

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates presented in this Annual Report are prepared in accordance with the Anglo American plc (AA plc) Policy for the Reporting of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources. This policy requires that the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2004 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 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 (2004) and SAMREC (2007) Codes.

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 are lodged with the Anglo American plc Company Secretary and are available on request.

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 thereof and time that has lapsed since an independent third party review has been conducted. Those operations/projects subject to independent third party reviews during the year are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The JORC and SAMREC Codes require the use of reasonable economic assumptions. 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. Ore Reserve estimates are dynamic and are influenced by changing economic conditions, technical issues, environmental regulations and relevant new information and therefore can vary from year to year. 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.

The estimates of Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are stated as at 31 December 2009. Unless otherwise stated, Mineral Resources are additional to those resources which have been modified to produce the Ore Reserves. The figures in the tables have been rounded and, if used to derive totals and averages, could cause minor computational differences. Ore Reserves in the context of this Annual Report have the same meaning as 'Mineral Reserves' as defined by the SAMREC Code.

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. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified. Ore Reserves are sub-divided 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. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.

A 'Probable Ore Reserve' is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments and studies have been carried out, and include consideration of and modification by realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction could reasonably be justified.

A 'Mineral Resource' is a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, 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 tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a high level of confidence. It is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are spaced closely enough to confirm geological and grade continuity.

An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed.

An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

It is accepted that mine design and planning may include a portion of Inferred Mineral Resources. Inferred Mineral Resources in the Life of Mine (LOM) are described as 'Inferred (in LOM)' separately from the remaining Inferred Mineral Resources described as 'Inferred (ex. LOM)', as required. These resources are declared without application of any modifying factors.

Operations and projects which fall below the internal threshold (25% attributable interest) for reporting have been excluded from the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates. The Xiwan project is not reported as the project has been disposed of during 2009.

In South Africa, the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Number 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) was implemented on 1 May 2004, and effectively transferred custodianship of the previously privately held mineral rights to the State. Mining companies were given up to two years to apply for prospecting permit conversions and five years to apply for mining licence conversions for existing operations.

A Prospecting Right is a new order 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, that can be obtained either by the conversion of existing Old Order Prospecting Rights or through new applications. An Exploration Right is identical to a Prospecting Right, but is commodity specific in respect of petroleum and gas and is valid for up to three years which can be renewed for a maximum of three periods not exceeding two years each.

A Mining Right is a new order right issued in terms of the MPRDA valid for up to 30 years obtained either by the conversion of an existing Old Order Mining Right, or as a new order right pursuant to the exercise of the exclusive right of the holder of a new order Prospecting Right, or pursuant to an application for a new Mining Right. A Production Right is identical to a Mining Right, but is commodity specific in respect of petroleum and gas.

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 new order Mining Rights and Prospecting Rights have been submitted and these are still being processed by the relevant regulatory authorities, the relevant reserves and resources have been included in the statement;
- Where applications for new order 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 resources have been included in the statement (any associated comments appear in the footnotes).

Anglo Platinum

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in compliance with The South African Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, (The SAMREC Code, 2007). Operations and Projects outside South Africa were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Details of the individual operations appear in the Anglo Platinum Annual Report Merensky and UG2 Reef Mineral Resources are reported over an economic and mineable cut appropriate to the specific reef. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves attributable to Anglo Platinum Limited unless otherwise noted. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. Anglo American plc's interest in Anglo Platinum is 79.7%.

Anglo Platinum Ore Reserves		Classification	Tonnes ⁽¹⁾		Grade ⁽²⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾	
			2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Merensky Reef ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾			Mt	Mt	4E PGE	4E PGE	tonnes	tonnes	Moz	Moz
	Proved	77.5	88.6	5.41	5.28	419.7	467.4	13.5	15.0	
	Probable	89.8	129.4	5.13	5.21	460.1	674.1	14.8	21.7	
	Total	167.3	217.9	5.26	5.24	879.8	1,141.5	28.3	36.7	
UG2 Reef ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾										
	Proved	409.9	469.9	4.37	4.19	1,792.1	1,970.8	57.6	63.4	
	Probable	229.3	382.6	4.38	4.43	1,003.9	1,695.8	32.3	54.5	
	Total	639.2	852.5	4.37	4.30	2,796.0	3,666.6	89.9	117.9	
Platreef ⁽⁸⁾										
	Proved	317.4	274.5	3.28	3.21	1,040.6	880.7	33.5	28.3	
	Proved primary ore stockpile ⁽⁹⁾	16.6	20.6	2.65	2.58	43.8	53.1	1.4	1.7	
	Probable	174.6	112.8	3.12	3.56	544.1	401.8	17.5	12.9	
	Total	508.6	407.9	3.20	3.27	1,628.6	1,335.6	52.4	42.9	
All Reefs										
	Proved	821.4	853.6	4.01	3.95	3,296.3	3,372.1	106.0	108.4	
	Probable	493.6	624.7	4.07	4.44	2,008.1	2,771.7	64.6	89.1	
	Total	1,315.0	1,478.3	4.03	4.16	5,304.4	6,143.7	170.5	197.5	
Total (alternative units) ⁽¹⁰⁾										
		1,449.6 Mton	1,629.6 Mton	0.118 oz/ton	0.121 oz/ton					
Tailings ⁽¹¹⁾										
	Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Probable	29.6	33.4	0.86	0.88	25.4	29.5	0.8	0.9	
	Total	29.6	33.4	0.86	0.88	25.4	29.5	0.8	0.9	

⁽¹⁾ Tonnage: quoted as dry metric tonnes.

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

⁽³⁾ Contained metal: Contained metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).

⁽⁴⁾ Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef: The BEE transaction announced with Anoroaq Resources was finalised during 2009 resulting in a change of the attributable and reportable Ore Reserves for Bokoni Platinum Mine (previously Lebowa Platinum Mine). Anglo Platinum's attributable percentage decreased from 100% to 49%, equivalent to a decrease of 33.5Mt (-5.5 Moz).

⁽⁵⁾ Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef: The calculation of the pay limit has been modified between 2008 and 2009. The 2008 pay limit calculation was based on the planning pay limit. The 2009 pay limit calculation now includes 'Stay in Business Capital', both on and off mine, in the estimation of the overall costs. This cost amount is termed 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 Merensky Reef reserve pay-limit varies across all operations between 2.8g/t and 6.1g/t (4E PGE). The UG2 Reef reserve pay-limit varies across all operations between 2.7g/t and 5.9g/t (4E PGE). The range is a function of various factors including depth of the ore body, geological complexity, infrastructure and economic parameters. Certain areas where the pay limit is high may still be mined due to a project being in ramp-up or in the case of the Rustenburg area, where the business plan returns a positive NPV and profit from 2012.

⁽⁶⁾ Merensky Reef: Decrease in Ore Reserves is mainly attributable to economic assumptions. At the assumed metal prices and exchange rate the Ore Reserves at Amandelbul's Tumela Mine 3 Shaft Project proved to be uneconomic. This resulted in a decrease of 27.9Mt (-5.3Moz) of previously reported Ore Reserves. These Ore Reserves have been reallocated back to Mineral Resources.

⁽⁷⁾ UG2 Reef: Decrease in Ore Reserves is mainly attributable to economic assumptions. At the assumed metal prices and exchange rate the Ore Reserves at Amandelbul's Tumela Mine 3 Shaft Project, portions of Rustenburg's Khuseleka Mine, Khomanani Mine and Siphumelele Mine proved to be uneconomic. This resulted in a decrease of 159.6Mt (-21.7Moz) of previously reported Ore Reserves. These Ore Reserves have been reallocated back to Mineral Resources.

⁽⁸⁾ Platreef: The reserve cut-off is 1.7g/t for fresh ore. For Mogalakwena the total Ore Reserves increased significantly. At Mogalakwena North and Central (previously PPRust North) a new evaluation model was completed in 2009 together with a new structural model. Both models incorporated significant additional drill holes resulting in a revised pit design. As a consequence the total Ore Reserve tonnage for Mogalakwena Mine (inclusive of stockpiles) increased by 100.7Mt equivalent to 9.4Moz.

⁽⁹⁾ Platreef stockpiles: These are reported separately as Proved Ore Reserves and aggregated into the summation tabulations.

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

⁽¹¹⁾ Tailings: These are reported separately as Ore Reserves but are not aggregated in the total Ore Reserve figures. Operating tailings dams for current mining operations cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Ore Reserves. At Rustenburg Mine dormant dams have been evaluated and the tailings form part of the Ore Reserves statement.

estimates as at 31 December 2009

Anglo Platinum Mineral Resources	Classification	Tonnes ⁽¹⁾		Grade ⁽²⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾	
		2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Merensky Reef ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾		Mt	Mt	4E PGE	4E PGE	tonnes	tonnes	Moz	Moz
	Measured	129.6	131.9	5.54	5.39	717.5	710.9	23.1	22.9
	Indicated	242.2	232.0	5.36	5.15	1,299.2	1,194.4	41.8	38.4
	Measured and Indicated	371.8	363.9	5.42	5.24	2,016.7	1,905.3	64.8	61.3
	Inferred	670.8	749.4	5.36	5.37	3,594.3	4,026.6	115.6	129.5
UG2 Reef ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	Measured	380.1	323.6	5.61	5.78	2,131.1	1,868.9	68.5	60.1
	Indicated	546.6	482.5	5.53	5.63	3,021.2	2,715.2	97.1	87.3
	Measured and Indicated	926.7	806.1	5.56	5.69	5,152.3	4,584.1	165.6	147.4
	Inferred	791.3	901.3	5.53	5.65	4,374.2	5,089.0	140.6	163.6
Platreef ⁽⁸⁾	Measured	192.9	152.4	1.95	1.85	376.2	282.4	12.1	9.1
	Indicated	915.0	898.8	2.14	2.18	1,954.0	1,956.8	62.8	62.9
	Measured and Indicated	1,107.9	1,051.2	2.10	2.13	2,330.1	2,239.3	74.9	72.0
	Inferred	1,160.6	1,331.3	1.89	1.89	2,198.4	2,519.3	70.7	81.0
All Reefs	Measured	702.6	607.8	4.59	4.71	3,224.8	2,862.3	103.7	92.0
	Indicated	1,703.9	1,613.3	3.68	3.64	6,274.3	5,866.4	201.7	188.6
	Measured and Indicated	2,406.4	2,221.1	3.95	3.93	9,499.1	8,728.7	305.4	280.6
	Measured and Indicated (alternative units) ⁽⁹⁾	2,652.6 Mton	2,448.4 Mton	0.115 oz/ton	0.115 oz/ton				
	Inferred	2,622.7	2,982.0	3.88	3.90	10,167.0	11,634.9	326.9	374.1
Tailings ⁽¹⁰⁾	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indicated	147.3	151.4	1.06	1.05	155.6	159.7	5.0	5.1
	Measured and Indicated	147.3	151.4	1.06	1.05	155.6	159.7	5.0	5.1
	Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

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

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

⁽³⁾ **Contained metal:** Contained metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).

⁽⁴⁾ **Merensky Reef and UG2 Reef:** The BEE transaction announced with Anoroaq Resources was finalised during 2009 resulting in a change of the attributable and reportable Mineral Resources for Bokoni Mine (previously Lebowa Platinum Mine). Anglo Platinum's attributable percentage decreased from 100% to 49% equivalent to a decrease of 234.4Mt (-48.4 Moz). The Mineral Resources are quoted over a practical minimum mining cut suitable for the deposit known as the Resource Cut. The Resource Cut includes geotechnical aspects in the hanging wall or footwall of the reef. Chromite stringers above or below the UG2 main seam or any 'geotechnical weak zones' are included in the Resource Cut. The minimum beam height regarding the geotechnical aspect depends on the mining method. Anglo Platinum takes cognisance of cut-off grades (derived from information on pay limits in the mining operations) and of 'reasonable and realistic prospects for eventual economic extraction' over a period of 30 to 50 years. No Mineral Resources are excluded from the 2009 declaration relative to 2008 as a result of the cut-off grade consideration.

