonable expectation that such extension will not be withheld.

Serra do Sapo – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe inclusive of dilution. Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.5 wt%) with grade stated on a dry basis. Saleable Product is based on an average plant recovery of 51.2% for Friable Itabirite and Hematite and 42.3% for Itabirite.

Proved Ore Reserves are declared for the first six years of production. Ore Reserves decrease primarily due to production and revised Modifying Factors related to mineral residue facility design and geotechnical parameters. This was partially offset by the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves based on additional drill hole information and updated model. Reserve Life is impacted by an increase in planned annual production.

Preconcentration methods are being considered for the economic exploitation of lower grade ores. Studies for application of such technology at Serra do Sapo are expected to be completed in H1 2022. Extraction of lower grade Itabirite ores are expected to commence after 2032.

Serra do Sapo – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe *in situ*.

In situ tonnes and grade are reported on a dry basis.

Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Friable Itabirite, High Alumina Friable Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Canga.

Itapanhoacanga: Mineral Resources are reported above a cut-off of 25.0 %Fe *in situ*.

In situ tonnes and grade are reported on a dry basis.

Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Hard Hematite.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates during 2021 at the Serra do Sapo operation.

Metallurgical Coal

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Coal Reserves and Coal Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Coal – Australia Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
Coal Reserves[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Capcoal (OC)	79.2	18		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	72.3	63.1	27.9	29.2	21.2	19.1	5.0	5.5
			Probable	42.5	43.4	30.1	29.0	13.5	13.1	5.0	5.0
			Total	**114.8**	**106.5**	**28.7**	**29.1**	**34.6**	**32.2**	**5.0**	**5.5**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Metallurgical – Other			Proved			40.2	42.5	30.6	27.8	6,750	6,850
			Probable			37.1	41.5	16.6	18.7	6,750	6,850
			Total			**39.1**	**42.1**	**47.1**	**46.5**	**6,750**	**6,850**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved			9.7	8.6	7.4	5.6	5,950	5,980
			Probable			9.1	7.7	4.1	3.5	6,000	6,010
			Total			**9.5**	**8.2**	**11.4**	**9.1**	**5,970**	**5,990**
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree	70.0	1								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	0.8	6.4	95.1	78.7	0.8	5.2	8.5	8.5
			Probable	–	1.1	–	68.1	–	0.8	–	10.0
			Total	**0.8**	**7.5**	**95.1**	**77.1**	**0.8**	**6.1**	**8.5**	**8.5**
Dawson (OC)	51.0	16								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	59.8	69.8	46.6	46.8	29.0	33.9	7.0	7.0
			Probable	94.2	94.2	40.7	40.7	39.9	39.9	7.0	7.0
			Total	**154.1**	**164.1**	**43.0**	**43.3**	**68.9**	**73.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**
										kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved			37.6	35.9	23.4	26.1	6,590	6,630
			Probable			38.3	38.3	37.5	37.5	6,720	6,720
			Total			**38.0**	**37.3**	**60.9**	**63.6**	**6,670**	**6,680**
Grosvenor (UG)	88.0	15								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	49.0	30.8	66.6	67.4	33.9	21.6	8.5	8.5
			Probable	55.5	92.7	63.7	59.4	36.7	57.3	8.0	8.5
			Total	**104.5**	**123.5**	**65.0**	**61.4**	**70.7**	**78.8**	**8.0**	**8.5**
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0	23								CSN	CSN
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	41.4	40.8	75.4	76.3	32.4	32.3	7.5	8.0
			Probable	163.3	134.3	75.0	76.5	127.3	106.7	7.5	7.5
			Total	**204.7**	**175.1**	**75.1**	**76.4**	**159.8**	**139.1**	**7.5**	**7.5**
Australia Metallurgical – Coking	79.4			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
			Proved	223.3	210.8	57.3	57.8	117.3	112.2	7.0	7.5
			Probable	355.6	365.9	64.0	62.5	217.4	217.8	7.5	7.5
			Total	**578.9**	**576.7**	**61.6**	**60.8**	**334.7**	**330.0**	**7.0**	**7.5**
Australia Metallurgical – Other	79.2									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			40.2	42.5	30.6	27.8	6,750	6,850
			Probable			37.1	41.5	16.6	18.7	6,750	6,850
			Total			**39.1**	**42.1**	**47.1**	**46.5**	**6,750**	**6,850**
Australia Thermal – Export	55.5									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved			30.9	31.1	30.7	31.7	6,440	6,510
			Probable			35.4	35.7	41.6	41.0	6,650	6,660
			Total			**33.5**	**33.7**	**72.3**	**72.7**	**6,560**	**6,590**

Coal – Colombia Operations				ROM Tonnes[2]		Yield[3]		Saleable Tonnes[2]		Saleable Quality[4]	
Coal Reserves[1]	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cerrejón (OC)	33.3	12		Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Thermal – Export			Proved	201.0	267.1	97.0	97.0	195.0	259.1	6,230	6,200
			Probable	126.2	89.4	97.0	97.0	122.4	86.8	6,260	6,240
			Total	**327.2**	**356.5**	**97.0**	**97.0**	**317.4**	**345.8**	**6,240**	**6,210**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnes apply to each product.

The Saleable tonnes cannot be calculated directly from the ROM tonnes using the air dried yields as presented since the difference in moisture content is not taken into account.

Ownership percentages for country totals are weighted by Saleable tonnes and should not be directly applied to the ROM tonnes.

Capcoal comprises open cast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, an underground longwall operation at Grasstree and the Aquila Longwall Project. Lake Lindsay, Grasstree and the Aquila Project are owned by the Capcoal Joint Venture and Oak Park is owned by the Roper Creek Joint Venture. Due to the differing ownership structure, the attributable shareholding of Capcoal OC (Lake Lindsay and Oak Park) is determined annually using the proportion of the Saleable tonnes in the individual pits. The calculated ownership percentage therefore varies each year due to differing production schedules.

Jellinbah and Lake Vermont are not reported as Anglo American's shareholding is below the internal threshold for reporting (25% attributable interest).

Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Coal – Australia Operations

Coal Resources[5]	Ownership%	Classification	MTIS[5] 2021	MTIS[5] 2020	Coal Quality 2021	Coal Quality 2020
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Capcoal (OC)	79.2	Measured	43.7	46.1	6,800	6,910
		Indicated	96.8	98.7	6,940	6,960
		Measured and Indicated	**140.5**	**144.8**	**6,900**	**6,940**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	6.7	29.7	6,580	6,710
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	130.2	146.0	6,850	6,830
		Total Inferred	**137.0**	**175.7**	**6,840**	**6,810**
Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree	70.0	Measured	61.1	61.1	6,840	6,840
		Indicated	20.1	20.1	6,730	6,730
		Measured and Indicated	**81.1**	**81.1**	**6,810**	**6,810**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	5.6	5.6	6,550	6,550
		Total Inferred	**5.6**	**5.6**	**6,550**	**6,550**
Dawson (OC)	51.0	Measured	301.9	301.9	6,730	6,730
		Indicated	455.1	455.1	6,700	6,700
		Measured and Indicated	**757.1**	**757.1**	**6,710**	**6,710**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	5.4	5.4	6,750	6,750
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	450.4	450.4	6,760	6,760
		Total Inferred	**455.8**	**455.8**	**6,760**	**6,760**
Grosvenor (UG)[5]	88.0	Measured	46.4	169.9	6,550	6,460
		Indicated	248.1	78.5	6,440	6,490
		Measured and Indicated	**294.5**	**248.4**	**6,460**	**6,470**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	28.9	13.0	6,300	6,400
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	67.0	55.1	6,430	6,300
		Total Inferred	**95.9**	**68.1**	**6,390**	**6,320**
Moranbah North (UG)[5]	88.0	Measured	135.8	92.3	6,700	6,740
		Indicated	42.5	46.2	6,590	6,560
		Measured and Indicated	**178.3**	**138.5**	**6,670**	**6,680**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	1.8	38.6	6,380	6,540
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	23.7	21.6	6,540	6,520
		Total Inferred	**25.4**	**60.2**	**6,530**	**6,530**
Australia – Mine Leases	65.5	Measured	588.8	671.4	6,730	6,690
		Indicated	862.7	698.6	6,650	6,700
		Measured and Indicated	**1,451.5**	**1,370.0**	**6,680**	**6,690**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	42.8	86.6	6,400	6,590
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	676.8	678.8	6,740	6,730
		Total Inferred	**719.6**	**765.4**	**6,720**	**6,710**

