# INTRODUCTION

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates presented in this Annual Report are prepared in accordance with the Anglo American plc (AA plc) Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves standard. This standard requires 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 section follows the definitions in both the JORC (2012) and SAMREC (2007 Edition as amended July 2009) Codes. Ore Reserves in the context of this Annual Report have the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined by the SAMREC Code and the CIM (Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy) 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 as defined in the JORC or SAMREC Codes. All Competent Persons 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 Competent Persons consent to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears. The names of the Competent Persons (CPs) along with their Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO) affiliation and years of relevant experience are listed in the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Report 2016.

Anglo American Group companies are subject to a comprehensive programme of reviews aimed at providing assurance in respect of Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates. The reviews are conducted by suitably qualified Competent Persons from within the Anglo American Group, or by independent consultants. The frequency and depth of the reviews 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 lapsed since an independent third-party review is also considered. Those operations/projects that were subjected to independent third-party reviews during the year are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

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 largely using estimates of future supply and demand and long term economic outlooks. The calculation of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are based on long term prices determined at the beginning of the second quarter each year. Ore Reserves are dynamic and are more 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 and tend to be influenced mostly by new information pertaining to the understanding of the deposit and secondly by the conversion to Ore Reserves. Unless otherwise stated, Mineral Resources are additional to (exclusive of) those resources converted to Ore Reserves and are reported on a dry tonnes basis.

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.

The detailed Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates, Reserve and Resource Reconciliation Overview, Definitions and Glossary are contained in the separate Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016 which is available in the Annual Reporting Centre on the Anglo American website.

To accommodate the various factors that are important in the development of a classified Mineral Resource estimate, a scorecard approach is generally used. 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 the Grade and Tonnage estimates. This reliability includes consideration for the fidelity of the base data, the geological continuity predicated by the level of understanding of the geology, the likely precision of the estimated grades and understanding of grade variability, as well as various other factors (in particular density) that may influence the confidence that can be placed on the Mineral Resource. Most business units have developed commodity-specific scorecard-based approaches to the classification of their Mineral Resources.

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are stated as at 31 December 2016. The figures in the tables have been rounded and, if used to derive totals and averages, minor differences with stated results could occur.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016 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 design and 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 any Modifying Factors. Reserve Life reflects the scheduled extraction period in years for the total Ore Reserves in the approved Life of Mine Plan.

The Ownership (Attributable) Percentage that Anglo American holds in each operation and project is presented beside the name of each entity. Operations and projects which fall below the internal threshold for reporting (25% attributable interest) are excluded from the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates. Operations which were disposed of during 2016 and hence not reported are: Kimberley Mines (Diamonds), Rustenburg Mines (Platinum), Boa Vista (Niobium), Chapadão (Phosphates), Callide and Foxleigh (Coal).

In South Africa, the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Number 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) was implemented on 1 May 2004 (subsequently amended by the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act 49 of 2008) effectively transferred custodianship of the previously privately held mineral rights to the State.

A Prospecting Right is a right issued in terms of the MPRDA that is valid for up to five years, with the possibility of a further extension of three years.

A Mining Right is a right issued in terms of the MPRDA and is valid for up to 30 years, with the possibility of a further extension of 30 years. The Minister of Mineral Resources will grant a renewal of the Mining Right if the terms and conditions of the Mining Right have been complied with and the applicant is not in contravention of any relevant provisions of the MPRDA.

In preparing the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statement for South African assets, Anglo American plc has adopted the following reporting principles in respect of Prospecting Rights and Mining Rights:

- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been submitted and these are still being processed by the relevant regulatory authorities, the relevant Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources have been included in the statement.
- Where applications for Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been initially refused by the regulatory authorities, but are the subject of ongoing legal process and discussions with the relevant authorities and where Anglo American plc has reasonable expectations that the Prospecting Rights will be granted in due course, the relevant Mineral Resources have been included in the statement (any associated comments appear in the footnotes).