⁽⁵⁾ **Merensky Reef:** Depending on the reef characteristics a 3.5g/t to 4.8g/t (4E PGE) cut-off has been used to define Mineral Resources.

⁽⁶⁾ **UG2 Reef:** Depending on the reef characteristics a 2.8g/t to 4.4g/t (4E PGE) cut-off has been used to define Mineral Resources.

⁽⁷⁾ **UG2 Reef:** a) The decrease in Mineral Resources is mainly attributable to the decrease of the attributable percentage due to the finalisation of the BEE transaction with Anoroaq Resources. b) The decrease is off-set by an increase of Mineral Resources due to economic assumptions. At the assumed metal prices and exchange rate the Ore Reserves at Amandelbult's Tumela Mine 3 Shaft Project, portions of Rustenburg's Khuseleka Mine, Khomanani Mine and Siphumelele Mine proved to be uneconomic and are re-allocated back to Mineral Resources. This resulted in an increase of the Mineral Resources by 143.4Mt (+25.2Moz). c) Additionally new information at Der Brochen project resulted in an increase of the Mineral Resources by 72.9Mt, equivalent to 7.2Moz.

⁽⁸⁾ **Platreef:** A 1.0g/t (4E PGE) cut-off has been used to define Mineral Resources. During 2009 for Mogalakwena North and Central (previously PPRust North) a new evaluation model was completed together with a new structural model. This resulted in a revised pit design and a consequent significant increase in reported Ore Reserves. As a consequence, the remaining Mineral Resources for Mogalakwena decreased significantly by 113.9Mt (-7.4Moz).

⁽⁹⁾ **Alternative units:** tonnage in million short tons (Mton) and grade in troy ounces per short ton (oz/ton).

⁽¹⁰⁾ **Tailings:** Operating tailings dams for current mining operations cannot be geologically assessed and therefore are not reported as part of the Mineral Resources. At Rustenburg and Union Mine dormant dams have been evaluated and the tailings form part of the Mineral Resource statement. Tailings dams resources are reported separately as Mineral Resources but are not aggregated to the global Mineral Resource summation.

The following Operations and Projects contributed to the combined 2009 Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates stated per reef (excluding Other Projects): (MR = Merensky Reef, UG2 = UG2 Reef, PR = Platreef, % = Anglo Platinum Limited attributable interest)

Bafokeng Rasimone Platinum Mine – MR/UG2	50%
Bathopele Mine – UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Bokoni Platinum Mine – MR/UG2	49% (previously Lebowa Platinum Mine)
Der Brochen Project – MR/UG2	100%
Dishaba Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Amandelbult Mine)
Ga-Phasha PGM Project – MR/UG2	49%
Khomanani Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Khuseleka Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Kroondal Platinum Mine – UG2	50%
Magazynskraal 3 JO* – MR/UG2	74%
Marikana Platinum Mine – UG2	50%
Modikwa Platinum Mine – MR/UG2	50%
Mogalakwena Mine – PR	100%
Mototolo Platinum Mine – UG2	50%
Other Exploration Projects (portions of Driekop) – UG2	50%
Pandora – UG2	42.5%
Rustenburg – Non Mine Projects – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Siphumelele Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Thembelani Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Rustenburg Mine)
Tumela Mine – MR/UG2	100% (previously part of Amandelbult Mine)
Twickenham Platinum Mine – MR/UG2	100%
Union Mine – MR/UG2	85%
WBJV – MR/UG2	37%

*Magazynskraal 3 JO – Anglo platinum's attributable interest in the joint venture is reflected as 74%. Subsequent to Mineral Resource compilation this interest has moved to 20%. The revised attributable portion will be reflected in future Mineral Resource statements.

The external Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource audits have been rescheduled to take place in 2010.

Anglo Platinum Ore Reserves – Other Projects		Tonnes ⁽¹⁾		Grade ⁽²⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾	
Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Zimbabwe	Mt	Mt	4E PGE	4E PGE	tonnes	tonnes	Moz	Moz	
Unki ⁽⁴⁾	Proved	5.1	4.2	3.60	3.60	18.3	15.1	0.6	0.5
Great Dyke – MSZ	Probable	42.0	34.6	3.81	3.81	159.9	131.6	5.1	4.2
	Total	47.1	38.7	3.79	3.79	178.2	146.7	5.7	4.7
Anglo Platinum Mineral Resources – Other Projects		Tonnes ⁽¹⁾		Grade ⁽²⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾		Contained metal ⁽³⁾	
Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Zimbabwe	Mt	Mt	4E PGE	4E PGE	tonnes	tonnes	Moz	Moz	
Unki ⁽⁴⁾	Measured	7.7	6.3	4.08	4.08	31.2	25.7	1.0	0.8
Great Dyke – MSZ	Indicated	11.3	9.3	4.28	4.28	48.5	39.9	1.6	1.3
	Measured and Indicated	19.0	15.6	4.20	4.20	79.8	65.6	2.6	2.1
	Inferred	95.9	78.9	4.29	4.29	411.6	338.8	13.2	10.9
South Africa			3E PGE	3E PGE					
Anooraq-Anglo Platinum Boikgantsho ⁽⁵⁾	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Platreef	Indicated	86.6	88.3	1.35	1.35	116.9	119.2	3.8	3.8
	Measured and Indicated	86.6	88.3	1.35	1.35	116.9	119.2	3.8	3.8
	Inferred	51.0	52.0	1.23	1.23	62.7	64.0	2.0	2.1
Sheba's Ridge ⁽⁶⁾			3E PGE	3E PGE					
	Measured	111.8	111.8	0.85	0.85	95.1	95.1	3.1	3.1
	Indicated	128.4	128.4	0.95	0.95	122.1	122.1	3.9	3.9
	Measured and Indicated	240.1	240.1	0.90	0.90	217.2	217.2	7.0	7.0
	Inferred	0.9	0.9	0.85	0.85	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Canada			3E PGE	3E PGE					
River Valley ⁽⁷⁾	Measured	4.3	4.3	1.79	1.79	7.6	7.6	0.2	0.2
	Indicated	11.0	11.0	1.20	1.20	13.3	13.3	0.4	0.4
	Measured and Indicated	15.3	15.3	1.37	1.37	20.9	20.9	0.7	0.7
	Inferred	1.2	1.2	1.24	1.24	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Brazil			3E PGE	3E PGE					
Pedra Branca ⁽⁸⁾	Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Inferred	6.6	6.6	2.27	2.27	15.0	15.0	0.5	0.5

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ Tonnage: quoted as dry metric tonnes.

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

⁽³⁾ Contained metal: Contained metal is presented in metric tonnes and million troy ounces (Moz).

⁽⁴⁾ Unki: Anglo Platinum owns an effective 97.19% interest in Southridge Limited. The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources (for the Great Dyke – Main Sulphide Zone) relate to the Unki East and West mines only. For more information see Note 48 in the Consolidated Financial Statement in the 2009 Anglo Platinum Annual Report.

⁽⁵⁾ Anooraq-Anglo Platinum Boikgantsho: Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 49%. A cut-off of US\$20.00/t gross metal value was applied for resource definition. The BEE transaction announced with Anooraq Resources was finalised during 2009.

⁽⁶⁾ Sheba's Ridge: Anglo Platinum holds an attributable 35% of the JV area. A cut-off of US\$10.50/t total revenue contribution from the constituent metal was used.

⁽⁷⁾ River Valley: Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 50%. A cut-off of 0.7g/t (platinum plus palladium) was applied for resource definition.

⁽⁸⁾ Pedra Branca: Anglo Platinum holds an attributable interest of 51%. A cut-off of 0.7g/t (3E PGE) was applied for resource definition.

Copper

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Copper Ore Reserves	Attributable %	LOM	Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
				2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Los Bronces (OP)	100	39		Mt	Mt	%Cu	%Cu	kt	kt
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽¹⁾			Proved	797.7	715.4	0.73	0.73	5,823	5,222
Flotation			Probable	849.8	890.7	0.55	0.55	4,674	4,899
			Total	1,647.5	1,606.1	0.64	0.63	10,497	10,121
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽²⁾			Proved	442.3	303.9	0.36	0.33	1,592	1,003
Dump Leach			Probable	382.0	492.6	0.28	0.22	1,069	1,084
			Total	824.3	796.5	0.32	0.26	2,662	2,087
El Soldado (OP and UG)	100	18				%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽³⁾			Proved	79.6	71.2	0.94	1.00	750	712
Flotation			Probable	49.9	44.2	0.76	0.89	381	393
			Total	129.6	115.4	0.87	0.96	1,131	1,105
Oxide (TCu)			Proved	3.0	3.2	0.86	0.89	26	28
Heap Leach			Probable	4.2	2.8	0.54	0.57	23	16
			Total	7.2	6.0	0.67	0.74	48	44
Mantos Blancos (OP)	100	6				%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (ICu)			Proved	7.2	12.9	0.88	0.93	63	120
Flotation			Probable	18.8	18.5	0.94	0.94	177	173
			Total	26.0	31.3	0.93	0.94	240	293
Oxide (ASCu)			Proved	3.3	1.4	0.70	0.70	23	10
Vat and Heap Leach			Probable	29.2	37.6	0.43	0.45	126	169
			Total	32.5	39.0	0.46	0.46	149	179
Oxide (ASCu)			Proved	0.9	0.6	0.24	0.24	2	1
Dump Leach			Probable	11.9	11.6	0.25	0.26	30	30
			Total	12.7	12.1	0.25	0.26	32	31
Mantoverde (OP)	100	5				%Cu	%Cu		
Oxide (ASCu)			Proved	37.7	45.6	0.59	0.60	222	273
Heap Leach			Probable	6.6	8.0	0.54	0.54	36	43
			Total	44.3	53.6	0.58	0.59	258	317
Oxide (ASCu)			Proved	17.3	20.9	0.32	0.36	55	75
Dump Leach			Probable	7.0	10.1	0.42	0.39	29	39
			Total	24.3	31.1	0.35	0.37	85	115
Collahuasi (OP)	44.0	33				%Cu	%Cu		
Oxide, Mixed and Secondary Sulphides (TCu)			Proved	0.2	0.2	1.16	1.60	3	4
Heap Leach			Probable	19.3	20.3	0.74	0.77	143	156
			Total	19.6	20.5	0.75	0.78	146	160
Sulphide (TCu)			Proved	322.9	315.4	1.03	0.99	3,326	3,123
Flotation – direct feed			Probable	1,227.7	1,224.1	0.93	0.95	11,417	11,629
			Total	1,550.6	1,539.5	0.95	0.96	14,743	14,752
Low Grade Sulphide (TCu) ⁽⁴⁾			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flotation – stockpile			Probable	615.0	675.1	0.52	0.51	3,198	3,443
			Total	615.0	675.1	0.52	0.51	3,198	3,443

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground. LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

TCu = total copper, ICu = insoluble copper (total copper less acid soluble copper), ASCu = acid soluble copper.

Year on year changes to the Ore Reserves have been driven by changes in the copper price, mining and processing costs and changes to pit slope angles.

⁽¹⁾ Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): Changes are due to an increase in the copper price offset against an increase in the flotation cut-off grade.

⁽²⁾ Los Bronces – Sulphide (Dump Leach): The primary change is due to the Sulphide Flotation process which resulted in a transfer of flotation ore to leach ore.

⁽³⁾ El Soldado – Sulphide (Flotation): Changes are due to an increase in the copper price offset against a reduction of copper grades related to an updated resource model and the incorporation of a dilution factor to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

⁽⁴⁾ Collahuasi – Low Grade Sulphide: Decrease is due to an updated resource model.

⁽⁵⁾ Copper Resources: A test of reasonable eventual economic extraction is applied through consideration of an optimised pit shell. Materials outside the optimised shell that have potential of eventual economic extraction via underground means are included in the Mineral Resource statement. Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽⁶⁾ Los Bronces – Sulphide (Flotation): Changes are due to an increase in the copper price offset against some Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion.