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Coal – Colombia Operations

Coal Resources[5]	Ownership%	Classification	MTIS[5] 2021	MTIS[5] 2020	Coal Quality 2021	Coal Quality 2020
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Cerrejón (OC)	33.3	Measured	2,990.4	2,978.6	6,550	6,550
		Indicated	1,174.7	1,171.7	6,570	6,570
		Measured and Indicated	**4,165.1**	**4,150.3**	**6,560**	**6,560**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	6.7	7.1	6,580	6,510
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	595.0	594.7	6,360	6,360
		Total Inferred	**601.7**	**601.7**	**6,360**	**6,360**

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Coal – Australia Projects

Coal Reserves[1]	Ownership%	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes[2] 2021	ROM Tonnes[2] 2020	Yield[3] 2021	Yield[3] 2020	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2021	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2020	Saleable Quality[4] 2021	Saleable Quality[4] 2020
				Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0	6									
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	31.0	31.5	67.3	67.2	21.8	22.1	9.0	9.0
			Probable	13.4	13.4	65.2	65.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
			Total	**44.4**	**44.9**	**66.7**	**66.6**	**31.0**	**31.2**	**9.0**	**9.0**

Coal – Canada Projects

Coal Reserves[1]	Ownership%	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes[2] 2021	ROM Tonnes[2] 2020	Yield[3] 2021	Yield[3] 2020	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2021	Saleable Tonnes[2] 2020	Saleable Quality[4] 2021	Saleable Quality[4] 2020
				Mt	Mt	ROM %	ROM %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
Trend (OC)	100	7									
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	11.6	11.6	69.5	69.5	8.3	8.3	7.0	7.0
			Total	**11.6**	**11.6**	**69.5**	**69.5**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**7.0**	**7.0**
Roman Mountain (OC)	100	15									
Metallurgical – Coking			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	36.8	36.8	67.0	67.0	25.8	25.8	7.0	7.0
			Total	**36.8**	**36.8**	**67.0**	**67.0**	**25.8**	**25.8**	**7.0**	**7.0**
Canada Metallurgical – Coking	100			Mt	Mt	Plant %	Plant %	Mt	Mt	CSN	CSN
			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	48.4	48.4	67.6	67.6	34.1	34.1	7.0	7.0
			Total	**48.4**	**48.4**	**67.6**	**67.6**	**34.1**	**34.1**	**7.0**	**7.0**

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.
For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnes apply to each product.

The Saleable tonnes cannot be calculated directly from the ROM tonnes using the air dried yields as presented since the difference in moisture content is not taken into account.

Ownership percentages for Coal Reserves country totals are weighted by Saleable tonnes and should not be directly applied to the ROM tonnes.
Ownership percentages for Coal Resources country totals are weighted by total tonnes *in situ*.

Peace River Coal consists of Trend and Roman Mountain operations.

Footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Coal – Australia Projects

Coal Resources[5]	Ownership%	Classification	MTIS[5] 2021	MTIS[5] 2020	Coal Quality 2021	Coal Quality 2020
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	70.0	Measured	22.2	22.2	6,740	6,740
		Indicated	15.8	15.8	6,550	6,550
		Measured and Indicated	**38.0**	**38.0**	**6,660**	**6,660**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	1.4	1.4	6,580	6,580
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	2.5	2.5	6,650	6,650
		Total Inferred	**3.8**	**3.8**	**6,630**	**6,630**
Moranbah South	50.0	Measured	484.6	481.9	6,330	6,270
		Indicated	226.0	222.5	6,430	6,420
		Measured and Indicated	**710.7**	**704.4**	**6,360**	**6,320**
		Inferred	29.7	28.0	6,620	6,700
Theodore	51.0	Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	258.5	258.5	6,260	6,260
		Measured and Indicated	**258.5**	**258.5**	**6,260**	**6,260**
		Inferred	106.0	106.0	6,160	6,160
Australia – Projects	51.0	Measured	506.9	504.1	6,350	6,290
		Indicated	500.3	496.8	6,350	6,340
		Measured and Indicated	**1,007.2**	**1,000.9**	**6,350**	**6,320**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	1.4	1.4	6,580	6,580
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	138.1	136.4	6,270	6,280
		Total Inferred	**139.5**	**137.8**	**6,270**	**6,280**

Coal – Canada Projects

Coal Resources[5]	Ownership%	Classification	MTIS[5] 2021	MTIS[5] 2020	Coal Quality 2021	Coal Quality 2020
			Mt	Mt	kcal/kg[6]	kcal/kg[6]
Belcourt Saxon	100	Measured	166.7	166.7	6,500	6,500
		Indicated	4.3	4.3	6,500	6,500
		Measured and Indicated	**171.0**	**171.0**	**6,500**	**6,500**
		Inferred	0.2	0.2	6,500	6,500
Trend (OC)	100	Measured	20.1	20.1	7,010	7,010
		Indicated	6.5	6.5	6,900	6,900
		Measured and Indicated	**26.5**	**26.5**	**6,980**	**6,980**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.0	0.0	7,600	7,600
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	2.6	2.6	6,370	6,370
		Total Inferred	**2.6**	**2.6**	**6,370**	**6,370**
Roman Mountain (OC)	100	Measured	1.9	1.9	7,870	7,870
		Indicated	2.4	2.4	7,940	7,940
		Measured and Indicated	**4.3**	**4.3**	**7,910**	**7,910**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.5	0.5	7,920	7,920
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	1.7	1.7	7,960	7,960
		Total Inferred	**2.2**	**2.2**	**7,950**	**7,950**
Canada – Projects	100	Measured	188.6	188.6	6,570	6,570
		Indicated	13.1	13.1	6,960	6,960
		Measured and Indicated	**201.8**	**201.8**	**6,590**	**6,600**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)[7]	0.5	0.5	7,920	7,920
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)[8]	4.4	4.4	6,980	6,980
		Total Inferred	**5.0**	**4.8**	**7,080**	**7,080**

Coal Resources are reported as additional to Coal Reserves.

Tonnes values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.05.

Mining method: OC = Open Cast/Cut, UG = Underground.
Ownership percentages for country totals are weighted by total tonnes *in situ*.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Coal Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Coal Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Coal Resource after continued exploration.

Table footnotes

(1) Coal Reserves are quoted on a ROM (Run of Mine) basis in million tonnes, which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable Reserve tonnes represent the estimated product tonnes.
(2) ROM tonnes are quoted on an As Delivered moisture basis and Saleable tonnes on a Product moisture basis.
(3) Yield – ROM % represents the ratio of Saleable Reserve tonnes to ROM Reserve tonnes and is quoted on a constant moisture basis or on an air dried to air dried basis, whereas Plant % is based on the 'Feed to Plant' tonnes.
(4) The coal quality for Coal Reserves is quoted as either kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg) or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Kilocalories per kilogram represent Calorific Value (CV) on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.
(5) Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnes *In Situ* (MTIS) basis in million tonnes, which are additional to those Coal Resources that have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Grosvenor and Moranbah North operations have been reported on a Gross Tonnes *In Situ* (GTIS) basis in million tonnes. Coal Resources are reported on an *in situ* moisture basis.
(6) The coal quality for Coal Resources is quoted on an *in situ* heat content as kilocalories per kilogram (kcal/kg), representing Calorific Value (CV) rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.
(7) Inferred (in LOM Plan) refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the Life of Mine extraction schedule of the respective operations and are not reported as Coal Reserves.
(8) Inferred (ex. LOM Plan) refers to Inferred Coal Resources outside the Life of Mine Plan but within the mine lease area.

Explanatory notes

Australia – Operations:

Estimates for the following operations were updated by depletion (geological models and Coal Resource estimates not updated): Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree, Dawson and Capcoal (UG) – Aquila.

Capcoal (OC): Coal Resources decrease due to revised economic assumptions and conversion of Coal Resources to Coal Reserves resulting from the addition of new drill hole information.

Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree: Coal Reserves decrease due to production.

Grosvenor: Coal Reserves decrease primarily due to revision of the mine design and classification methodology. This resulted in a reduced longwall cutting profile and panel length with consequent increase in Coal Resources. This was partially offset by the addition of new drill hole information. Coal Resources increase primarily due to revised classification methodology and the addition of new drill hole information.

Moranbah North (UG): Coal Reserves increase primarily due to conversion of Coal Resources to Coal Reserves following the addition of new drill hole information and a revised classification methodology. This resulted in an increase in Reserve Life.

Colombia – Operations:

Cerrejón: Coal Reserves decrease due to production and reallocation of Coal Reserves to Coal Resources resulting from a revised mine design.

Australia – Projects:

Capcoal (UG) – Aquila: Scheduled production at the Aquila Project will replace production from Capcoal (UG) – Grasstree Mine in Q1 2022.