# ESTIMATED ORE RESERVES[1]

as at 31 December 2016

Detailed Proved and Probable estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016.

| | | | | | Proved + Probable | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCi** (See page 10 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | LOM[2] (years) | Saleable Carats (M¢) | Treated Tonnes (Mt) | Recovered Grade (cpht) |
| **Gahcho Kué** | Kimberlite | 43.4 | OP | 12 | 51.1 | 33.3 | 153.4 |
| **Snap Lake** | Kimberlite | 85.0 | UG | 14 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 126.0 |
| **Victor** | Kimberlite | 85.0 | OP | 3 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 15.8 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCM** (See page 12 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | LOM[2] (years) | Saleable Carats (M¢) | Treated Tonnes (Mt) | Recovered Grade (cpht) |
| **Venetia (OP)** | Kimberlite | 62.9 | OP | 30 | 24.8 | 20.2 | 122.4 |
| **Venetia (UG)** | Kimberlite | | UG | | 71.3 | 92.4 | 77.2 |
| **Voorspoed** | Kimberlite | 62.9 | OP | 4 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 15.4 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Debswana** (See pages 14 &15 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | LOM[2] (years) | Saleable Carats (M¢) | Treated Tonnes (Mt) | Recovered Grade (cpht) |
| **Damtshaa** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 18 | 4.7 | 25.0 | 18.7 |
| **Jwaneng** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 18 | 138.8 | 106.4 | 130.4 |
| **Letlhakane** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 1 | – | – | – |
| | TMR | | | 25 | 8.5 | 34.9 | 24.2 |
| **Orapa** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 14 | 144.9 | 157.3 | 92.2 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Namdeb** (See page 16 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | LOM[2] (years) | Saleable Carats (k¢) | Treated Tonnes (kt) | Recovered Grade (cpht) |
| **Elizabeth Bay** | Aeolian and Marine | 42.5 | OC | 3 | 186 | 2,288 | 8.13 |
| **Mining Area 1** | Beaches | 42.5 | OC | 22 | 49 | 2,858 | 1.71 |
| **Orange River** | Fluvial Placers | 42.5 | OC | 4 | 139 | 13,952 | 1.00 |
| | | | | | Saleable Carats (k¢) | Area (k $m^2$) | Recovered Grade ($cpm^2$) |
| **Atlantic 1** | Marine Placers | 42.5 | MM | 20 | 4,326 | 46,486 | 0.09 |
| **Midwater** | Marine | 42.5 | MM | 2 | 94 | 423 | 0.22 |
| **PLATINUM[4] OPERATIONS** (See page 18 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Contained Metal (4E Moz) | ROM Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (4E g/t) |
| **Merensky Reef** | | 78.0 | UG | n/a | 8.0 | 56.4 | 4.38 |
| **UG2 Reef** | | | UG | | 33.2 | 248.8 | 4.15 |
| **Platreef** | *In situ* + stockpile | | OP | | 124.1 | 1,413.9 | 2.73 |
| **Main Sulphide Zone** | | | UG | | 4.9 | 45.5 | 3.37 |
| **COPPER OPERATIONS** (See page 22 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Contained Copper (kt) | ROM Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%TCu)[5] |
| **Collahuasi** | Flotation – direct feed | 44.0 | OP | 69 | 24,809 | 2,537.1 | 0.98 |
| | Flotation – low grade stockpile | | | | 2,969 | 550.6 | 0.54 |
| **El Soldado** | Flotation | 50.1 | OP | 11 | 656 | 82.2 | 0.80 |
| **Los Bronces** | Flotation | 50.1 | OP | 24 | 6,707 | 1,141.2 | 0.59 |
| | Dump Leach | | | | 1,311 | 428.6 | 0.31 |
| **NICKEL OPERATIONS** (See page 25 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Contained Nickel (kt) | ROM Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Ni) |
| **Barro Alto** | Saprolite | 100 | OP | 26 | 561 | 40.4 | 1.39 |
| **Niquelândia** | Saprolite | 100 | OP | 14 | 97 | 7.7 | 1.26 |
| **KUMBA IRON ORE OPERATIONS** (See page 26 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | | Saleable Product (Mt) | Grade (%Fe) |
| **Kolomela** | Hematite | 53.2 | OP | 18 | | 187 | 65.0 |
| **Sishen** | Hematite | 53.2 | OP | 17 | | 412 | 64.9 |
| **IRON ORE BRAZIL OPERATIONS** (See page 28 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | | Saleable Product[6] (Mt) | Grade[6] (%Fe) |
| **Serra do Sapo** | Friable Itabirite and Hematite | 100 | OP | 45 | | 663 | 67.5 |
| | Itabirite | | OP | | | 565 | 67.5 |
| **SAMANCOR MANGANESE OPERATIONS** (See page 29 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | | ROM Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Mn) |
| **GEMCO[7]** | ROM + Sand Tailings | 40.0 | OP | 8 | | 74.0 | 44.2 |
| **Mamatwan** | | 29.6 | OP | 17 | | 59.9 | 37.0 |
| **Wessels** | | 29.6 | UG | 67 | | 93.6 | 42.2 |