⁽⁷⁾ El Soldado – Sulphide (Flotation): Decrease due to a reduction in the pit slope angle, an increase in processing costs and a reduction in metallurgical recovery.

⁽⁸⁾ Mantos Blancos – Sulphide (Flotation): Decrease is due to an increase in mine and process costs and a decrease in overall pit slope angles.

⁽⁹⁾ Mantos Blancos – Oxide (Vat and Heap Leach): Increase is mainly due to the incorporation of Indicated Resources from Mercedes waste dump (18.4Mt @ 0.28%TCu).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Mantoverde – Oxide (Heap Leach): Decrease due to the exclusion of the Kuroki sector (8.6Mt @ 0.78%ASCu) and an increase in the marginal cut-off grade to 0.20%ASCu.

⁽¹¹⁾ Collahuasi – Oxide, Mixed and Secondary Sulphides: Increase due to the incorporation of La Borracha and Dulcinea oxide ore bodies (15.0Mt @ 0.61%TCu).

⁽¹²⁾ Collahuasi – Sulphide: Increase due to application of a higher copper price.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statements were carried out by independent consultants during 2009 at the following operations: Los Bronces, El Soldado, Mantos Blancos and Mantoverde

Copper		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal		
Mineral Resources	Attributable %	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
			Mt	Mt	%Cu	%Cu	kt	kt
Los Bronces (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	100							
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽⁶⁾		Measured	55.7	110.8	0.43	0.42	240	466
Flotation		Indicated	739.8	1,287.3	0.39	0.42	2,885	5,407
		Measured and Indicated	795.5	1,398.2	0.39	0.42	3,125	5,872
		Inferred (in LOM)	121.0	50.7	0.52	0.46	629	233
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	3,065.0	2,472.0	0.38	0.39	11,647	9,639
		Total Inferred	3,186.0	2,522.7	0.39	0.39	12,276	9,872
Sulphide (TCu)		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dump Leach		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (in LOM)	132.0	190.6	0.25	0.18	330	343
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	132.0	190.6	0.25	0.18	330	343
El Soldado (OP and UG) ⁽⁵⁾	100				%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽⁷⁾		Measured	30.4	45.2	0.72	0.80	219	360
Flotation		Indicated	23.0	20.2	0.65	0.81	150	163
		Measured and Indicated	53.4	65.4	0.69	0.80	368	523
		Inferred (in LOM)	13.1	12.9	0.68	0.77	89	99
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	34.3	70.3	0.60	0.56	206	394
		Total Inferred	47.4	83.2	0.62	0.59	295	493
Oxide (TCu)		Measured	0.2	0.1	0.91	0.67	2	1
Heap Leach		Indicated	0.2	0.1	0.83	0.81	1	1
		Measured and Indicated	0.4	0.3	0.88	0.75	3	2
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.5	0.8	0.80	0.80	4	6
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	0.7	0.7	0.69	0.84	5	6
		Total Inferred	1.2	1.5	0.74	0.82	9	13
Mantos Blancos (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	100				%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (ICu) ⁽⁸⁾		Measured	10.6	14.5	0.68	0.72	72	104
Flotation		Indicated	105.2	112.7	0.68	0.66	715	743
		Measured and Indicated	115.8	127.2	0.68	0.67	788	848
		Inferred (in LOM)	2.0	0.4	0.66	0.77	13	3
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	10.4	14.8	0.55	0.59	57	87
		Total Inferred	12.4	15.2	0.57	0.59	70	90
Oxide (ASCu) ⁽⁹⁾		Measured	1.1	0.3	0.56	0.56	6	2
Vat and Heap Leach		Indicated	27.1	9.5	0.37	0.57	100	54
		Measured and Indicated	28.2	9.8	0.38	0.57	106	56
		Inferred (in LOM)	1.3	0.4	0.53	0.56	7	2
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	3.3	1.6	0.58	0.59	19	10
		Total Inferred	4.7	2.1	0.57	0.58	26	12
Oxide (ASCu)		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dump Leach		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (in LOM)	1.2	0.3	0.23	0.24	3	1
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	1.2	0.3	0.23	0.24	3	1
Mantoverde (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	100				%Cu	%Cu		
Oxide (ASCu) ⁽¹⁰⁾		Measured	38.5	51.8	0.35	0.39	135	200
Heap Leach		Indicated	22.9	40.6	0.34	0.39	78	157
		Measured and Indicated	61.5	92.4	0.35	0.39	213	357
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.2	0.2	0.54	0.61	1	1
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	4.4	5.0	0.62	0.53	27	26
		Total Inferred	4.6	5.2	0.62	0.53	28	28
Oxide (ASCu)		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dump Leach		Indicated	2.7	3.5	0.35	0.32	9	11
		Measured and Indicated	2.7	3.5	0.35	0.32	9	11
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.2	0.3	0.37	0.39	1	1
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Total Inferred	0.2	0.3	0.37	0.39	1	1
Collahuasi (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	44.0				%Cu	%Cu		
Oxide, Mixed and Secondary Sulphides (TCu) ⁽¹¹⁾		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heap Leach		Indicated	18.0	2.0	0.69	1.18	124	24
		Measured and Indicated	18.0	2.0	0.69	1.18	124	24
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.6	0.6	1.09	1.09	7	7
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	1.3	2.3	0.71	0.76	9	17
		Total Inferred	2.0	2.9	0.83	0.83	16	24
Sulphide (TCu) ⁽¹²⁾		Measured	1.4	1.4	0.73	0.78	10	11
Flotation – direct feed		Indicated	344.6	289.3	0.86	0.85	2,964	2,459
		Measured and Indicated	346.0	290.7	0.86	0.85	2,974	2,470
		Inferred (in LOM)	252.3	258.9	0.93	0.93	2,346	2,407
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	1,558.6	1,372.0	0.90	0.90	14,027	12,350
		Total Inferred	1,810.8	1,630.9	0.90	0.90	16,373	14,757
Low Grade Sulphide (TCu)		Measured	1.2	1.2	0.48	0.47	6	5
Flotation – stockpile		Indicated	76.0	109.3	0.49	0.50	373	547
		Measured and Indicated	77.2	110.5	0.49	0.50	378	552
		Inferred (in LOM)	62.0	90.0	0.51	0.50	316	450
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	614.0	627.7	0.50	0.50	3,070	3,138
		Total Inferred	676.0	717.7	0.50	0.50	3,386	3,588

Copper Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal		
Ore Reserves		Attributable %	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Quellaveco (OP) ⁽¹⁾		81.9	28		Mt	Mt	%Cu	%Cu	kt	kt
Sulphide (TCu)				Proved	672.2	253.3	0.61	0.76	4,101	1,925
Flotation				Probable	207.8	636.8	0.76	0.61	1,579	3,885
Total					880.0	890.1	0.65	0.65	5,680	5,810

Copper Projects				Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal		
Mineral Resources		Attributable %		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Quellaveco (OP) ⁽¹⁾		81.9			Mt	Mt	%Cu	%Cu	kt	kt
Sulphide (TCu)				Measured	213.1	1.9	0.44	0.39	937	8
Flotation				Indicated	394.6	193.9	0.45	0.43	1,776	834
Measured and Indicated					607.6	195.9	0.45	0.43	2,713	842
Inferred (in LOM)					32.7	21.8	0.72	0.60	235	131
Inferred (ex. LOM)					77.7	392.7	0.45	0.48	350	1,885
Total Inferred					110.4	414.5	0.53	0.49	585	2,016
Los Sulfatos ⁽²⁾		100					%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (TCu)				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flotation				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measured and Indicated					–	–	–	–	–	–
Inferred					1,200.0	–	1.46	–	17,520	–
Mantoverde Sulphide Project		100					%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (TCu)				Measured	1.0	1.2	0.80	0.78	8	9
Flotation				Indicated	50.6	57.1	0.75	0.72	380	411
Measured and Indicated					51.7	58.2	0.75	0.72	388	420
Inferred					100.6	111.6	0.69	0.66	694	736
Pebble (OP/UG) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾		50.0					%Cu	%Cu		
Cu-Au-Mo Porphyry				Measured ⁽⁴⁾	510.0	500.0	0.34	0.34	1,734	1,700
				Indicated ⁽⁵⁾	4,890.0	4,120.0	0.46	0.48	22,494	19,776
Measured and Indicated					5,400.0	4,620.0	0.45	0.46	24,228	21,476
Inferred ⁽⁶⁾					2,840.0	2,270.0	0.32	0.37	9,088	8,399
San Enrique Monolito ⁽⁹⁾		100					%Cu	%Cu		
Sulphide (TCu)				Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flotation				Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measured and Indicated					–	–	–	–	–	–
Inferred					900.0	–	0.81	–	7,290	–

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ **Quellaveco:** Resource model has been updated with new drill data. Estimation and classification methodologies have been improved. Increased metal prices and changes to the pit slopes have also resulted in positive changes to the Mineral Resources. Additional drill data have increased confidence in Ore Reserve classification

⁽²⁾ **Los Sulfatos:** Test of reasonable eventual economic extraction based on an underground operation.

⁽³⁾ **Pebble:** The Resources are based on drilling to May 2009 and a block model finalised in December 2009. Reported Mineral Resources fall within a volume defined by resource price estimates and are based on a cut-off grade of 0.40% CuEq. Calculation of copper equivalent (CuEq) is based on long-term metal prices and takes into consideration the recovery of copper, gold and molybdenum. At a cut-off of 0.60% CuEq the estimate of Measured Resources is 277Mt at 0.40% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 0.020% Mo while the estimate of Indicated Resources is 3,391Mt at 0.56% Cu, 0.41 g/t Au, 0.029% Mo.

⁽⁴⁾ **Pebble co-product estimated grades 2009 (Measured):** Gold 0.36g/t, Molybdenum 0.018%. CuEq average grade 0.66%.

⁽⁵⁾ **Pebble co-product estimated grades 2009 (Indicated):** Gold 0.36g/t, Molybdenum 0.027%. CuEq average grade 0.85%.

⁽⁶⁾ **Pebble co-product estimated grades 2009 (Inferred):** Gold 0.30g/t, Molybdenum 0.026%. CuEq average grade 0.66%.

⁽⁷⁾ **Pebble:** Significant changes between 2008 and 2009 Mineral Resources include additional drilling and changes to some of the parameters used for the determination of the reasonable prospects pit (costs, recoveries and pit slope angle). The Resource was also affected by changes to the long term metal prices that impacted on the calculation of the copper equivalent grade.

⁽⁸⁾ **Pebble:** The property comprises a continuous block of 1,335 located Alaska State mineral claims which total 98,000 acres (39,659 hectares) and which are currently valid. The claims must be renewed annually before 1 December through the payment of rental fees (approximately US\$200,000) and registration of work conducted or payment of cash in lieu (approx. US\$250,000). There are no known factors affecting the claims.

⁽⁹⁾ **San Enrique Monolito:** Test of reasonable eventual economic extraction based on an underground operation.