Canada – Projects:

Trend and Roman Mountain: These mines were placed on care and maintenance at the end of 2014. The Mineral Resources are considered to have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction based on current long term economic assumptions.

Mineral Tenure

Dawson: Four Exploration Permits for Coal were relinquished in 2021 (EPC852, EPC884, EPC989 and EPC1229). During the same period, renewal applications for EPC988 and EPC1086 were lodged and granted.

Capcoal (UG) – Aquila: The main mining lease, ML1831 was renewed in 2021.

Cerrejón: Coal Reserves are estimated for the area defined by the current approved Mining Right which expires in 2033. In order to exploit the Coal Resources, a renewal will be applied for at the appropriate time. The sale of Anglo American's 33.3% interest in the Cerrejón joint venture to Glencore plc was completed on 11 January 2022. This change will be reflected in the 2022 report.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Coal Reserve estimates during 2021 at the following operations: Capcoal (OC), Grosvenor and Moranbah North.

Independent consultants carried out audits related to the generation of the Coal Resource estimates during 2021 at the following operations and projects: Capcoal (OC), Grosvenor, Moranbah North and Moranbah South.

▲ Main access roadway to underground workings at the Aquila metallurgical coal mine in Queensland, Australia.

Samancor Manganese

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012). Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources on an inclusive basis (source: South32).

Samancor Manganese – Operations Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Yield 2021	Yield 2020
GEMCO (OP)	40.0	5		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM			Proved	35	38	42.8	43.3	61	62
			Probable	5.4	8.7	44.6	43.6	52	58
			Total	**40**	**47**	**43.0**	**43.4**	**60**	**61**
Sands			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	6.3	5.2	40.0	40.0	20	22
			Total	**6.3**	**5.2**	**40.0**	**40.0**	**20**	**22**
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6								
Mamatwan (OP)		15	Proved	17	17	36.5	37.0		
			Probable	30	31	36.3	36.5		
			Total	**47**	**48**	**36.4**	**36.7**		
Wessels (UG)		43	Proved	3.7	2.0	43.8	42.8		
			Probable	56	59	41.3	41.1		
			Total	**60**	**61**	**41.4**	**41.2**		

Samancor Manganese – Operations Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020	Yield 2021	Yield 2020
GEMCO (OP)	40.0		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
ROM		Measured	73	75	44.9	45.2	49	49
		Indicated	41	43	41.1	41.0	47	47
		Measured and Indicated	**114**	**118**	**43.5**	**43.7**	**48**	**48**
		Inferred	28	15	44.2	40.9	45	49
Sands		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	9.2	6.7	19.4	20.8	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**9.2**	**6.7**	**19.4**	**20.8**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred	–	2.3	–	20.0	–	–
Hotazel Manganese Mines	29.6							
Mamatwan (OP)		Measured	30	31	35.1	35.0		
		Indicated	46	46	34.9	34.9		
		Measured and Indicated	**76**	**77**	**35.0**	**34.9**		
		Inferred	0.4	0.5	36.0	37.4		
Wessels (UG)		Measured	26	21	43.3	42.5		
		Indicated	94	98	41.3	41.6		
		Measured and Indicated	**120**	**119**	**41.7**	**41.8**		
		Inferred	22	23	40.8	41.0		

The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce the Ore Reserves.

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved life of operations plan.
The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Samancor Manganese is a joint venture with South32. Estimates are prepared and signed off under the South32 reporting policy.

Explanatory notes

GEMCO – Ore Reserves: ROM Ore Reserve estimates are reported at a cut-off of ≥40.0 %Mn washed product. Sands Ore Reserve estimates are reported with no cut-off applied. Ore Reserve tonnes are stated as delivered to process plant; estimated manganese grades are reported as expected product and should be read together with their respective mass yields.

Mamatwan – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves have no cut-off grade applied.

Wessels – Ore Reserves: Ore Reserves for the Lower Body and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of ≥37.5 %Mn.

GEMCO – Mineral Resources: ROM Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of ≥35.0 %Mn washed product. Sands Mineral Resources are reported with no cut-off applied. ROM Mineral Resource tonnes are stated as *in situ*; estimated manganese grades are given as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective mass recovery expressed as yield. Sands Mineral Resource tonnes and manganese grades are reported as *in situ*.

Mamatwan – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the M, C and N Zones are reported with no cut-off applied and X Zones are reported at a cut-off of ≥35.0 %Mn. The Top Cut (balance I&O) Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off of ≥28.0 %Mn.

Wessels – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources within the Lower Body and Upper Body ore types are reported at a cut-off of ≥37.5 %Mn.

For additional details please refer to the South32 Annual Report 2021.

Crop Nutrients

estimates as at 31 December 2021

Crop Nutrients

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) as a minimum standard. The reported estimates represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies for totals.

Crop Nutrients – Projects Ore Reserves	Ownership %	Reserve Life	Classification	ROM Tonnes 2021	ROM Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020
				Mt	Mt	%Pht	%Pht
Woodsmith (UG)	100	27					
Shelf			Proved	–	–	–	–
			Probable	290.0	290.0	88.8	88.8
			Total	**290.0**	**290.0**	**88.8**	**88.8**

Crop Nutrients – Projects Mineral Resources	Ownership %	Classification	Tonnes 2021	Tonnes 2020	Grade 2021	Grade 2020
			Mt	Mt	%Pht	%Pht
Woodsmith (UG)	100					
Shelf		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	230.0	230.0	81.5	81.5
		Measured and Indicated	**230.0**	**230.0**	**81.5**	**81.5**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	290.0	290.0	86.1	86.1
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	520.0	520.0	80.2	80.2
		Total Inferred	**810.0**	**810.0**	**82.3**	**82.3**
Basin		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
		Inferred (in LOM Plan)	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)	960.0	960.0	86.3	86.3
		Total Inferred	**960.0**	**960.0**	**86.3**	**86.3**

Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves.

Mining method: UG = Underground.
Reserve Life = The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved life of operations plan.
The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes.
%Pht – weight percent Polyhalite.
ROM Tonnes are 100% of the Saleable Product.

Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Explanatory notes

Anglo American continues to develop the Woodsmith project to access the world's largest known deposit of polyhalite, an evaporite mineral comprising hydrated sulphate of potassium, calcium and magnesium. As such, polyhalite is a natural mineral fertiliser containing four of the six nutrients essential for plant growth. Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been assessed and continue to be reported per the Sirius Minerals declaration, but on an exclusive reporting basis.

A detailed technical review is currently under way which when complete will reflect the status of the project. This study includes a review of the geological interpretation of the orebody, the mine design, the project development schedule and mine production schedule. The outcome of these studies may result in changes to the Life of Mine Plan, Reserve Life, Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources.

No audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were carried out by independent consultants during 2021 but the estimates themselves have been derived and reported by Competent Persons who are independent of Anglo American.

▲ Drone captured image of the Woodsmith project, looking north west in December 2021.

Definitions

Ore Reserves

An 'Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. 'Modifying Factors' are (realistically assumed) considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. Ore Reserves are subdivided in order of increasing confidence into Probable Ore Reserves and Proved Ore Reserves.

A 'Proved Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Ore Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

A 'Probable Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Ore Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Ore Reserve. A Probable Ore Reserve has a lower level of confidence than a Proved Ore Reserve but is of sufficient quality to serve as the basis for a decision on the development of the deposit.

Mineral Resources

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade (or quality), and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade (or quality), continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Mineral Resources are subdivided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories.

A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proved Ore Reserve or under certain circumstances to a Probable Ore Reserve.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes, and is sufficient to assume geological and grade (or quality) continuity between points of observation where data and samples are gathered.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Ore Reserve.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to an Ore Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Mineralisation

'Mineralisation' is a concentration (or occurrence) of material of possible economic interest, in or on the Earth's crust, for which the quantity and quality cannot be estimated with sufficient confidence to be defined as a Mineral Resource. Mineralisation is not classified as a Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve. The data and information relating to it must be sufficient to allow a considered and balanced judgement of its significance.

Common terminology

Grade
The relative quantity, percentage or quality of a metal or mineral/diamond content estimated to be contained within a deposit.

Cut-off (grade)
A grade (see grade units) above which the Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported as being potentially economic.

Run of Mine (ROM)
The mined material delivered from the mine to the processing plant is called Run of Mine, or ROM. This is raw, unprocessed, mineralised material and includes mineralised rock and varying amounts of internal and external contamination (either unmineralised rock or mineralised material below the cut-off grade). Contamination is usually introduced by the mining process to ensure all the mineralised material is mined or to provide a minimum mining height. ROM material can have highly variable moisture content and maximum particle size.