Estimated Ore Reserves continued

| | | | | | Proved + Probable | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COAL OPERATIONS – Australia** (See page 30 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt) | Saleable Quality |
| **Capcoal (OC)*** | Metallurgical – Coking | 78.3 | OC | 16 | 29.7 | 5.5 CSN |
| | Metallurgical – Other | | | | 45.3 | 6,830 kcal/kg |
| | Thermal – Export | | | | 7.5 | 6,190 kcal/kg |
| **Capcoal (UG)*** | Metallurgical – Coking | 70.0 | UG | 2 | 11.2 | 8.5 CSN |
| **Dawson** | Metallurgical – Coking | 51.0 | OC | 12 | 41.9 | 7.5 CSN |
| | Thermal – Export | | | | 33.8 | 6,540 kcal/kg |
| **Grosvenor** | Metallurgical – Coking | 100 | UG | 27 | 128.0 | 8.5 CSN |
| **Moranbah North** | Metallurgical – Coking | 88.0 | UG | 15 | 89.4 | 8.0 CSN |
| **COAL OPERATIONS– Canada** (See page 30 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt) | Saleable Quality |
| **Trend** | Metallurgical – Coking | 100 | OC | 7 | 8.3 | 7.0 CSN |
| **Roman Mountain** | Metallurgical – Coking | 100 | OC | 15 | 25.8 | 7.0 CSN |
| **COAL OPERATIONS – Colombia** (See page 31 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt) | Saleable Quality |
| **Cerrejón** | Thermal – Export | 33.3 | OC | 17 | 545.1 | 6,080 kcal/kg |
| **COAL OPERATIONS – South Africa** (See page 31 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Reserve Life[2] (years) | Saleable Tonnes[8] (Mt) | Saleable Quality |
| **Goedehoop** | Thermal – Export | 100 | UG | 10 | 25.8 | 6,000 kcal/kg |
| **Greenside** | Thermal – Export | 100 | UG | 11 | 32.5 | 5,920 kcal/kg |
| **Isibonelo** | Synfuel | 100 | OC | 11 | 49.9 | 4,750 kcal/kg |
| **Kleinkopje** | Thermal – Export | 100 | OC | 9 | 21.5 | 6,260 kcal/kg |
| **Kriel** | Thermal – Domestic | 73.0 | UG&OC | 4 | 14.7 | 4,850 kcal/kg |
| **Landau** | Thermal – Export | 100 | OC | 4 | 8.8 | 6,190 kcal/kg |
| | Thermal – Domestic | | | | 4.9 | 4,520 kcal/kg |
| **Mafube** | Thermal – Export | 50.0 | OC | 14 | 29.8 | 6,050 kcal/kg |
| | Thermal – Domestic | | | | 15.3 | 5,010 kcal/kg |
| **New Denmark** | Thermal – Domestic | 100 | UG | 23 | 102.5 | 5,100 kcal/kg |
| **New Vaal** | Thermal – Domestic | 100 | OC | 14 | 226.9 | 3,660 kcal/kg |
| **Zibulo** | Thermal – Export | 73.0 | UG&OC | 17 | 60.6 | 5,990 kcal/kg |
| | Thermal – Domestic | | | | 10.2 | 4,950 kcal/kg |

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Operations = Mines in steady-state or in ramp-up phase.