Nickel

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Nickel Ore Reserves		Attributable %		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
				2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
				Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Barro Alto (OP) ⁽¹⁾	100	27							
Laterite			Proved	9.0	9.5	1.66	1.66	150	158
			Probable	30.5	31.2	1.71	1.72	522	535
			Total	39.5	40.7	1.70	1.70	672	693
Codemin – Niquelândia (OP)	100	6							
Laterite			Proved	3.2	3.2	1.33	1.33	42	42
			Probable	0.5	0.5	1.33	1.33	7	7
			Total	3.7	3.7	1.33	1.33	49	49
Loma de Níquel (OP) ⁽²⁾	91.4	23							
Laterite			Proved	7.4	12.1	1.46	1.48	109	179
			Probable	25.0	21.0	1.42	1.46	354	306
			Total	32.4	33.1	1.43	1.47	463	485

Nickel Mineral Resources		Attributable %		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
				2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
				Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Barro Alto (OP) ⁽¹⁾	100								
Laterite			Measured	3.5	4.3	1.30	1.32	46	57
			Indicated	16.6	16.8	1.27	1.27	211	213
			Measured and Indicated	20.1	21.1	1.28	1.28	257	270
			Inferred (in LOM)	38.5	38.7	1.55	1.55	597	599
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	22.4	21.8	1.27	1.27	285	275
			Total Inferred	61.0	60.5	1.45	1.45	883	875
Codemin – Niquelândia (OP) ⁽³⁾	100								
Laterite			Measured	3.3	3.4	1.29	1.29	43	43
			Indicated	3.5	3.5	1.25	1.25	44	44
			Measured and Indicated	6.9	6.9	1.27	1.27	87	87
			Inferred (in LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loma de Níquel (OP) ⁽²⁾	91.4								
Laterite			Measured	1.9	0.9	1.51	1.38	29	13
			Indicated	7.2	4.8	1.51	1.45	109	69
			Measured and Indicated	9.2	5.7	1.51	1.44	138	82
			Inferred (in LOM)	–	1.7	–	1.39	–	23
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	6.4	4.5	1.53	1.50	97	68
			Total Inferred	6.4	6.2	1.53	1.47	97	91

Nickel Projects Mineral Resources		Attributable %		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
				2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
				Mt	Mt	%Ni	%Ni	kt	kt
Jacaré ⁽⁴⁾	100								
Ferruginous Laterite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	98.5	–	1.19	–	1,175	–
			Measured and Indicated	98.5	–	1.19	–	1,175	–
			Inferred	80.8	–	1.16	–	939	–
Saprolite			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	25.3	–	1.54	–	388	–
			Measured and Indicated	25.3	–	1.54	–	388	–
			Inferred	85.1	–	1.36	–	1,156	–

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ Barro Alto: Ore from Barro Alto is currently being processed at the Codemin plant (the current life of the plant is 22 years). Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.90% Ni cut-off and below an iron content of 30%.

⁽²⁾ Loma de Níquel: Due to the increased uncertainty regarding renewal of mining concessions and the restoration of the 13 cancelled mining concessions, Anglo American's participation in Loma de Níquel is at risk and might not continue beyond 2012 (refer to note 7 on page 112). Three mining concessions are due for renewal in November 2012 (see page 48 for additional information). Currently, the areas with fully approved permits and active concessions account for 8.3Mt (at 1.46%Ni) of the Ore Reserves reported above. Mineral Resources include all mineralisation inside a saprolite envelope defined by nickel and iron grade boundaries (>0.80% Ni and <35% Fe) and it also includes the 13 cancelled concessions.

⁽³⁾ Codemin – Niquelândia: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 0.90% Ni cut-off and below an iron content of 30%.

⁽⁴⁾ Jacaré: The submission of the Plano de Aproveitamento Economico (PAE) to Brazil's Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM), which included a pit optimisation, fulfils the test for "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction". The Mineral Resources are based on drilling to February 2009 and a block model finalised in December 2009. The PAE is currently under consideration by the DNPM. The Saprolite Mineral Resources tabulated are a combination of higher-grade Mineral Resources that are expected to feed a pyrometallurgical treatment facility and lower-grade Mineral Resources that could be used to neutralise the acid in the proposed treatment of the Ferruginous Laterite material. Ferruginous Laterite is envisaged to be treated by hydrometallurgical processes.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statements were carried out by independent consultants during 2009 at the following operations: Barro Alto, Codemin – Niquelândia and Jacaré

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Niobium

Niobium Ore Reserves			Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained product	
Attributable %	LOM	2009		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Catalão (OP)	100	18							
Carbonatite (Oxide)			Proved	Mt	Mt	%Nb ₂ O ₅	%Nb ₂ O ₅	kt	kt
			Probable	9.1	10.6	1.19	1.21	108	128
			Total	3.1	4.0	1.10	1.14	34	46
				12.2	14.6	1.17	1.19	142	174

Niobium Mineral Resources			Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Contained product	
Attributable %		2009		2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Catalão (OP) ⁽¹⁾	100								
Carbonatite			Measured	Mt	Mt	%Nb ₂ O ₅	%Nb ₂ O ₅	kt	kt
			Indicated	19.1	16.6	1.33	1.26	254	210
			Measured and Indicated	20.4	9.0	1.25	1.18	254	106
			Inferred (in LOM)	39.5	25.6	1.29	1.23	507	316
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	0.5	0.6	0.88	0.88	5	5
			Total Inferred	11.4	4.3	1.20	1.14	137	49
				11.9	5.0	1.18	1.10	141	55

Phosphate products

Phosphate products Ore Reserves			Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Attributable %	LOM	2009		2008	2009	2008	
Copebrás (OP)	73.0	46					
Carbonatite			Proved	Mt	Mt	%P ₂ O ₅	%P ₂ O ₅
			Probable	72.2	78.7	13.4	13.4
			Total	180.5	160.4	13.0	13.3
				252.8	239.1	13.1	13.3

Phosphate products Mineral Resources			Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Attributable %		2009		2008	2009	2008	
Copebrás (OP) ⁽²⁾	73.0						
Carbonatite			Measured	Mt	Mt	%P ₂ O ₅	%P ₂ O ₅
			Indicated	5.3	3.2	11.1	9.4
			Measured and Indicated	94.5	84.4	10.6	10.4
			Inferred (in LOM)	99.8	87.6	10.6	10.4
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	16.2	16.9	12.8	12.9
			Total Inferred	53.0	48.1	9.8	9.6
				69.1	65.0	10.5	10.5

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ Catalão: Mineral Resources include 3.8 Mt oxide material and 47.6 Mt fresh rock and are reported above cut-offs of 0.50% Nb₂O₅ and 0.70% Nb₂O₅, respectively. Some 8 Mt of the Mineral Resources reported above are located on an adjacent mining concession that belongs to Fosfertil. An agreement for Mineração Catalão to mine this material is in place subject to royalty payments.

⁽²⁾ Copebrás: Mineral Resources are quoted above a 7% P₂O₅ cut-off and with a CaO-P₂O₅ ratio between 1.0 and 1.4.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Zinc				Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
Ore Reserves	Attributable %	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
				Mt	Mt	%Zn	%Zn	kt	kt
Black Mountain (UG)	74.0	7							
Deeps ⁽¹⁾			Proved	4.9	2.9	3.52	3.71	171	109
Zinc			Probable	2.8	5.9	2.03	2.89	57	170
			Total	7.7	8.8	2.97	3.16	229	280
Copper						%Cu	%Cu		
			Proved			0.38	0.45	18	13
			Probable			0.41	0.37	12	22
			Total			0.39	0.40	30	35
Lead						%Pb	%Pb		
			Proved			3.64	3.16	177	93
			Probable			2.64	2.86	75	168
			Total			3.27	2.96	251	261
Lisheen (UG) ⁽²⁾	100	4				%Zn	%Zn		
Zinc			Proved	5.9	6.6	12.02	11.72	703	779
			Probable	1.1	1.6	9.34	12.01	103	192
			Total	7.0	8.2	11.59	11.78	806	970
Lead						%Pb	%Pb		
			Proved			1.86	1.91	109	127
			Probable			1.87	1.81	21	29
			Total			1.86	1.89	129	156
Skorpion (OP) ⁽³⁾	100	6				%Zn	%Zn		
Zinc			Proved	3.8	4.8	12.75	12.94	486	624
			Probable	4.2	4.1	10.06	10.06	424	417
			Total	8.0	9.0	11.33	11.61	911	1,041

Zinc				Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
Mineral Resources	Attributable %		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
				Mt	Mt	%Zn	%Zn	kt	kt
Black Mountain (UG)	74.0								
Deeps ⁽¹⁾			Measured	7.2	1.6	2.74	3.74	197	61
Zinc			Indicated	5.8	2.6	2.11	3.66	123	96
			Measured and Indicated	13.1	4.3	2.46	3.69	320	158
			Inferred (in LOM)	7.3	2.4	2.95	4.39	214	104
			Inferred (ex. LOM)	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred	7.3	2.4	2.95	4.39	214	104
Copper						%Cu	%Cu		
			Measured			0.37	0.63	27	10
			Indicated			0.45	0.57	26	15
			Measured and Indicated			0.41	0.59	53	25
			Inferred (in LOM)			0.73	1.09	53	26
			Inferred (ex. LOM)			–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred			0.73	1.09	53	26
Lead						%Pb	%Pb		
			Measured			3.16	3.41	228	56
			Indicated			3.02	4.29	177	113
			Measured and Indicated			3.10	3.95	404	169
			Inferred (in LOM)			2.26	1.39	164	33
			Inferred (ex. LOM)			–	–	–	–
			Total Inferred			2.26	1.39	164	33
Swartberg ⁽⁴⁾						%Zn	%Zn		
Zinc			Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Indicated	17.3	17.3	0.63	0.63	109	109
			Measured and Indicated	17.3	17.3	0.63	0.63	109	109
			Inferred	24.5	24.5	0.68	0.68	167	167
Copper						%Cu	%Cu		
			Measured			–	–	–	–
			Indicated			0.70	0.70	121	121
			Measured and Indicated			0.70	0.70	121	121
			Inferred			0.61	0.61	150	150
Lead						%Pb	%Pb		
			Measured			–	–	–	–
			Indicated			2.87	2.87	497	497
			Measured and Indicated			2.87	2.87	497	497
			Inferred			2.79	2.79	684	684

Zinc		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal		
Mineral Resources continued	Attributable %	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Lisheen (UG) ⁽²⁾	100		Mt	Mt	%Zn	%Zn	kt	kt
Zinc		Measured	0.8	0.9	12.84	12.91	101	114
		Indicated	0.4	0.4	11.50	11.39	41	44
		Measured and Indicated	1.1	1.3	12.42	12.45	142	158
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.3	0.2	19.23	17.84	52	37
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	0.3	0.2	11.66	12.04	34	28
		Total Inferred	0.6	0.4	15.31	14.77	86	65
Lead					%Pb			
		Measured			2.05	2.23	16	20
		Indicated			2.06	1.74	7	7
		Measured and Indicated			2.06	2.08	23	26
		Inferred (in LOM)			3.21	2.49	9	5
		Inferred (ex. LOM)			2.55	2.63	7	6
		Total Inferred			2.87	2.56	16	11
Skorpion (OP) ⁽³⁾	100				%Zn	%Zn		
Zinc		Measured	0.0	0.2	6.90	7.29	0	13
		Indicated	0.0	1.0	7.49	7.87	1	79
		Measured and Indicated	0.0	1.2	7.33	7.78	2	92
		Inferred (in LOM)	0.2	0.1	9.61	9.61	24	12
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	0.0	1.0	9.67	8.87	0	92
		Total Inferred	0.3	1.2	9.61	8.95	24	104

Zinc Projects		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal	
Ore Reserves	Attributable %	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Gamsberg – North (OP) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	74.0	–		Mt	Mt	%Zn	%Zn
Zinc			Proved	–	34.2	–	7.55
			Probable	–	110.3	–	5.55
			Total	–	144.4	–	6.03
							kt
							kt
							–
							2,580
							6,124
							8,704

Zinc Projects		Tonnes		Grade		Contained metal		
Mineral Resources	Attributable %	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Gamsberg – North (OP) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	74.0		Mt	Mt	%Zn	%Zn	kt	kt
Zinc		Measured	43.3	–	7.09	–	3,072	–
		Indicated	57.5	–	6.47	–	3,723	–
		Measured and Indicated	100.8	–	6.74	–	6,796	–
		Inferred	53.3	54.2	5.39	4.10	2,873	2,222
Gamsberg – East (UG) ⁽⁸⁾	74.0				%Zn	%Zn		
Zinc		Measured	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Inferred	32.3	–	9.83	–	3,172	–

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

For the polymetallic deposits, the tonnage figures apply to each metal.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ **Black Mountain – Deeps:** Broken Hill and the Deeps Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are combined for reporting purposes as both deposits are geologically connected and make use of the same mining infrastructure. The decrease in Ore Reserves due to production has been partially offset through changed economic assumptions and updated resources modelling based on new information. The definition of Mineral Resources for Broken Hill and the Deeps is based on the same 2009 economic and financial parameters as used for the definition of Ore Reserves. Measured and Indicated Resources are estimated to contain 13.1Mt of material grading 41.3 g/t silver as a by-product. Inferred Resources are estimated to contain 7.3Mt of material grading 25.9 g/t silver as a by-product.