Life of Mine Plan (LOM/LOM Plan)
A design and costing study of an existing operation in which appropriate assessments have been made of realistically assumed geological, mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, infrastructure, marketing, legal, environmental, social, governmental, engineering, operational and all other Modifying Factors, which are considered in sufficient detail to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified.

Reserve Life
The scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.

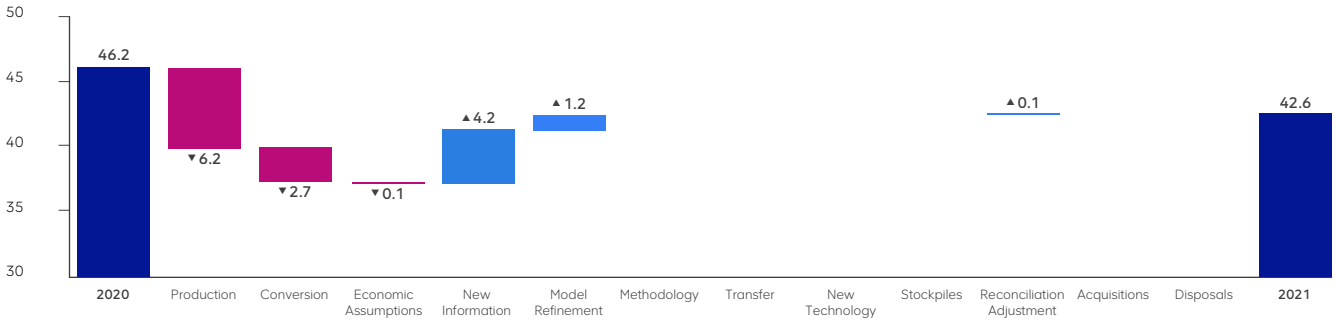
Inferred (in LOM Plan)/Inferred (ex. LOM Plan)
Inferred (in LOM Plan): Inferred Resources within the scheduled LOM Plan. Inferred (ex. LOM Plan): the portion of Inferred Resources with reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction not considered in the LOM Plan.

Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE)
Assessment of RPEEE implies the judgement (albeit preliminary) by the Competent Person in respect of technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The test should be applied at an appropriate and reasonable scale including consideration of geological, mining, metallurgical, processing, economic, marketing, legal, governmental, infrastructure, environmental and socio-political factors.

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource reconciliation overview 2020–2021[1][2]

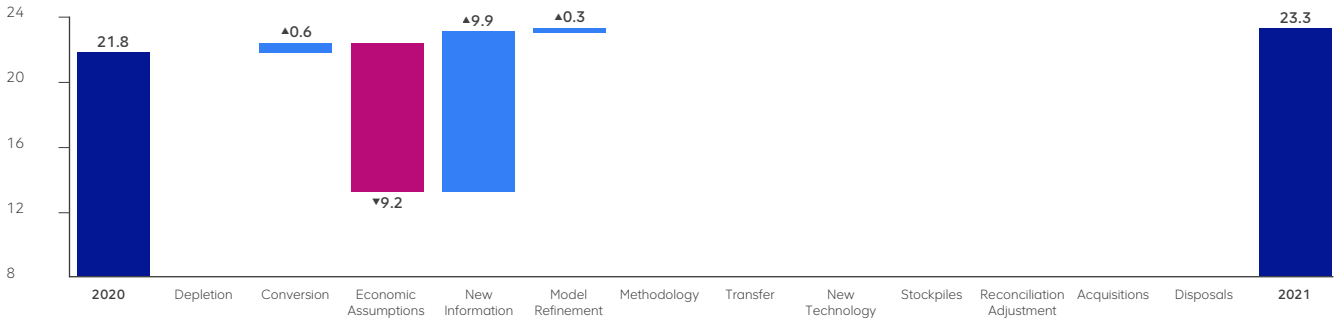
De Beers Canada 2020–2021 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



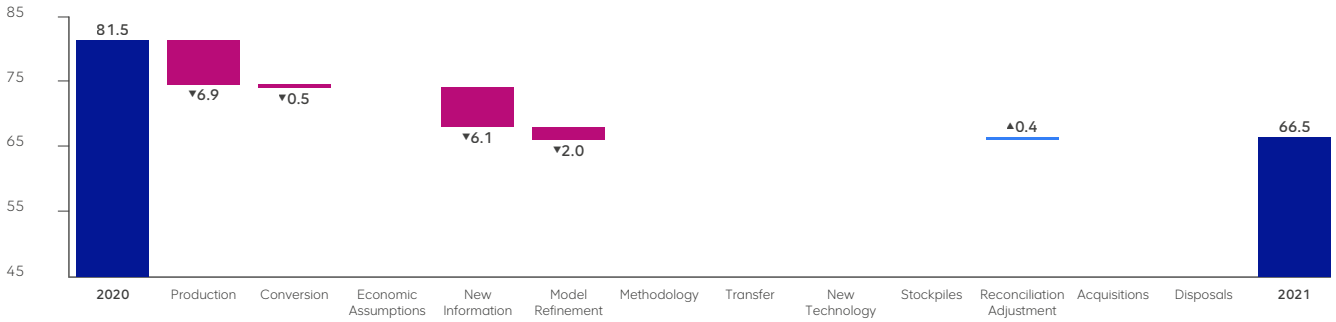
De Beers Canada 2020–2021 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations (100% basis)



De Beers Consolidated Mines 2020–2021 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



De Beers Consolidated Mines 2020–2021 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations (100% basis)

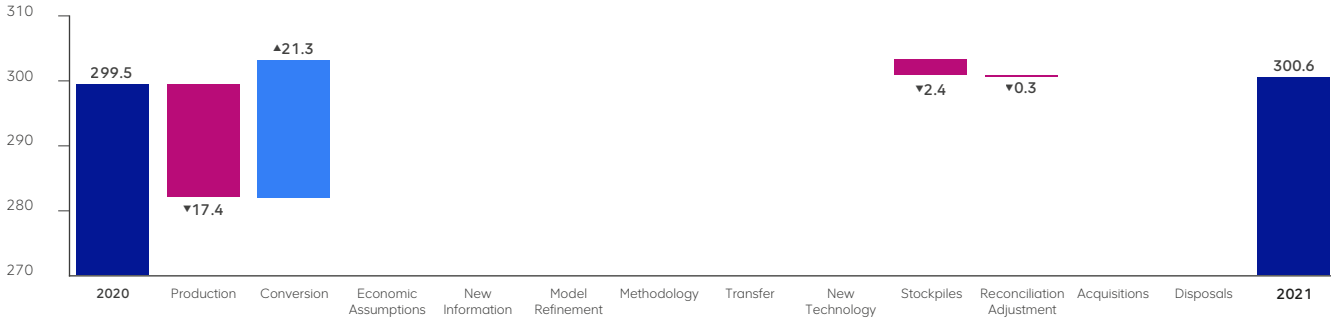
Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.

Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.
Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.5.

Debswana Diamond Company 2020–2021 Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (Mct) – Operations, TMRs, ORTs and Stockpiles (100% basis)

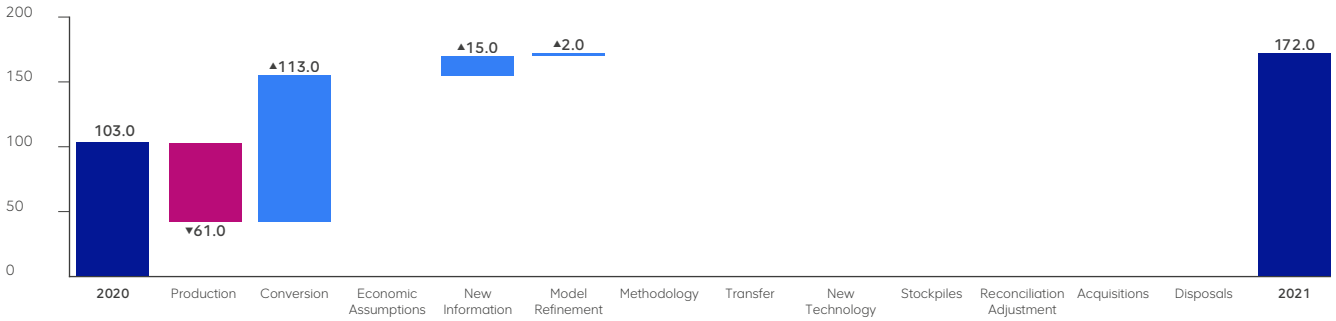


Debswana Diamond Company 2020–2021 Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (Mct) – Operations, TMRs, ORTs and Stockpiles (100% basis)