* Capcoal comprises opencast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree.

(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 otherwise stated). Please refer to the detailed Ore Reserve estimates tables in the AA plc R&R Report 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, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). 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 Life of Mine planning.

(3) DBCi = De Beers Canada, DBCM = De Beers Consolidated Mines, Debswana = Debswana Diamond Company, Namdeb = Namdeb Holdings.
k¢ = thousand carats. M¢ = million carats. k $m^2$ = thousand square metres.
Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre (cpm$^2$).
Reported Diamond Reserves are based on a Bottom Cut-off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Reserve tables in the AA plc R&R Report.
Snap Lake has been placed on Care & Maintenance. Damtshaa will resume production in H2 2017.
No Diamond Reserves reported for Letlhakane Kimberlite as mining is now scheduled exclusively from Inferred Resources hence one year LOM.

(4) Estimates reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted.
Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

(5) TCu = Total Copper.

(6) Saleable Product tonnes are reported on a wet basis (average moisture content is 9.0 wt% of the wet mass) with quality stated on a dry basis.

(7) GEMCO Manganese grades are reported as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective yields, see page 29 in the AA plc R&R Report.

(8) Total Saleable Tonnes represents the product tonnes produced 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 pulverized 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).
Thermal – Domestic: Low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation.
Synfuel: Coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals.
Peace River Coal (Trend and Roman Mountain Mines) has been placed on Care & Maintenance.

# ESTIMATED MINERAL RESOURCES[1]

as at 31 December 2016

Detailed Measured, Indicated and Inferred estimates appear on the referenced pages in the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report 2016.