⁽²⁾ **Lisheen:** Changes are largely attributable to production as well as changes in the resource model (re-classification of Indicated Resources to Inferred Resources which are now not available for conversion to Ore Reserves) and sterilisation of ore due to back-filling on a retreat mining sequence. Mineral Resources are constrained by geological parameters (total sulphide content and ore thickness) and are quoted above a 6% ZnEq cut-off.

⁽³⁾ **Skorpion:** Production has been partially off-set by additional Ore Reserves derived through improved metal price assumptions and further geological information. An update of the geotechnical model for pit slope design is in progress. Mineral Resources are constrained by geological contacts and are defined using economic values and a cut-off grade (4% Zn). A major Mineral Resource model update, based on recent drilling information, is in progress.

⁽⁴⁾ **Black Mountain – Swartberg:** The Swartberg mine was placed on care and maintenance from January 2007. The Ore Reserves were removed from the mine plan and converted to Mineral Resources. Indicated Resources are estimated to contain 17.3Mt of material grading 35.0 g/t silver as a by-product. Inferred Resources are estimated to contain 24.5Mt of material grading 41.0 g/t silver as a by-product.

⁽⁵⁾ **Gamsberg – North:** The Gamsberg deposit has been renamed Gamsberg North to distinguish it from the recently discovered Gamsberg East deposit.

⁽⁶⁾ **Gamsberg – North:** The Ore Reserves published in 2008 were based on the 2000 Feasibility Study. In the period between 2000 and 2007 substantial change took place in the techno-economic environment of the Gamsberg project. Market, cost and exchange rate outlooks were considerably different while substantial changes had been made to the understanding of the resource and the mineral exploration potential of the greater Gamsberg environ. Advances in the understanding of the chemistry of manganese removal and improved leaching technology led to more technically robust and efficient metallurgical process design options, which needed investigation. Changes to the regulatory (mineral rights) and socio-economic environment (power, social costs, etc.) in South Africa needed to be incorporated into the project studies. A pre-feasibility study, which was initiated in late 2008, is not yet complete and therefore no Ore Reserves are reportable in 2009.

⁽⁷⁾ **Gamsberg – North:** Mineral Resource estimates have been updated following infill drilling campaigns carried out during 2008 and 2009 to both validate historic data as well as increase confidence in the Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources are constrained within mineralized horizons and within a pit shell and are reported above a cut-off grade of 3% Zn. During 2009, some 11kt of material with an average grade of 8% Zn were mined via the exploration adit and processed at the Black Mountain concentrator.

⁽⁸⁾ **Gamsberg – East:** Gamsberg East is located 4 km south east of Gamsberg North. Mineral Resources are constrained by geology and are quoted above a 7% Zn cut-off and are supported by a positive concept study for an underground mine undertaken in 2009. This study has recommended that Gamsberg East is incorporated in the Gamsberg North pre-feasibility study. As that study has not yet been completed, no Ore Reserves are currently reportable.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statements were carried out by independent consultants during 2009 at the following operations: Black Mountain, Skorpion

Kumba Iron Ore

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with The SAMREC Code, 2007. THE MINERAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Iron Ore				Tonnes		Grade		Saleable product	
Ore Reserves	Attributable %	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Sishen Mine (OP) ⁽¹⁾	36.5	21		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	Mt	Mt
			Proved	707.6	709.2	59.2	59.7	531@65.4%Fe	536@65.0%Fe
			Probable	203.9	247.7	59.2	59.3	154@64.9%Fe	187@65.1%Fe
			Total	911.5	956.9	59.2	59.6	685@65.3%Fe	723@65.0%Fe
Thabazimbi Mine (OP) ⁽²⁾	46.4	6				%Fe	%Fe		
			Proved	9.5	4.1	61.7	64.5	8@63.4%Fe	4@64.9%Fe
			Probable	4.7	0.8	61.3	64.9	4@62.7%Fe	1@65.1%Fe
			Total	14.2	4.9	61.5	64.6	12@63.1%Fe	5@64.9%Fe
Kolomela Mine (OP) ⁽³⁾	46.4	28				%Fe	%Fe		
			Proved	123.1	123.1	64.2	64.2	123@64.2%Fe	123@64.1%Fe
			Probable	91.0	91.0	63.9	63.9	91@63.9%Fe	91@63.9%Fe
			Total	214.1	214.1	64.1	64.1	214@64.0%Fe	214@64.0%Fe

Iron Ore				Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources	Attributable %	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2008
Sishen Mine (OP) ⁽⁴⁾	36.5		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe	
		Measured	589.1	758.7	56.0	54.9	
		Indicated	697.0	715.5	57.6	57.4	
		Measured and Indicated	1,286.1	1,474.1	56.8	56.1	
		Inferred (in LOM)	3.7	4.1	58.2	61.8	
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	148.7	150.2	59.4	59.2	
		Total Inferred	152.4	154.3	59.4	59.3	
Thabazimbi Mine (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	46.4				%Fe	%Fe	
		Measured	9.5	18.7	62.7	62.3	
		Indicated	2.4	4.9	63.7	63.4	
		Measured and Indicated	11.9	23.6	62.9	62.5	
		Inferred (in LOM)	1.3	0.3	61.9	61.8	
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	2.3	2.6	63.4	63.4	
		Total Inferred	3.6	2.9	62.8	63.3	
Kolomela Mine (OP) ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾	46.4				%Fe	%Fe	
		Measured	49.5	49.5	65.0	65.0	
		Indicated	20.8	20.8	64.9	64.9	
		Measured and Indicated	70.3	70.3	64.9	64.9	
		Inferred (in LOM)	35.4	35.4	65.6	65.6	
		Inferred (ex. LOM)	47.4	47.4	62.5	62.5	
		Total Inferred	82.9	82.9	63.8	63.8	

Mining method: OP = Open Pit. LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

The tonnage is quoted as dry metric tonnes and abbreviated as Mt for million tonnes.

The Mineral Resources are constrained by a resource pit shell, which defines the spatial limits of eventual economic extraction.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

The Zandriverspoort Project is not reported as Anglo American's shareholding (23.2%) is below the internal threshold for reporting. Details of this project are presented in the Kumba Iron Ore Annual Report.

⁽¹⁾ **Sishen Mine – Ore Reserves:** The decrease is mainly as a result of depletion due to mining, marginally negated by a minor correction made for over-estimation of Ore Reserve depletion in 2008 and a small increase in Ore Reserves based on a revised scheduling process that allows for a slight improvement in resource utilisation.

⁽²⁾ **Thabazimbi Mine – Ore Reserves:** The primary reason for the net increase is a complete revision of the conversion process of Mineral Resources into Ore Reserves in 2009. The conversion gain was offset by mining depletion; a correction made for the under-estimation of production in 2008 and the downgrading of Probable Ore Reserves to Inferred Mineral Resources considered for the life-of-mine plan due to an associated geotechnical risk. Geological block model updates in 2009 resulted in a further addition of Ore Reserves. The cut-off grade used for the Thabazimbi Mine life-of-mine scheduling is a Saleable Product %Fe cut-off grade and all material that could be beneficiated to at least this cut-off value was included in the schedule as ROM.

⁽³⁾ **Kolomela Mine:** The Sishen South Iron Ore Project has been renamed to Kolomela Mine.

⁽⁴⁾ **Sishen Mine – Mineral Resources:** The 2009 Mineral Resources represent the combination of the previously reported Within Pit and Outside Pit resources. The decrease is primarily the result of a downward adjustment of the in situ %Fe grade estimate of low-grade ore material based on new information. This decrease in iron grade resulted in previously-defined ore material being transferred to waste. The loss is not in the current life of mine plan.

⁽⁵⁾ **Thabazimbi Mine – Mineral Resources:** The 2009 Mineral Resources represent the combination of the previously reported Within Pit and Outside Pit resources. The decrease is primarily due to a conversion to Ore Reserves based on a complete revision of the Ore Reserve estimation in 2009.

⁽⁶⁾ **Kolomela Mine – Mineral Resources:** The 2009 Mineral Resources represent the combination of the previously reported Within Pit and Outside Pit resources.

Audits related to the generation of the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statements were carried out by independent consultants during 2009 at the following operations: Kolomela Mine

Iron Ore Brazil

The Minas Rio project is located in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil and will include open pit mines and a beneficiation plant producing high grade pellet feed which will be transported, through a slurry pipeline, over 500km to the Port of Açú in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The project will largely be based on the two main deposits of Serra do Sapo and Itapanhoacanga. Two ore types, Friable and Hard Itabirite, have been identified at Serra do Sapo and Itapanhoacanga. Only the Friable Itabirite is being considered for Phase 1 of the project. The planned annual capacity of Phase 1 is 26.5Mtpa of iron ore pellet feed (wet tonnes), for start up during in the second half of 2012.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Mineral Resources. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Amapá		Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources⁽¹⁾	Attributable %		2009	2008	2009	2008
Amapá (OP) ⁽²⁾	70.0		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Canga		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Inferred	17.2	–	54.6	–
Colluvium		Measured	5.6	–	40.9	–
		Indicated	31.0	–	44.0	–
		Measured and Indicated	36.6	–	43.5	–
		Inferred	14.1	–	41.7	–
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	28.7	–	42.5	–
		Indicated	80.8	–	41.3	–
		Measured and Indicated	109.4	–	41.6	–
		Inferred	29.9	–	41.8	–

Minas Rio Iron Ore Project		Classification	Tonnes		Grade	
Mineral Resources⁽³⁾	Attributable %		2009	2008	2009	2008
Itapanhoacanga (OP) ⁽⁴⁾	100		Mt	Mt	%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	25.0	–	42.5	–
		Indicated	219.2	90.0	41.6	39.6
		Measured and Indicated	244.2	90.0	41.7	39.6
		Inferred	74.7	362.0	41.7	38.0
Hard Itabirite		Measured	10.9	–	33.2	–
		Indicated	95.8	–	33.8	–
		Measured and Indicated	106.7	–	33.7	–
		Inferred	43.9	51.0	33.2	33.2
Serra do Sapo (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	100				%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	498.1	462.0	38.6	38.1
		Indicated	872.5	565.8	37.0	37.5
		Measured and Indicated	1,370.5	1,027.8	37.6	37.8
		Inferred	192.2	143.9	33.1	34.3
Hard Itabirite		Measured	453.8	–	31.8	–
		Indicated	1,968.3	1,650.5	31.2	31.0
		Measured and Indicated	2,422.1	1,650.5	31.3	31.0
		Inferred	149.4	680.8	30.3	30.3
Serro (OP) ⁽⁶⁾	100				%Fe	%Fe
Friable Itabirite and Hematite		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	9.5	46.0	63.6	33.3
		Measured and Indicated	9.5	46.0	63.6	33.3
		Inferred	74.2	54.0	35.3	28.7
Hard Itabirite		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	79.0	–	29.5
		Measured and Indicated	–	79.0	–	29.5
		Inferred	308.2	259.0	31.6	30.7

Mining method: OP = Open Pit.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ **Amapá – Mineral Resources:** The cut-off grade used is 25% Fe. Assays are on a dry basis. Tonnages are reported on a wet basis with an average moisture content of 10 wt% for Colluvium and 8 wt% for Friable Itabirite and Hematite ore.

⁽²⁾ **Amapá:** Includes the Mário Cruz, Martelo, Taboca, Taboca Leste and Vila do Meio areas. The Taboca Leste area comprises the following Inferred Resources: Canga – 1.5Mt @ 42.6% Fe, Colluvium – 10.9Mt @ 41.7% Fe and Friable Itabirite – 23.8Mt @ 41.4% Fe. Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Altered Friable Itabirite and Friable Hematite.