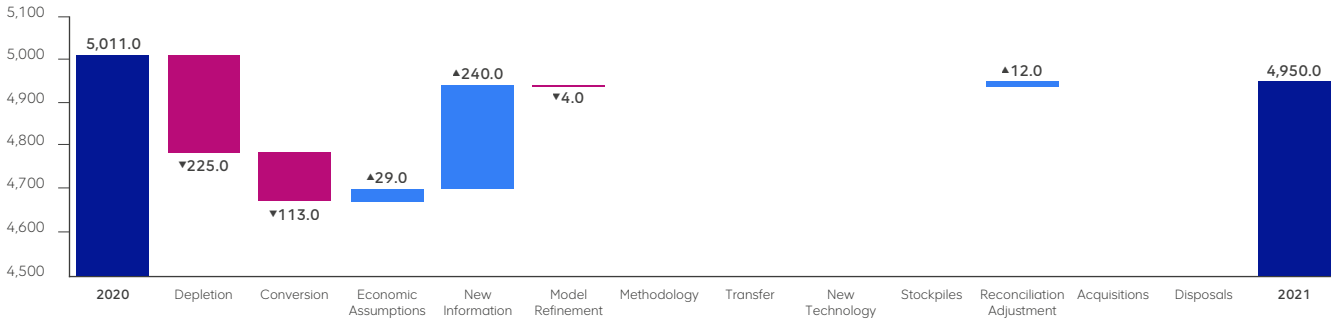
Namdeb Holdings 2020–2021 Terrestrial Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (kct) – Operations (100% basis)



Namdeb Holdings 2020–2021 Terrestrial Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (kct) – Operations, TMRs and Stockpiles (100% basis)



Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.

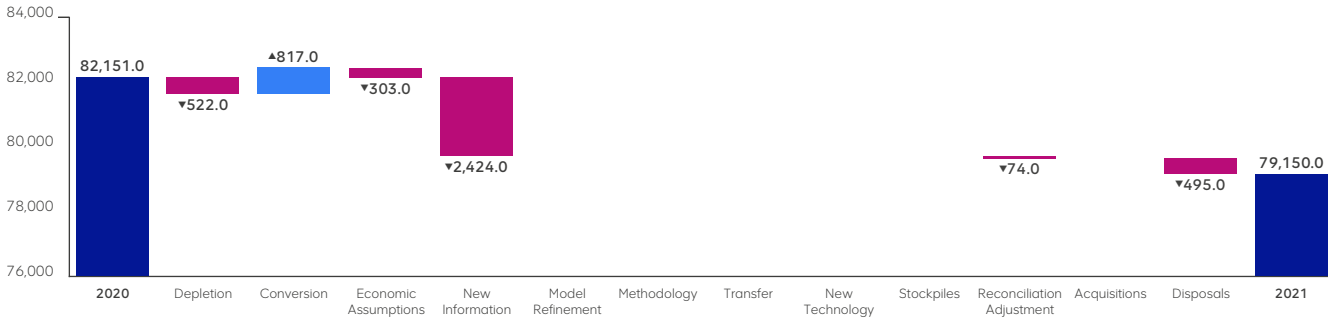
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Namdeb Holdings 2020–2021 Offshore Diamond Reserves reconciliation

Saleable Carats (kct) – Operations (100% basis)

Namdeb Holdings 2020–2021 Offshore Exclusive Diamond Resources reconciliation

Carats (kct) – Operations (Disposal reflects area associated with the sale of Elizabeth Bay in 2020) (100% basis)



Copper 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Copper (kt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)

Copper 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Copper (kt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)

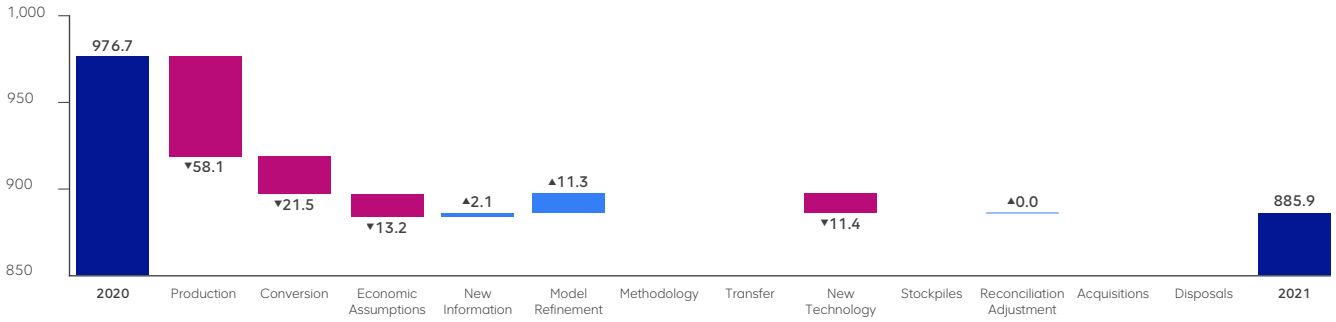
Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.

Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

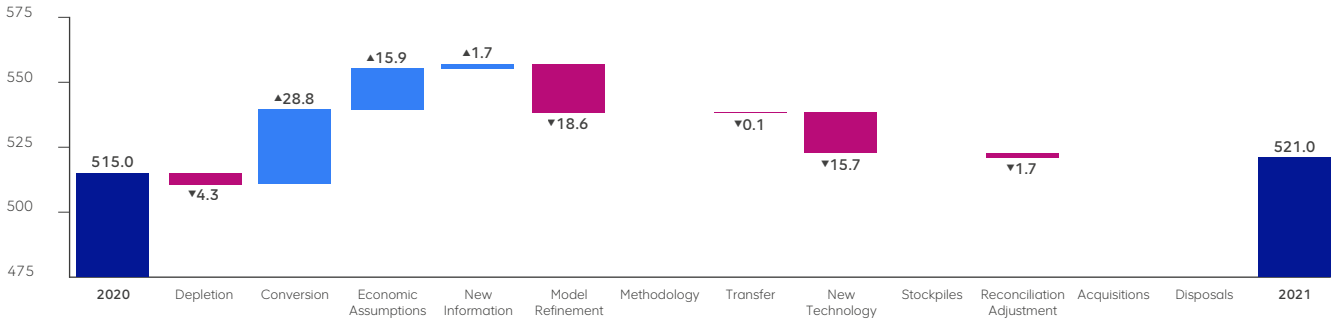
Nickel 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Nickel (kt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



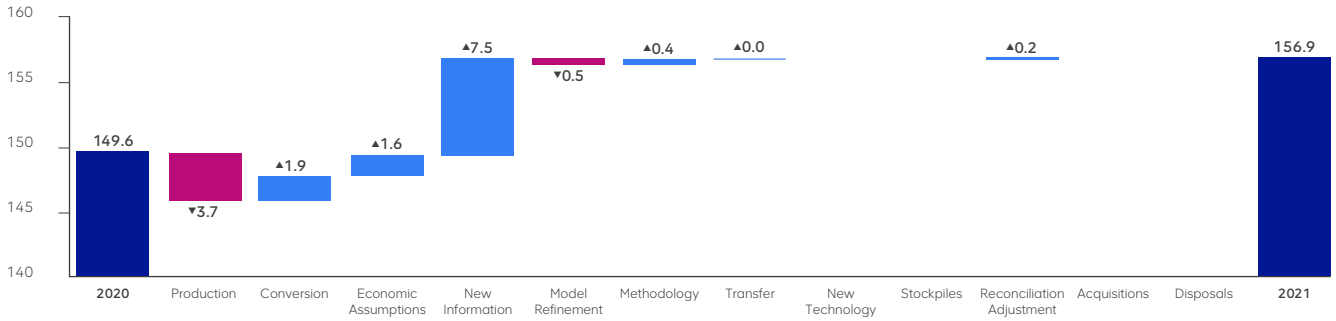
Nickel 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Nickel (kt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