| | | | | Measured + Indicated | | | Total Inferred[2] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCi** (See page 10 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) |
| **Gahcho Kué** | Kimberlite | 43.4 | OP | 3.2 | 2.3 | 135.9 | 17.9 | 12.9 | 139.3 |
| **Snap Lake** | Kimberlite | 85.0 | UG | 7.3 | 4.1 | 177.9 | 29.4 | 16.6 | 176.7 |
| **Victor** | Kimberlite | 85.0 | OP | 0.1 | 0.5 | 24.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 27.5 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – DBCM** (See page 12 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) |
| **Venetia (OP)** | Kimberlite | 62.9 | OP | – | – | – | 3.8 | 22.9 | 16.5 |
| **Venetia (UG)** | Kimberlite | | UG | – | – | – | 59.6 | 69.9 | 85.3 |
| **Voorspoed** | Kimberlite | 62.9 | OP | 0.6 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 3.8 | 21.8 | 17.3 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Debswana** (See pages 14&15 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) | Carats (M¢) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (cpht) |
| **Damtshaa** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 1.1 | 4.4 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 19.0 | 25.8 |
| **Jwaneng** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 106.1 | 114.2 | 92.9 | 63.5 | 77.0 | 82.5 |
| | TMR | | | – | – | – | 15.9 | 34.5 | 46.1 |
| **Letlhakane** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 7.0 | 22.2 | 31.7 | 5.2 | 18.9 | 27.7 |
| | TMR | | | – | – | – | 14.1 | 54.8 | 25.8 |
| **Orapa** | Kimberlite | 42.5 | OP | 299.3 | 295.4 | 101.3 | 58.6 | 68.2 | 85.8 |
| **DIAMOND[3] OPERATIONS – Namdeb** (See pages 16&17 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Carats (k¢) | Tonnes (kt) | Grade (cpht) | Carats (k¢) | Tonnes (kt) | Grade (cpht) |
| **Douglas Bay** | Aeolian and Deflation | 42.5 | OC | 160 | 2,269 | 7.05 | 1 | 127 | 0.79 |
| **Elizabeth Bay** | Aeolian, Marine and Deflation | 42.5 | OC | 204 | 3,176 | 6.43 | 2,819 | 37,959 | 7.43 |
| **Mining Area 1** | Beaches | 42.5 | OC | 324 | 20,897 | 1.55 | 3,027 | 193,336 | 1.57 |
| **Orange River** | Fluvial Placers | 42.5 | OC | 292 | 78,790 | 0.37 | 173 | 47,543 | 0.36 |
| | | | | Carats (k¢) | Area (k $m^2$) | Grade (cpm$^2$) | Carats (k¢) | Area (k $m^2$) | Grade (cpm$^2$) |
| **Atlantic 1** | Marine Placers | 42.5 | MM | 9,074 | 128,675 | 0.07 | 86,054 | 1,073,288 | 0.08 |
| **Midwater** | Marine | 42.5 | MM | 502 | 1,970 | 0.25 | 481 | 2,249 | 0.21 |
| **PLATINUM[4] OPERATIONS** (See page 19 in R&R Report 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) |
| **Merensky Reef** | | 78.0 | UG | 83.3 | 488.5 | 5.31 | 86.1 | 540.6 | 4.95 |
| **UG2 Reef** | | | UG | 185.8 | 1,096.8 | 5.27 | 94.6 | 536.4 | 5.49 |
| **Platreef** | | | OP | 94.8 | 1,304.3 | 2.26 | 72.2 | 1,134.8 | 1.98 |
| **Main Sulphide Zone** | | | UG | 18.1 | 134.8 | 4.18 | 6.3 | 46.0 | 4.25 |
| **COPPER OPERATIONS** (See page 23 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Contained Copper (kt) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%TCu)[5] | Contained Copper (kt) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%TCu)[5] |
| **Collahuasi** | Heap Leach | 44.0 | OP | 559 | 83.3 | 0.67 | 277 | 52.2 | 0.53 |
| | Flotation – direct feed | | | 7,450 | 783.8 | 0.95 | 29,371 | 3,204.1 | 0.92 |
| | Flotation – low grade stockpile | | | 5,015 | 1,166.4 | 0.43 | 7,269 | 1,597.2 | 0.46 |
| **El Soldado** | Flotation | 50.1 | OP | 790 | 138.7 | 0.57 | 65 | 14.7 | 0.44 |
| **Los Bronces** | Flotation | 50.1 | OP | 13,414 | 3,126.4 | 0.43 | 7,025 | 1,621.8 | 0.43 |
| | Dump Leach | | | – | – | – | 27 | 8.6 | 0.31 |
| **NICKEL OPERATIONS** (See page 25 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | Contained Nickel (kt) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Ni) | Contained Nickel (kt) | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Ni) |
| **Barro Alto** | Saprolite | 100 | OP | 87 | 7.4 | 1.19 | 400 | 29.3 | 1.36 |
| | Ferruginous Laterite | | | 87 | 7.2 | 1.21 | 22 | 1.8 | 1.23 |
| **Niquelândia** | Saprolite | 100 | OP | 41 | 3.2 | 1.30 | – | – | – |
| **KUMBA IRON ORE OPERATIONS** (See page 26 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Fe) | | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Fe) |
| **Kolomela** | Hematite | 53.2 | OP | | 94.9 | 62.9 | | 109.3 | 64.0 |
| **Sishen** | Hematite | 53.2 | OP | | 341.1 | 51.9 | | 92.9 | 51.3 |
| **IRON ORE BRAZIL OPERATIONS** (See page 28 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | | Tonnes[6] (Mt) | Grade[6] (%Fe) | | Tonnes[6] (Mt) | Grade[6] (%Fe) |
| **Serra do Sapo** | Friable Itabirite and Hematite | 100 | OP | | 409.4 | 32.5 | | 96.0 | 35.7 |
| | Itabirite | | | | 1,441.6 | 30.8 | | 556.6 | 31.1 |
| **SAMANCOR MANGANESE OPERATIONS** (See page 29 in R&R Report for details) | | Ownership % | Mining Method | | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Mn) | | Tonnes (Mt) | Grade (%Mn) |
| **GEMCO[7][8]** | ROM + Sand Tailings | 40.0 | OP | | 131.9 | 42.4 | | 36.8 | 41.2 |
| **Mamatwan[7]** | | 29.6 | OP | | 91.4 | 35.0 | | 0.3 | 34.3 |
| **Wessels[7]** | | 29.6 | UG | | 143.5 | 42.3 | | 3.2 | 46.0 |