⁽³⁾ **Minas Rio Project – Mineral Resources:** The cut-off grade used is 25% Fe. Assays are on a dry basis. Tonnages are reported on a wet basis with an average moisture content of 5 wt% for Friable ore, Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite and Friable Hematite.

⁽⁴⁾ **Itapanhoacanga:** 2008 figures comprise material above 20% Fe cut-off grade. Low grade Mineral Resources (between 20% Fe and 33% Fe) were included in table footnotes in 2008 and are now combined with the previously reported high grade Mineral Resources. Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite, Soft Hematite and Hard Hematite. A portion of the adjacent Quartz-X Mineração Ltd property is included in the 2009 figures (Measured = 0.4Mt @ 43.1% Fe, Indicated = 23.8Mt @ 41.2% Fe, Inferred = 22.4Mt @ 41.0% Fe).

⁽⁵⁾ **Serra do Sapo:** Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite and Soft Hematite. The Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes an area containing high Alumina content (28.1Mt). Mineração Trindade Ltd properties are included in the 2009 figures (Indicated = 40.3Mt @ 32.1% Fe, Inferred = 3.2Mt @ 31.7% Fe).

⁽⁶⁾ **Serro:** 2008 figures comprise material above 20% Fe cut-off grade. Low grade Mineral Resources (between 20% Fe and 33% Fe) were included in table footnotes in 2008 and are now combined with the previously reported high grade Mineral Resources. Friable Itabirite and Hematite includes Friable Itabirite, Semi-Compact Itabirite and Hard Hematite (9.5Mt @ 63.6% Fe).

Audits related to the generation of the Mineral Resource statements were carried out by independent consultants during 2009 at the following operations and projects: Amapá, Itapanhoacanga, Serra do Sapo and Serro

Samancor Manganese

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with The SAMREC Code, 2007 and The JORC Code, 2004 as applicable. THE MINERAL RESOURCES INCLUDE ORE RESERVES.

The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources (source: BHP Billiton). Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies.

Manganese Ore Reserves		Attributable %		Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Yield	
			LOM		2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
GEMCO (OP) ⁽¹⁾	40.0		14		Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
				Proved	67.5	71.9	46.8	48.2	50.8	49.4
				Probable	43.2	43.9	46.4	47.1	47.9	47.0
				Total	110.7	115.8	46.7	47.8	49.7	48.5
Hotazel – Mamatwan (OP) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	36.4		22				%Mn	%Mn		
				Proved	53.6	40.5	37.8	37.7		
				Probable	24.8	8.1	37.2	36.8		
				Total	78.4	48.6	37.6	37.6		
Hotazel – Wessels (UG) ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	36.4		49				%Mn	%Mn		
				Proved	5.1	3.9	45.5	46.5		
				Probable	68.4	14.9	43.0	45.3		
				Total	73.5	18.8	43.2	45.5		

Manganese Mineral Resources		Attributable %		Classification	Tonnes		Grade		Yield	
					2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
GEMCO (OP) ⁽⁵⁾	40.0				Mt	Mt	%Mn	%Mn	%	%
				Measured	71.2	74.6	46.3	46.3	44.4	44.2
				Indicated	46.6	47.5	46.0	46.0	44.0	44.0
				Measured and Indicated	117.9	122.1	46.2	46.2	44.2	44.1
				Inferred	39.0	39.1	43.3	43.4	45.2	44.1
Hotazel – Mamatwan (OP) ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	36.4						%Mn	%Mn		
				Measured	79.6	51.8	35.8	37.6		
				Indicated	45.3	13.9	34.3	36.3		
				Measured and Indicated	124.9	65.7	35.3	37.3		
				Inferred	3.1	1.7	33.1	35.6		
Hotazel – Wessels (UG) ⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	36.4						%Mn	%Mn		
				Measured	12.1	6.7	46.3	47.3		
				Indicated	132.0	119.6	44.2	44.0		
				Measured and Indicated	144.1	126.3	44.4	44.1		
				Inferred	–	–	–	–		

Mining method: OP = Open Pit, UG = Underground, LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves. Mamatwan tonnages stated as wet metric tonnes. Wessels and GEMCO tonnages stated as dry metric tonnes.

Due to the uncertainty that may be attached to some 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.

⁽¹⁾ GEMCO – Ore Reserves: Changes are the result of pricing changes between FY08 and FY09.

⁽²⁾ Hotazel Manganese Mines: An agreement has been reached between Hotazel Manganese Mines and empowerment consortium Ntsimbintle Mining (Pty) Ltd. The Ntsimbintle agreement has been signed by both parties and approved by the South African Government. This transaction allows for the inclusion of part of the Prospecting Rights held by Ntsimbintle into the Mamatwan and Wessels Mining Area in exchange for 9% equity in Hotazel Manganese Mines, thereby adding the resources within the Ntsimbintle Prospecting Right to the Mamatwan and Wessels Mining Rights through a Section 102 conversion. The rights have been transferred to and are now held by a new company called Hotazel Manganese Mines (Pty) Ltd, effective as at 16 April 2009 subsequent to a section 11 (Act 28/2002) approval by the South African Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). The Anglo American share of Wessels and Mamatwan mines (Hotazel Manganese Mines) therefore drops to 36.4%.

⁽³⁾ Ntsimbintle – Ore Reserves: Changes in tonnages are due to a refinement of densities used for various zones within the orebody, inclusion of Ntsimbintle Ore Reserves, changes in final pillar layout (due to inclusion of Ntsimbintle Ore Reserves) resulting in more reserves being available for mining and depletion due to production.

⁽⁴⁾ Wessels – Ore Reserves: The main reasons for the increase in Ore Reserves are the inclusion of the Upper Body into the LOM Plan, the inclusion of the Ntsimbintle part of the Lower Body, refinement of the geological model after the addition of new drillhole and geological data and production depletion. New scheduling software and updated modifying factors have been used for the resource to reserve conversion.

⁽⁵⁾ GEMCO – Mineral Resources: All changes are as a result of depletion due to mining.

⁽⁶⁾ Mamatwan – Mineral Resources: Mineral Resources have been declared above a 35% Mn cut-off grade and now includes Mineral Resources contributed by Ntsimbintle Mining (Pty) Ltd. A major positive change in tonnage is due to the inclusion of the balance of the Top Cut (after removal of the X-zone). Changes also due to a refinement in the density methodology used, the X Zone and Top Cut (Balance) are also declared as Mineral Resource. As a matter of course, this material has to be mined in the process of accessing the economic M, C and N Zones and, depending on market conditions, now has potential economic value. Please note that the modelling and tonnage declaration of an area of 118,753 m² on the western side within the Ntsimbintle portion remains outstanding due to insufficient data. This will, following the approval of the South African Government and delineation of official boundaries, be evaluated for inclusion in 2010.

⁽⁷⁾ Wessels – Mineral Resources: Figures include those resources contributed by Ntsimbintle Mining (Pty) Ltd. A decrease in the Upper Body resource is reported after a complete rerun of the block model with the addition of new drillhole data and subsequent geological re-interpretation. Changes in the Lower Body Resource are, apart from production depletion, due to a rerun of the block model with the addition of new drillhole and underground face sampling data, geological re-interpretation, adjustment of the sub-outcrop position in places and the addition of re-evaluated remnant ore blocks.

estimates as at 31 December 2009

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Where relevant, the estimates were also prepared in compliance with regional codes and requirements (e.g. The SAMREC Code, 2007). The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. During 2009, Anglo Coal was restructured into three discrete business units: Anglo American Metallurgical Coal representing the dominantly export metallurgical coal business located in Australia; Anglo American Thermal Coal representing the dominantly export and domestic thermal coal business, located in South Africa and Colombia; and the Remaining Coal mines and projects located in Canada and Venezuela. THE COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO THE COAL RESERVES.

Metallurgical Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Callide (OC)	100	21		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Domestic Power			Proved	125.8	134.6	97.4	97.4	122.3	131.0	4,550	4,530
			Probable	87.7	87.7	99.2	99.2	87.0	87.0	4,560	4,550
			Total	213.5	222.3	98.2	98.1	209.3	218.0	4,550	4,540
Capcoal (OC&UG)	71.6	21								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	127.0	125.8	2.2	38.9	3.0	53.1	7,070	7,400
			Probable	68.0	90.3	2.9	39.1	2.0	38.6	7,070	7,400
			Total	194.9	216.1	2.4	39.0	5.0	91.7	7,070	7,400
Coking			Proved			37.7	29.8	50.0	39.1	8.0	8.5
			Probable			34.4	17.2	24.4	16.3	7.5	8.5
			Total			36.6	24.5	74.4	55.4	8.0	8.5
Other Metallurgical			Proved			28.7	–	38.1	–	6,980	–
			Probable			29.5	–	20.9	–	7,090	–
			Total			29.0	–	59.0	–	7,020	–
Dawson (OC)	51.0	26								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	21.0	205.1	57.6	53.2	12.4	114.1	6,500	6,600
			Probable	161.8	123.0	56.4	30.5	93.9	38.9	6,500	6,620
			Total	182.8	328.1	56.6	44.7	106.3	153.0	6,500	6,610
Coking			Proved			24.4	28.0	5.2	59.6	7.5	7.5
			Probable			18.9	47.5	31.4	61.4	7.5	7.5
			Total			19.5	35.3	36.6	121.0	7.5	7.5
Drayton (OC)	88.2	6								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	1.9	26.5	78.4	69.8	1.5	18.5	7,070	6,720
			Probable	31.2	14.4	77.3	69.8	24.1	10.1	6,450	6,740
			Total	33.1	40.9	77.4	69.8	25.6	28.6	6,490	6,730
Domestic Power			Proved			–	25.0	–	6.6	–	5,780
			Probable			–	25.0	–	3.6	–	5,780
			Total			–	25.0	–	10.2	–	5,780
Foxleigh (OC)	70.0	2								kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Other Metallurgical			Proved	1.9	–	71.1	–	1.4	–	6,520	–
			Probable	4.4	–	71.1	–	3.3	–	6,580	–
			Total	6.3	–	71.1	–	4.7	–	6,560	–
Moranbah North (UG)	88.0	29								CSN	CSN
Coking			Proved	123.6	118.4	78.5	75.8	102.5	95.0	7.5	7.5
			Probable	12.2	17.3	74.0	74.0	9.6	13.6	8.0	8.0
			Total	135.8	135.8	78.1	75.6	112.0	108.6	7.5	7.5
Australia Export Thermal	58.7		Proved	401.0	610.4	49.7	50.8	16.9	185.7	6,650	6,840
			Probable	365.3	332.8	59.8	38.8	120.0	87.6	6,500	6,980
			Total	766.4	943.2	58.5	45.4	136.9	273.3	6,520	6,880
Australia Coking	76.5		Proved			63.8	51.8	157.7	193.7	7.5	8.0
			Probable			32.7	46.0	65.3	91.4	7.5	8.0
			Total			54.6	48.6	223.0	285.0	7.5	8.0
Australia Other Metallurgical	71.5		Proved			30.2	–	39.5	–	6,960	–
			Probable			35.2	–	24.2	–	7,020	–
			Total			32.1	–	63.7	–	6,990	–
Australia Domestic Power	100		Proved			97.4	93.9	122.3	137.6	4,550	4,590
			Probable			99.2	96.3	87.0	90.7	4,560	4,600
			Total			98.2	94.8	209.3	228.3	4,560	4,590

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground, LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnage figures apply to each product.

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

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

Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Export Thermal refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Coking refers to a high-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in steel industry; quality measured as crucible swell number (CSN).

Other Metallurgical refers to 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.