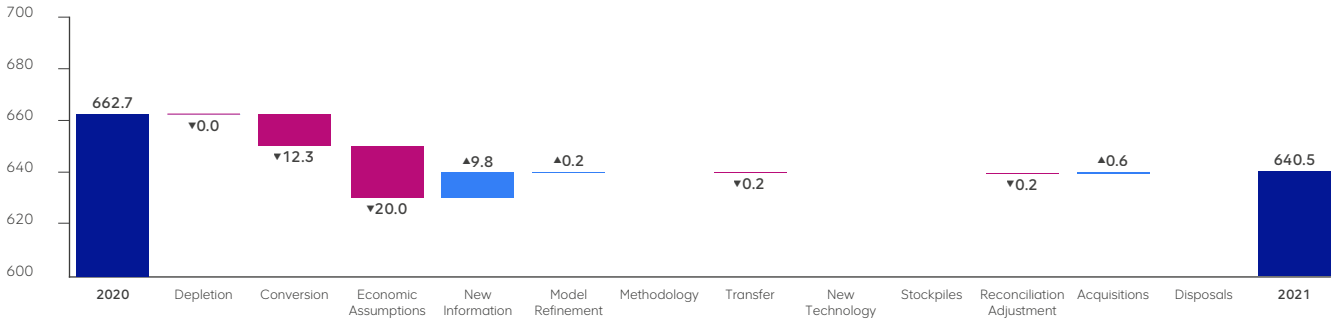
Platinum 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Stockpiles and MSZ (100% basis)



Platinum 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Contained Metal (4E Moz) – All Reefs, Tailings, Stockpiles and MSZ (Acquisition reflects transfer of ground from Northam Platinum Mine) (100% basis)

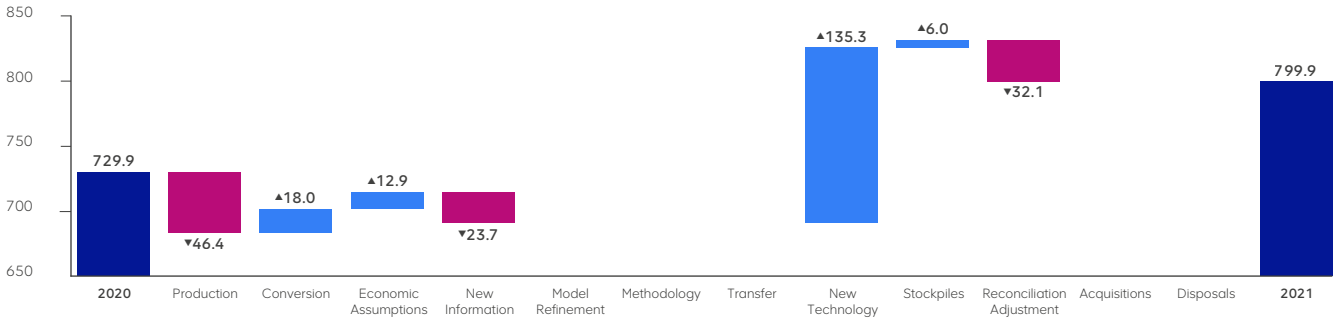


Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.
Values reported as 0.0 represent estimates less than 0.5.

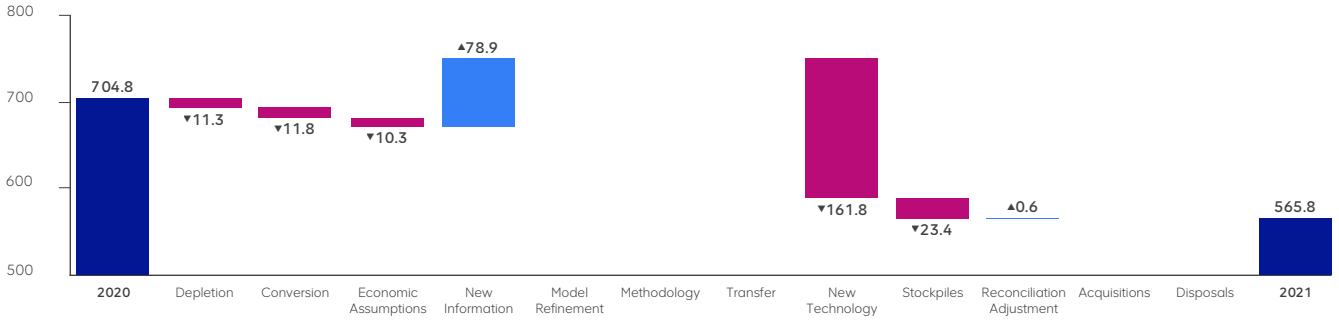
Kumba Iron Ore 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



Kumba Iron Ore 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (including Stockpiles) (100% basis)



Minas-Rio 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operation (100% basis)

Minas-Rio 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operation and Project (Serra do Sapo and Itapanhoacanga) (100% basis)

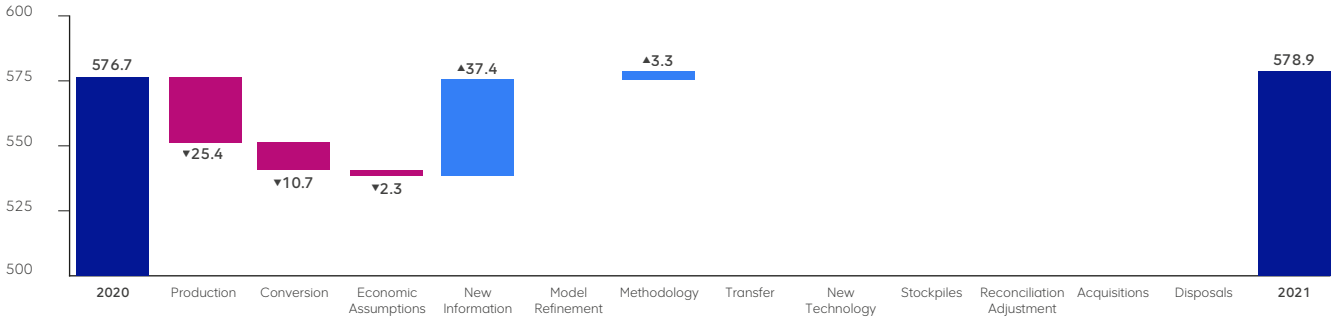
Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.

Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Coal Australia 2020–2021 Coal Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)



Coal Australia 2020–2021 Exclusive Coal Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) – Operations (100% basis)

Crop Nutrients 2020–2021 Ore Reserves reconciliation

ROM Tonnes (Mt) (100% basis)

Crop Nutrients 2020–2021 Exclusive Mineral Resources reconciliation

Tonnes (Mt) (100% basis)

Total
Negative
Positive

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.

Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Detailed 2020 and 2021 information appears on pages 14-39.
Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

(1) **Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource reconciliation categories**

Tonnage and content change categories	Definition and explanation
Opening Balance	As at 31 December – previous reporting year (as publicly reported in the Anglo American plc Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report).
Production* (from Reserve Model)	The amount of material (expressed in terms of tonnage and content as applicable) removed by planned mining from the scheduled Ore Reserves, i.e. the areas actually mined during the reporting period which are removed from the reserve model(s).
Depletion* (from Resource Model)	The amount of material (expressed in terms of tonnage and content as applicable) removed by mining from the Mineral Resources, i.e. the areas actually mined during the reporting period which are removed from the resource model(s). Material removed from the 'Inferred in Mine Plan' category should be reported as Depletion.
Conversion	The effect of applying updated Modifying Factors to Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources which include geotechnical, mining, metallurgical, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations including infrastructure. Includes changes to the mining method, mine plan and/or layout changes, e.g. changes in pit slope angles or mineable cut due to geotechnical reasons. The change can be positive or negative year-on-year. Subcategories: – Conversion is the process of upgrading Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves based on a change in confidence levels and/or Modifying Factors – Reallocation is the process of downgrading of Ore Reserves to Mineral Resources or Mineral Resources to Mineralised Inventory based on a change in confidence levels and/or Modifying Factors – Sterilisation is the process of removing material from Ore Reserves and/or Mineral Resources that no longer has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE).
Economic Assumptions	The effect of RPEEE assumptions based on the current or future price of a commodity and associated exchange rate estimates as determined by the corporate centre (Global Assumptions), which has a direct impact on the Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, particularly the cut-off grade (which can be affected by changes in costs).
New Information/Exploration**	The effect of additional resource definition information (with QA/QC information) which initiates an update to the geological models (facies, structural, grade, geotechnical) and results in an updated (reclassified) resource model and subsequent determination of new Ore Reserve estimates. Includes orebodies (or portions of current orebodies) within the same project/operation not previously reported.
Model Refinement	No additional resource definition drilling has been undertaken but the interpretation (geometry/ore-waste contacts) of the orebody has been refined or internal mine/lease boundaries changed, e.g. based on mapping information obtained during mining or a different structural model being applied. Changes to *in situ* tonnages as a result of new geological losses being applied or a change to the definition of the boundary of the Mineral Resources due to an updated 'economically mineable cut' being applied.
Methodology	Only valid for changes in the estimation or classification methodologies applied to the resource model evaluation, i.e. no new information available or model refinement taken place.
Transfer	Movement of Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves from one type of product/ore type facies to another due to internal contact changes/updates or from one mining/project area to another or relocation of *in situ* material to stockpiles.
New Technology	Changes to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves in response to the application of new or improved mining and/or processing methods.
Stockpiles	Denotes material destined for long term stockpiles, to be used for blending or processed in the latter years of the Life of Mine Plan.
Reconciliation Adjustment	Changes which cannot be allocated to a defined category or an adjustment necessary to mitigate inaccurate production/depletion estimates of the previous year.*
Acquisitions	Additional Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources due to acquisitions of assets or increased direct ownership in JV agreements/associate companies.
Disposals	Reduction in Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources due to disposals of assets or reduced direct ownership in JV agreements/associate companies, refusal/withdrawal/relinquishment of Mining/Prospecting Rights or related permits, e.g. due to environmental issues, changes in policy.
Closing Balance	As at 31 December – current reporting year.