Estimated Mineral Resources continued

| | | | Measured + Indicated | | Total Inferred[2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COAL OPERATIONS – Australia** (See page 32 in R&R Report for details) | Ownership % | Mining Method | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) |
| **Capcoal (OC)*** | 78.3 | OC | 166.3 | 6,920 | 197.3 | 6,840 |
| **Capcoal (UG)*** | 70.0 | UG | 90.4 | 6,730 | 6.3 | 6,470 |
| **Dawson** | 51.0 | OC | 353.9 | 6,770 | 207.9 | 6,730 |
| **Grosvenor** | 100 | UG | 194.4 | 6,580 | 37.3 | 6,650 |
| **Moranbah North** | 88.0 | UG | 72.0 | 6,670 | 2.2 | 6,710 |
| **COAL OPERATIONS – Canada** (See page 32 in R&R Report for details) | Ownership % | Mining Method | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) |
| **Trend** | 100 | OC | 26.5 | 6,980 | 2.6 | 6,370 |
| **Roman Mountain** | 100 | OC | 4.3 | 7,910 | 2.2 | 7,950 |
| **COAL OPERATIONS – Colombia** (See pages 33 in R&R Report for details) | Ownership % | Mining Method | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) |
| **Cerrejón** | 33.3 | OC | 3,674.9 | 6,570 | 644.7 | 6,470 |
| **COAL OPERATIONS – South Africa** (See pages 33 in R&R Report for details) | Ownership % | Mining Method | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) | MTIS[9] (Mt) | Coal Quality (kcal/kg) |
| **Goedehoop** | 100 | UG | 197.1 | 5,340 | 7.9 | 4,770 |
| **Greenside** | 100 | UG | 23.8 | 5,720 | 0.2 | 5,590 |
| **Isibonelo** | 100 | UG | 16.8 | 5,400 | – | – |
| **Kleinkopje** | 100 | OC | – | – | 3.7 | 6,070 |
| **Kriel** | 73.0 | UG&OC | 99.4 | 4,850 | – | – |
| **Landau** | 100 | OC | 82.9 | 5,190 | 18.1 | 5,500 |
| **Mafube** | 50.0 | OC | 75.1 | 5,090 | – | – |
| **New Denmark** | 100 | UG | 70.3 | 5,790 | – | – |
| **Zibulo** | 73.0 | UG&OC | 327.1 | 4,920 | 249.0 | 4,760 |

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, OC = Open Cast/Cut, MM = Marine Mining. TMR = Tailings Mineral Resource. Operations = Mines in steady-state or in ramp-up phase.

* Capcoal comprises opencast operations at Lake Lindsay and Oak Park, with an underground longwall operation at Grasstree.

(1) Estimated Mineral Resources are presented on an exclusive basis, i.e. Mineral Resources are reported as additional to Ore Reserves unless otherwise stated. Please refer to the detailed Mineral Resource estimates tables in the AA plc R&R Report for the detailed 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, 2007 Edition as amended July 2009). 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 Life of Mine Plan (LOM Plan) as relevant.

(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.
k¢ = thousand carats. M¢ = million carats. k $m^2$ = thousand square metres.
Grade is quoted as carats per hundred metric tonnes (cpht) or as carats per square metre ($cpm^2$).
Reported Diamond Resources are based on a Bottom Cut-off (BCO) which refers to the bottom screen size aperture and varies between 1.00mm and 3.00mm (nominal square mesh). Specific BCO's applied to derive estimates are included in the detailed Diamond Resource tables in the AA plc R&R Report.

(4) The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources attributable to Anglo American Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted.
Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo American Platinum Limited Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Report.
Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef 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.
4E is the sum of Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium and Gold.

(5) TCu = Total Copper.

(6) Tonnes and grades are reported on a dry basis.

(7) Mineral Resources are quoted as inclusive of those used to calculate Ore Reserves and must not be added to the Ore Reserves.

(8) GEMCO Manganese grades are reported as per washed ore samples and should be read together with their respective yields, see page 29 in the AA plc R&R Report.

(9) 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. 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.