Domestic Power refers to low- to high-volatile thermal or semi-soft coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Metallurgical Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾			Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Callide	100		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	317.8	317.8	4,800	4,800
		Indicated	375.3	375.3	4,740	4,740
		Measured and Indicated	693.1	693.1	4,770	4,770
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	0.4	0.4	4,050	4,050
Capcoal	71.6	Measured	101.3	181.2	6,810	7,160
		Indicated	116.0	119.8	6,750	7,160
		Measured and Indicated	217.3	301.0	6,780	7,160
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	12.0	8.6	6,560	7,160
Dawson	51.0	Measured	163.1	162.3	6,650	6,560
		Indicated	278.6	215.1	6,650	6,590
		Measured and Indicated	441.7	377.4	6,650	6,580
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	103.5	2.7	6,710	6,540
Drayton	88.2	Measured	0.9	9.3	6,870	6,730
		Indicated	12.5	12.4	6,730	6,760
		Measured and Indicated	13.4	21.7	6,740	6,750
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	0.1	1.3	5,910	6,860
Foxleigh	70.0	Measured	10.0	1.8	6,760	7,680
		Indicated	58.9	71.0	6,480	7,420
		Measured and Indicated	68.9	72.7	6,520	7,430
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Moranbah North	88.0	Measured	42.1	32.4	6,590	6,730
		Indicated	20.0	22.4	6,480	6,730
		Measured and Indicated	62.2	54.7	6,550	6,730
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	0.1	0.6	6,800	6,730
Australia – Mine Leases	77.6				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	635.2	704.7	5,750	5,930
		Indicated	861.4	816.0	5,820	5,900
		Measured and Indicated	1,496.6	1,520.7	5,790	5,920
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	116.0	13.6	6,690	6,910
Metallurgical Coal Resources – Projects⁽⁶⁾						
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Dartbrook	77.5		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	170.1	170.1	6,200	6,200
		Indicated	51.9	51.9	6,200	6,200
		Measured and Indicated	222.1	222.1	6,200	6,200
Grosvenor	100	Measured	240.1	227.8	6,350	6,650
		Indicated	117.2	111.9	6,340	6,660
		Measured and Indicated	357.3	339.7	6,350	6,650
Moranbah South	50.0	Measured	56.0	–	5,940	–
		Indicated	149.7	–	6,290	–
		Measured and Indicated	205.7	–	6,190	–
Saddlers Creek	88.2	Measured	398.9	398.9	6,440	6,440
		Indicated	137.9	137.9	6,340	6,340
		Measured and Indicated	536.8	536.8	6,410	6,410
Taroom	51.0	Measured	36.4	36.4	5,560	5,560
		Indicated	89.0	89.0	5,580	5,580
		Measured and Indicated	125.5	125.5	5,570	5,570
Theodore	51.0	Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	358.2	358.2	6,250	6,250
		Measured and Indicated	358.2	358.2	6,250	6,250
Australia – Projects	74.9				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	901.5	833.2	6,300	6,410
		Indicated	903.9	749.0	6,210	6,240
		Measured and Indicated	1,805.4	1,582.2	6,260	6,330
Metallurgical Coal Resources – Mine Lease and Projects⁽⁶⁾						
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	76.1		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	1,536.7	1,537.9	6,070	6,190
		Indicated	1,765.3	1,565.0	6,020	6,060
		Measured and Indicated	3,302.0	3,102.9	6,050	6,130
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	116.0	13.6	6,690	6,910

Brown Coal

Brown Coal Resources ⁽⁶⁾		Tonnes		Coal Quality		
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Monash Energy	100		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	5,095.0	5,095.0	1,820	1,820
		Indicated	5,221.0	5,221.0	1,790	1,790
		Measured and Indicated	10,316.0	10,316.0	1,800	1,800
Australia Brown Coal Resources	100				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	5,095.0	5,095.0	1,820	1,820
		Indicated	5,221.0	5,221.0	1,790	1,790
		Measured and Indicated	10,316.0	10,316.0	1,800	1,800

Coal Bed Methane

Coal Bed Methane Reserves		Saleable Volume ⁽⁹⁾		Saleable Energy Content ⁽⁹⁾		
Australia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Dawson	51.0		MMcf	MMcf	PJ	PJ
		Proved: 1P	45,392	49,882	48	53
		Probable: 2P-1P	100,259	100,259	106	106
		Total: 2P	145,651	150,141	154	159
Harcourt	25.5					
		Proved: 1P	–	–	–	–
		Probable: 2P-1P	36,902	36,902	39	39
		Total: 2P	36,902	36,902	39	39
Australia CBM Reserves	45.8				PJ	PJ
		Proved: 1P	45,392	49,882	48	53
		Probable: 2P-1P	137,161	137,161	145	145
		Total: 2P	182,553	187,043	193	197

Coal Bed Methane (CBM) estimates were compiled by an external independent consultant in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Petroleum Resources Management System 2007 sponsored by the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) and the World Petroleum Council (WPC).

⁽¹⁾ Coal Reserves are quoted on a Run Of Mine (ROM) reserve tonnage basis which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable reserve tonnage represents the product tonnes produced. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are on the applicable moisture basis.

⁽²⁾ Attributable (%) refers to 2009 only. For the 2008 Reported and Attributable figures, please refer to the 2008 Annual Report.

⁽³⁾ The tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes. ROM tonnages on an As Delivered moisture basis, and Saleable tonnages on a Product moisture basis.

⁽⁴⁾ Yield (%) 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. The product yields for Proved, Probable and Total are calculated by dividing the individual Saleable reserves by the total ROM reserves per classification.

⁽⁵⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Reserves is quoted as either Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Coking, Other Metallurgical and Export Thermal collieries meet the contractual specifications for coking coal, PCI, metallurgical coal, steam coal and domestic coal. Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Domestic Power and Domestic Synfuels collieries meet the specifications of the individual supply contracts. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.

⁽⁶⁾ Coal Reserves are quoted on a Mineable Tonnage In-Situ (MTIS) basis in million tonnes which are in addition to those resources which have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Reserves are on an in-situ moisture basis.

⁽⁷⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Reserves is quoted on an in-situ heat content as Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

⁽⁸⁾ Inferred (in LOM) refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the life of mine extraction schedule of the respective collieries and are not reported as Coal Reserves. Inferred Coal Resources outside the LOM plan but within the mine lease area are not reported due to a) the uncertainty attached to such resources in that it cannot be assumed that all or part of the Inferred Resource will necessarily be upgraded to Indicated or Measured categories through continued exploration, b) such Inferred Resources do not necessarily meet the requirements of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, particularly in respect of future mining and processing economics.

⁽⁹⁾ CBM Reserves are reported in terms of Saleable volume (million cubic feet – MMcf) and Saleable energy (Petajoules – PJ, or one thousand trillion Joules).

Summary of material changes (±10%) at reporting level

Australia	
Callide:	The 2009 submission has been based on depletion of the 2008 resource and reserve estimates by the actual 2009 production. Work is currently underway to generate a new life of mine plan for Callide for supply to domestic and other customers. This work is expected to be complete by end 2010 at which time a full economic re-assessment of the resource and reserve position will be available.
Capcoal:	Resources in areas down-dip of Central and to the east of Grasree have been reallocated (-80 Mt). Closure of the Aquila bord and pillar operation has reduced ROM reserves (-22 Mt).
Dawson:	Mining at Dawson North ceased in early 2009 (-37 Mt ROM). Resource classifications have been revised resulting in a decrease in areas of reserves (-108 Mt) and an increase in Inferred Resources within the mine plan (+101 Mt). Exploration commencing in 2010 is expected to bring Inferred Resources within the mine plan progressively to reserve status during 2011.
Drayton:	Reserves – Revision of mine plan and exclusion high cost areas in south / south west of lease (-8 Mt ROM). Resources – Resources reallocated due to geological complexity (-9 Mt).
Foxleigh:	Reserves reported for the first time representing reserves in the immediate mining areas (+6 Mt ROM).
Grosvenor:	Approval obtained for the commencement of a detailed feasibility study for an underground longwall operation in 2010.
Jellinbah:	Not reported in 2009 due to <25% attributable interest.
Moranbah North:	Resource increase attributable to changes in mine design and additional exploration (+7 Mt).
Moranbah South:	Resources are reported for underground mining areas which have reasonable potential for eventual economic extraction based on exploration and studies completed in 2009 (+206 Mt).

Brown Coal

Monash Energy: Resource estimates have not changed from 2008 because no additional data was added in 2009. The brown coal is a substantial resource suitable as a feedstock to many chemical processes but requires technological breakthroughs to allow the economic development of clean coal plants.

Coal Bed Methane

Dawson: Initial reserves calculated in 2006 were depleted for gas production, consumption and venting for the 2009 estimates.

Assumption with respect to Mineral Tenure

Callide: An expectation that a Mining Lease Application which has been lodged will be granted for the northern part of the Kilburnie area. A Mining Lease Application will be lodged and is expected to be granted for the Amy's Find area as an extension to the existing mining area at The Hut.

Foxleigh: A Mining Lease Application will be lodged and is expected to be granted for the Plains area.

Reviews by independent third parties were carried out in 2009 on the following Operations and Project areas: Capcoal Mine Complex, Dawson South, Drayton, Foxleigh, Theodore, Taroom

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Where relevant, the estimates were also prepared in compliance with regional codes and requirements (e.g. The SAMREC Code, 2007). The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. During 2009, Anglo Coal was restructured into three discrete business units: Anglo American Metallurgical Coal representing the dominantly export metallurgical coal business located in Australia; Anglo American Thermal Coal representing the dominantly export and domestic thermal coal business, located in South Africa and Colombia; and the Remaining Coal mines and projects located in Canada and Venezuela. THE COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO THE COAL RESERVES.

Thermal Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Colombia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Cerréjon (OC)	33.3	23		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	646.6	519.3	96.2	96.9	621.4	502.9	6,210	6,200
			Probable	50.7	241.0	96.2	96.9	48.9	233.4	6,210	6,200
			Total	697.3	760.2	96.2	96.9	670.3	736.3	6,210	6,200
Colombia Export Thermal	33.3									kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved	646.6	519.3	96.2	96.9	621.4	502.9	6,210	6,200
			Probable	50.7	241.0	96.2	96.9	48.9	233.4	6,210	6,200
			Total	697.3	760.2	96.2	96.9	670.3	736.3	6,210	6,200

Thermal Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
South Africa	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Goedehoop (UG&OC)	100	10		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	25.5	50.5	59.9	49.9	15.5	26.3	6,240	6,200
			Probable	85.6	81.2	54.5	54.2	47.5	45.1	6,180	6,130
			Total	111.1	131.7	55.7	52.6	63.0	71.4	6,190	6,150
Other Metallurgical			Proved				2.0		1.0		6,990
			Probable								
			Total				0.8		1.0		6,990
Greenside (UG)	100	12									
Export Thermal			Proved	39.8	19.5	59.0	63.2	24.3	12.6	6,190	6,240
			Probable	2.4	12.2	63.0	60.3	1.5	7.5	6,190	6,220
			Total	42.1	31.7	59.2	62.1	25.8	20.1	6,190	6,230
Isibonelo (OC)	100	17									
Synfuel			Proved	84.5	90.6	100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660
			Probable								
			Total	84.5	90.6	100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660
Kleinkopje (OC)	100	14									
Export Thermal			Proved	77.1	81.9	33.8	32.9	26.4	27.3	6,220	6,220
			Probable	21.3	25.4	48.4	49.0	10.4	12.6	6,230	6,230
			Total	98.4	107.4	37.0	36.7	36.8	39.9	6,220	6,220
Domestic Power			Proved			37.5	40.6	29.5	33.2	4,490	4,530
			Probable								
			Total			29.4	31.0	29.5	33.2	4,490	4,530
Kriel (UG&OC)	73.0	16									
Domestic Power			Proved	67.0	82.1	100	100	67.0	82.1	4,790	4,800
			Probable	64.3	62.4	100	100	64.3	62.4	4,500	4,500
			Total	131.3	144.5	100	100	131.3	144.5	4,650	4,670
Landau (OC)	100	11									
Export Thermal			Proved	48.0	37.5	52.8	50.1	25.1	18.8	6,300	6,270
			Probable	21.4	27.8	50.7	48.4	11.0	13.4	6,370	6,260
			Total	69.5	65.3	52.2	49.4	36.1	32.3	6,320	6,270
Domestic Power			Proved			7.0	10.6	3.4	4.0	4,450	3,340
			Probable			9.1	15.3	2.0	4.2	3,900	4,690
			Total			7.6	12.6	5.4	8.2	4,250	4,040
Mafube (OC)	50.0	20									
Export Thermal			Proved	35.6	40.6	51.6	54.2	18.4	22.0	6,300	6,290
			Probable	67.3	66.8	36.9	36.9	25.1	24.7	6,280	6,270
			Total	103.0	107.3	42.0	43.4	43.5	46.7	6,290	6,280
Domestic Power			Proved			23.0	28.0	8.2	11.4	5,450	5,380
			Probable			31.3	31.3	21.2	20.9	5,080	5,080
			Total			28.4	30.1	29.4	32.3	5,180	5,190
New Denmark (UG)	100	31									
Domestic Power			Proved	37.0	41.9	100	100	37.0	41.9	5,090	4,900
			Probable	106.7	87.6	100	100	106.7	87.6	4,940	4,850
			Total	143.7	129.5	100	100	143.7	129.5	4,980	4,870