* The Production/Depletion figures can be estimated for the last three months of the reporting period based on the monthly average of the previous nine months.
** Exploration – Applicable to greenfields drilling in a new project area for which a pre-feasibility study has not yet been undertaken or does not form part of a current project area.

(2) **Ore Reserves:** Includes Proved and Probable.
Exclusive Mineral Resources: Includes Measured, Indicated and Inferred.
Due to the uncertainty attached to Inferred Mineral Resources, it cannot be assumed that all or part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will necessarily be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Resource after continued exploration.

Competent Persons list

Ore Reserves

	Name	RPO	Years
De Beers Canada – Operations			
Gahcho Kué	Sameen Ahmed	NAPEG	8
De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations			
Venetia (OP)	Willis Zvineyi Saungweme	ECSA	12
Venetia (UG)	Alfred Breed	SAIMM	15
Debswana Diamond Company – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane, Orapa, including TMRs	Matenga Joe Chite	SAIMM	27
Jwaneng including TMR	Ethna Kasitiko	SAIMM	6
Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations			
Mining Area 1 and Orange River	Paramasivam Saravanakumar	AusIMM	17
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations			
Atlantic 1	Edmund Nel	IMSSA	19
Copper – Operations			
Collahuasi	Rodrigo Eduardo Zúñiga Ramírez	AusIMM	12
El Soldado	Rodrigo Cifuentes	AusIMM	21
Los Bronces	Andrés Fierro-Jones	CMC	17
Copper – Projects			
Quellaveco	Cristian Domigo Apeleo Toledo	CMC	25
Nickel – Operations			
Barro Alto and Niquelândia	Bruno Silveira Conceição	AusIMM	10
Platinum South Africa – Operations			
Amandelbult – Dishaba and Tumela	Johan Laubscher	SAIMM	9
Kroondal and Siphumelele 3 shaft	Brian Smith[1]	SAGC	35
Modikwa	Alpheus Lesufi	SAIMM	9
Mogalakwena	Marlon van Heerden	SAIMM	14
Mototolo Complex	Andrew Cloete	IMSSA	24
Platinum Zimbabwe – Operations			
Unki	Clever Dick	SAIMM	18

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. Years = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.

[1] Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

	Name	RPO	Years
Kumba Iron Ore – Operations			
Kolomela	Grant Crawley[2]	ECSA	10
Sishen	Derek Esterhuysen	ECSA	13
Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	José Caetano Neto	AusIMM	15
Coal Australia – Operations			
Capcoal (OC) and Dawson	Innocent Mashiri	AusIMM	12
Capcoal (UG), Grosvenor, Moranbah North	Johnson Lee	AusIMM	16
Coal Australia – Projects			
Capcoal (UG) – Aquila	Johnson Lee	AusIMM	16
Coal Canada – Projects			
Trend and Roman Mountain	Bernard Colman	AusIMM	37
Coal Colombia – Operations			
Cerrejón	Shahzad Chaudari	AusIMM	18
Samancor Manganese – Operations			
GEMCO	Ursula Sandilands	AusIMM	24
Mamatwan and Wessels	Alexander Ralph Maier	SAIMM	12
Crop Nutrients – Projects			
Woodsmith	Timothy McGurk[3]	IMMM	11

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. Years = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.
[2] Not employed by Kumba Iron Ore Limited.
[3] Not employed by Anglo American Crop Nutrients.

Competent Persons list

Mineral Resources

	Name	RPO	Years
De Beers Canada – Operations			
Gahcho Kué	Kevin Earl Gostlin	NAPEG	15
De Beers Canada – Projects			
Chidliak	Pamela Ellemers	APGO	27
De Beers Consolidated Mines – Operations			
Venetia (OP and UG)	Emmanuel Mushongahande	SACNASP	21
Debswana Diamond Company – Operations			
Damtshaa, Letlhakane, Orapa, including TMRs	Letlhogonolo Kennekae	SACNASP	10
Jwaneng including TMR	Emmanuel Boiteto	SACNASP	19
Namdeb Holdings – Terrestrial Operations			
Bogenfels, Mining Area 1 and Orange River	Jana Jacob	SACNASP	23
Namdeb Holdings – Offshore Operations			
Atlantic 1	Godfrey Ngaisiue	SACNASP	18
Midwater	Jana Jacob	SACNASP	23
Copper – Operations			
Collahuasi	Ronald Reycardo Orbezo Lozano	AusIMM	15
El Soldado	Raúl Ahumada[1]	AusIMM	33
Los Bronces	César Ulloa	AusIMM	17
Copper – Projects			
Los Bronces Sur	César Ulloa	AusIMM	17
Los Bronces Underground	Iván Vela	CMC	35
Quellaveco	Fernando Saez Rivera	AIG	15
Sakatti	Janne Siikaluoma	AusIMM	14
West Wall	Raul Tarnovschi	CMC	24
Nickel – Operations			
Barro Alto and Niquelândia	Geraldo Sarquis Dias	AusIMM	22
Nickel – Projects			
Jacaré	Geraldo Sarquis Dias	AusIMM	22
Platinum South Africa – Operations			
Amandelbult – Dishaba and Tumela	Annamart Jarman	SACNASP	11
Bokoni	Raymond Makgato	SACNASP	14
Kroondal, Marikana, Siphumelele 3 shaft	Nicole Wansbury[2]	SACNASP	16
Modikwa	Martha Setuke	SACNASP	16
Mogalakwena	Phuthela Myeni	SACNASP	13
Mototolo Complex	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	18
Twickenham	Iain Colquhoun[2]	SACNASP	24

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. Years = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.
(1) Not employed by Anglo American Copper.
(2) Not employed by Anglo American Platinum Limited.

	Name	RPO	Years
Platinum Zimbabwe – Operations			
Unki	Kavita Mohanlal	SACNASP	18
Kumba Iron Ore – Operations			
Kolomela	Venter Combrink	SACNASP	18
Sishen	Michael Duggan Carney[3]	SACNASP	20
Iron Ore Brazil – Operations			
Serra do Sapo	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	13
Iron Ore Brazil – Projects			
Itapanhoacanga	Fernando Rosa Guimarães	AusIMM	13
Coal Australia – Operations			
Capcoal OC and UG	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	26
Dawson	Sue de Klerk	AusIMM	18
Grosvenor and Moranbah North	Toni Ayliffe	AusIMM	21
Coal Australia – Projects			
Capcoal Aquila and Moranbah South	Andrew Laws	AusIMM	26
Theodore	Jamie Walters	AusIMM	15
Coal Canada – Projects			
Belcourt Saxon, Roman Mountain, Trend	David Lortie	APEGBC	28
Coal Colombia – Operations			
Cerrejón	Germán Hernández	GSSA	32
Samancor Manganese – Operations			
GEMCO	Joshua Harvey	AusIMM	19
Mamatwan and Wessels	Livhuwani Lautze	SACNASP	7
Crop Nutrients – Projects			
Woodsmith	Mike Armitage[4]	GSL	11

RPO = Registered Professional Organisation. Years = Years of Relevant Experience in the commodity and style of mineralisation.
[3] Not employed by Kumba Iron Ore Limited.
[4] Not employed by Anglo American Crop Nutrients.

Glossary

Mass units

carat: carat (metric) is a unit of mass equal to 0.2 grams
GTIS: Gross Tonnes *In Situ*; quoted in million tonnes at full seam height, no loss factors are applied
kt: kilotonne; metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 metric tonnes
Moz: million troy ounces (a kilogram is equal to 32.1507 ounces; a troy ounce is equal to 31.1035 grams)
Mt: million tonnes, metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilotonnes
MTIS: Mineable Tonnes *In Situ*; quoted in million tonnes at a theoretical mining height, adjusted for geological loss and derated for any previous mining
mtpa: million tonnes per annum
Tonnes: metric system unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms

Grade units (expressed on a moisture-free basis)

Au: Gold (g/t)
cpht: carats per hundred metric tonnes
cpm²: carats per square metre
CSN: Crucible Swell Number (CSN is rounded to the nearest 0.5 index)
CuEq: Copper equivalent grade
CV: Calorific Value (CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg)
kcal/kg: kilocalories per kilogram
g/t: grams per tonne
kct: thousand carats
Mct: million carats
TCu: Total Copper (%)
4E PGE: the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold grades in grams per tonne (g/t)
3E PGE: the sum of Platinum, Palladium and Gold grades in grams per tonne (g/t)
% Cu: weight percent Copper
% Fe: weight percent Iron
% Mn: weight percent Manganese
% Mo: weight percent Molybdenum
% Ni: weight percent Nickel
% Pht: weight percent Polyhalite

Mining methods

MM: Marine Mining – Mining diamonds deposited on the continental shelf using mining vessels equipped with specialised underwater mining tools such as suction drills and crawlers.
OC: Open Cast/Cut – A surface mining method performed on orebodies with shallow-dipping tabular geometries. Beach accretion is a form of open cast mining and is a process through which an existing beach is built seaward to create a seawall and allowing mining to extend into areas previously under water.
OP: Open Pit – A surface mining method in which both ore and waste are removed during the excavation of a pit. The pit geometry is related to the orebody shape, but tends to have a conical form, closing with depth.
UG: Underground – A class of subsurface mining methods, where the ore is accessed either through a vertical or decline shaft. Ore and waste are moved within subsurface excavations, which may be located on several different elevations. The nature of the underground excavations is dependent on the geometry and size of the mineralisation.

Processing methods

Dump Leach: A process similar to Heap Leaching but usually applied to lower grade material. Rather than constructing a heap of material with a controlled grain size, the material grain sizes are as mined, similar to the situation found within a waste rock dump. This material is then irrigated with a leach solution that dissolves the valuable minerals, allowing recovery from the drained leach solution.
Flotation: A process for concentrating minerals based on their surface properties. Finely ground mineral is slurried with water and specific reagents that increase the water repellent nature of the valuable mineral and agitated with air. The water repellent mineral grains cling to froth bubbles that concentrate the mineral at the top of the flotation cell, from where it is mechanically removed.
Heap Leach: A process in which mineral-bearing rock is crushed and built into a designed heap. The heap is irrigated with a leach solution that dissolves the desirable mineral and carries it into a drain system from which solution is pumped and the mineral/elements of interest are recovered.

Professional organisations

AIG: Australian Institute of Geoscientists
APEGBC: The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
APGO: Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
AusIMM: The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
CMC: Chilean Mining Commission (Comisión Calificadora de Competencias en Recursos y Reservas Mineras)
ECSA: Engineering Council of South Africa
GSL: The Geological Society of London
GSSA: Geological Society of South Africa
IMMM: Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining
IMSSA: The Institute of Mine Surveyors of South Africa
NAPEG: Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
SACNASP: South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAGC: South African Geomatics Council
SAIMM: South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Resource types

Aeolian: Diamond deposits created and enriched during transport of sediment through wind action (aeolian processes) resulting in the formation of wind-blown dunes, ripples and sand sheets within which localised enrichment of diamonds may occur.

Banded Iron Formation: A chemical sedimentary rock consisting of silica and iron oxide. The rock texture is characteristically laminated or banded.

Beaches: Diamond deposits enriched through marine processes and preserved along the marine shoreline within a series of fossil terraces.

Canga: An iron rich rock formed where material weathered from an original iron ore deposit has been cemented by iron minerals.

Colluvium: Loose, unconsolidated material that accumulates above the weathering iron orebodies.

Deflation: Diamond deposits enriched through wind-driven removal of light particles resulting in concentration of diamonds.

Ferruginous Laterite: An especially iron-rich laterite.

Fluvial Placer: Diamond deposits formed and preserved within fossil sand and gravel terraces located adjacent to contemporary fluvial (river) systems.

Fresh Rock: Mineable material that has not been significantly modified by surface weathering processes.

Hematite: An iron oxide mineral with the chemical formula Fe_2O_3.

Itabirite: Itabirite is a banded quartz hematite schist. Friable Itabirite is the extensively weathered equivalent leading to disaggregation of the individual mineral grains comprising the rock.

Kimberlite: A potassic ultrabasic volcanic rock, emplaced as either pipes, dykes or sills, which sometimes contains diamonds.

Laterite: A clay-like soil horizon rich in iron and aluminium oxides that formed by the weathering of igneous rocks under tropical conditions.

Main Sulphide Zone (MSZ): The MSZ is a Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and Base Metals (BMs) layer within the uppermost pyroxenite unit of the ultramafic succession of the Great Dyke. The MSZ reef is a tabular zone with disseminated sulphides, consisting of an upper zone enriched with BMs and a lower zone enriched with PGMs.

Marine: Submerged diamond deposits enriched through fluvial (river), beach and marine reworking processes.

Merensky Reef (MR): The Merensky Reef is located within the Upper Critical Zone of the Bushveld Complex and ranges in width from a few millimetres to ~9 m but normally expected to vary between 0.2 m to 2.5 m. The Merensky Reef occurs at the interface between the Merensky Pyroxenite and the underlying anorthosite to norite. The Merensky Reef is characterised by the occurrence of one or more narrow chromitite stringers and frequently includes a coarse-grained pegmatoidal feldspathic pyroxenite.

ORT: Old Recovery Tailings are heavy minerals discarded from the Recovery Section of the Ore Processing Plant. In some cases these tailings can be re-treated.

Oxide: Oxide ores are those found within close proximity to the surface and whose mineralogy is dominated by oxidised species, including oxides and sulphates. Frequently, silicate minerals have broken down partially or completely to clay-rich species.

Platreef (PR): The Platreef dips to the west and strikes north west/south east within the Northern Limb of the Bushveld Complex; ranging in width from ~40 m to ~200 m. The upper portion is predominantly top-loaded with Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and this mineralisation is often but not always associated with Base Metal (BM) mineralisation. The Platreef is characterised as a multi-pulse mafic magmatic horizon predominantly pyroxenitic in composition typified by an extensive assimilation of footwall lithologies.

Pocket Beach: Diamond deposits formed due to interactions of ocean (longshore) currents with specific shoreline topographic features that facilitate the concentration of diamonds.

Porphyry (Copper): Large copper deposits hosted by intermediate felsic rocks. These deposits form close to large scale subduction zones.

Saprolite: Clay-rich rock formed by decomposition of pre-existing rocks within a surface weathering environment.

Stockpile: Stockpile resources comprise material that is mined together with the principal ore, but for economic or technical reasons is not processed. This material is stockpiled in preparation for processing when economic or technical conditions are more favourable.

Sulphide: Sulphide ores contain sulphide minerals that have not been subjected to surface oxidation.

Tailings: Material left over after the process of separating the valuable fraction of the mineralised material from the uneconomic fraction (gangue) of the ROM. In some cases tailings can be re-treated to extract by-products.

TMR: Tailings Mineral Resource is Coarse Processed Kimberlite discarded from the Ore Processing Plant. In some cases these tailings can be re-treated.

UG2 Reef (UG2): The UG2 Reef is located between 20 m and 400 m below the Merensky Reef and is the second chromitite unit within the Upper Group. The UG2 Reef is typically a massive chromitite unit and ranges in width from 0.3 m to 3.0 m but normally expected to vary between 0.6 m to 2.0 m. The hanging wall of the UG2 Reef is characterised by a feldspathic pyroxenite unit that may include several narrow chromitite stringers and the footwall of the UG2 Reef typically by a coarse-grained pegmatoidal feldspathic pyroxenite.

Coal products

Metallurgical – Coking: High-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in the steel industry; quality measured as Crucible Swell Number (CSN).

Metallurgical – Other: Semi-soft, soft, hard, semi-hard or anthracite coal, other than Coking Coal, such as pulverised coal injection (PCI) or other general metallurgical coal for the export or domestic market with a wider range of properties than Coking Coal; quality measured by Calorific Value (CV).

Thermal – Export: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by Calorific Value (CV).

Other Anglo American publications

- Integrated Annual Report
- Sustainability Report
- Tax and Economic Contribution Report
- Transformation Report
- Our Code of Conduct
- The Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Way
- The Social Way
- The Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT)
- Notice of 2022 AGM
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