estimates as at 31 December 2009

Thermal Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
South Africa continued	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
New Vaal (OC)	100	18		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Domestic Power			Proved	423.4	444.9	92.1	91.2	404.0	417.6	3,490	3,500
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	423.4	444.9	92.1	91.2	404.0	417.6	3,490	3,500
Nooitgedacht 5 Seam (UG)	100	3									
Export Thermal			Proved	1.9	2.9	34.6	39.9	0.7	1.2	6,360	6,200
			Probable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total	1.9	2.9	34.6	39.9	0.7	1.2	6,360	6,200
Other Metallurgical			Proved			27.0	30.5	0.5	0.9	6,300	6,510
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			27.0	30.5	0.5	0.9	6,300	6,510
Zibulo (UG&OC)	73.0	17									
Export Thermal			Proved	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable	99.3	117.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	47.5	6,350	6,340
			Total	99.3	117.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	47.5	6,350	6,340
Domestic Power			Proved			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Probable			37.0	40.5	38.5	49.8	4,880	4,880
			Total			37.0	40.5	38.5	49.8	4,880	4,880
South Africa Export Thermal	86.8										
			Proved	839.8	892.4	50.3	48.0	110.3	108.2	6,250	6,240
			Probable	468.3	481.0	46.2	46.3	135.0	150.9	6,270	6,240
			Total	1,308.1	1,373.4	47.7	46.5	245.3	259.1	6,260	6,240
South Africa Other Metallurgical	100										
			Proved			27.0	15.8	0.5	1.9	6,300	6,760
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			27.0	15.2	0.5	1.9	6,300	6,760
South Africa Domestic Power	92.3										
			Proved			89.1	88.4	549.1	590.1	3,850	3,870
			Probable			82.5	78.8	232.7	225.0	4,810	4,780
			Total			86.8	85.4	781.8	815.1	4,130	4,120
South Africa Synfuel	100										
			Proved			100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660

Thermal Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Total	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Export Thermal	47.4			Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved	1,486.4	1,411.6	89.3	88.2	731.7	611.1	6,220	6,500
			Probable	519.0	722.0	59.5	77.0	183.9	384.3	6,250	6,360
			Total	2,005.4	2,133.6	83.2	83.8	915.6	995.4	6,230	6,450
Other Metallurgical	100										
			Proved			27.0	15.8	0.5	1.9	6,300	6,760
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			27.0	15.2	0.5	1.9	6,300	6,760
Domestic Power	92.3										
			Proved			89.1	88.4	549.1	590.1	3,850	3,870
			Probable			82.5	78.8	232.7	225.0	4,810	4,780
			Total			86.8	85.4	781.8	815.1	4,130	4,120
Synfuel	100										
			Proved			100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660
			Probable			–	–	–	–	–	–
			Total			100	100	84.6	90.6	4,560	4,660

Mining method: OC = Open Cast, UG = Underground, LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnage figures apply to each product.

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

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

Additional footnotes appear at the end of the section.

Export Thermal refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Other Metallurgical refers to 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.

Domestic Power refers to low- to high-volatile thermal or semi-soft coal primarily for domestic consumption for power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Synfuel refers to a coal specifically for the domestic production of synthetic fuel and chemicals; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Thermal Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Colombia	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Cerréjon	33.3		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	1,051.6	667.1	6,480	6,400
		Indicated	270.3	712.8	6,480	6,290
		Measured and Indicated	1,321.9	1,379.9	6,480	6,340
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	40.3	–	6,960	–
Colombia – Mine Leases	33.3				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	1,051.6	667.1	6,480	6,400
		Indicated	270.3	712.8	6,480	6,290
		Measured and Indicated	1,321.9	1,379.9	6,480	6,340
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	40.3	–	6,960	–
Thermal Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
South Africa	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Goedehoop	100		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	115.3	135.4	5,030	5,010
		Indicated	82.4	83.8	5,270	5,320
		Measured and Indicated	197.7	219.2	5,130	5,130
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Greenside	100					
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	13.3	27.7	5,470	5,120
Isibonelo	100					
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	25.8	25.8	5,250	5,330
		Measured and Indicated	25.8	25.8	5,250	5,330
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Kleinkopje	100					
		Measured	28.6	31.9	4,990	4,960
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	28.6	31.9	4,990	4,960
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Kriel	73.0					
		Measured	61.8	61.8	5,280	5,280
		Indicated	34.7	34.7	4,710	4,710
		Measured and Indicated	96.5	96.5	5,080	5,080
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Landau	100					
		Measured	30.4	34.0	5,730	5,750
		Indicated	41.7	66.3	4,600	6,050
		Measured and Indicated	72.1	100.2	5,080	5,950
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Mafube	50.0					
		Measured	3.8	4.2	5,230	5,300
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	3.8	4.2	5,230	5,300
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	10.7	10.7	5,420	5,420
New Denmark	100					
		Measured	–	–	–	–
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	30.6	78.7	5,310	5,840
New Vaal	100					
		Measured	–	2.5	–	4,230
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	–	2.5	–	4,230
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Nooitgedacht 5 Seam	100					
		Measured	1.1	1.1	4,750	6,240
		Indicated	–	–	–	–
		Measured and Indicated	1.1	1.1	4,750	6,240
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–
Zibulo	73.0					
		Measured	98.0	90.8	4,810	4,480
		Indicated	174.2	220.3	4,910	5,200
		Measured and Indicated	272.2	311.2	4,870	4,990
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	59.2	–	5,430	–
South Africa – Mine Leases	84.9				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	339.1	361.7	5,070	4,990
		Indicated	358.8	430.9	4,960	5,320
		Measured and Indicated	697.8	792.6	5,020	5,170
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	113.8	117.1	5,400	5,630
Thermal Coal Resources		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Mine Leases	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	52.6		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	1,390.7	1,028.8	6,130	5,900
		Indicated	629.1	1,143.7	5,620	5,930
		Measured and Indicated	2,019.7	2,172.6	5,970	5,920
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	154.0	117.1	5,810	5,630

Thermal Coal Resources – Projects ⁽⁶⁾			Tonnes		Coal Quality	
South Africa	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Elders	73.0		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	183.4	87.7	4,940	5,200
		Indicated	30.6	36.6	4,960	5,170
		Measured and Indicated	213.9	124.3	4,940	5,190
Kriel East	73.0	Measured	97.9	41.4	4,930	4,980
		Indicated	22.8	50.8	4,900	4,940
		Measured and Indicated	120.8	92.2	4,920	4,960
New Largo	73.0	Measured	247.1	199.9	4,430	4,000
		Indicated	246.1	186.3	4,230	4,050
		Measured and Indicated	493.2	386.3	4,330	4,020
Nooitgedacht 2+4 Seam	100	Measured	29.9	–	5,320	–
		Indicated	17.1	61.6	5,320	5,320
		Measured and Indicated	47.0	61.6	5,320	5,320
South Rand	73.0	Measured	90.7	36.4	4,780	5,560
		Indicated	156.5	220.7	4,710	5,590
		Measured and Indicated	247.2	257.1	4,740	5,590
Vaalbank	100	Measured	54.6	54.6	3,570	3,900
		Indicated	23.4	23.4	4,440	3,900
		Measured and Indicated	77.9	77.9	3,830	3,900
South Africa – Projects	75.8				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	703.6	420.0	4,650	4,470
		Indicated	496.4	579.4	4,500	4,910
		Measured and Indicated	1,200.0	999.5	4,590	4,730
Thermal Coal Resources⁽⁶⁾						
Projects						
Total	75.8		2009	2008	2009	2008
			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	703.6	420.0	4,650	4,470
		Indicated	496.4	579.4	4,500	4,910
		Measured and Indicated	1,200.0	999.5	4,590	4,730
Thermal Coal Resources⁽⁶⁾						
Mine Leases and Projects						
Total	60.8		2009	2008	2009	2008
			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	2,094.3	1,448.9	5,640	5,490
		Indicated	1,125.5	1,723.1	5,130	5,590
		Measured and Indicated	3,219.7	3,172.0	5,460	5,540
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	154.0	117.1	5,810	5,630

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.

⁽¹⁾ Coal Reserves are quoted on a Run Of Mine (ROM) reserve tonnage basis which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable reserve tonnage represents the product tonnes produced. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are on the applicable moisture basis.

⁽²⁾ Attributable (%) refers to 2009 only. For the 2008 Reported and Attributable figures, please refer to the 2008 Annual Report.

⁽³⁾ The tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes. ROM tonnages on an As Delivered moisture basis, and Saleable tonnages on a Product moisture basis.

⁽⁴⁾ Yield (%) 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. The product yields for Proved, Probable and Total are calculated by dividing the individual Saleable reserves by the total ROM reserves per classification.

⁽⁵⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Reserves is quoted as either Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Coking, Other Metallurgical and Export Thermal collieries meet the contractual specifications for coking coal, PCI, metallurgical coal, steam coal and domestic coal. Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Domestic Power and Domestic Synfuels collieries meet the specifications of the individual supply contracts. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.

⁽⁶⁾ Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnage In-Situ (MTIS) basis in million tonnes which are in addition to those resources which have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Resources are on an in-situ moisture basis.

⁽⁷⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Resources is quoted on an in-situ heat content as Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

⁽⁸⁾ Inferred (in LOM) refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the life of mine extraction schedule of the respective collieries and are not reported as Coal Reserves. Inferred Coal Resources outside the LOM plan but within the mine lease area are not reported due to a) the uncertainty attached to such resources in that it cannot be assumed that all or part of the Inferred Resource will necessarily be upgraded to Indicated or Measured categories through continued exploration, b) such Inferred Resources do not necessarily meet the requirements of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, particularly in respect of future mining and processing economics.

Summary of material changes (±10%) at reporting level

Colombia

Cerrejón: Resources: a gain of 40 Mt Inferred Resources in Mine Plan due to changes in methodology.

South Africa

Goedehoop: Reserves: a gain of 19 Mt due to inclusion of Vlaklaagte resources in mine plan; a loss of 20 Mt resulting from changes in modifying factors

Greenside: Reserves: a gain of 15 Mt due to changes in mine plan, increased drilling density, and correction for under reporting in 2008. Resources: a loss of 14 Mt due to exclusion of resources underlying pan pending environmental approval for mining.

Kleinkopje: Resources: a loss of 3 Mt due to changes in pit shell layout.

Landau: Reserves: a gain of 11 Mt due to conversion of Navigation West and Schoonie opencast resources. Resources: a loss of 9 Mt due to infrastructure sterilisation.

New Denmark: Reserves: reclassification of 48 Mt Resources to 25 Mt Reserves due to additional information.

New Vaal: Reserves: a loss of 3 Mt due to the exclusion of low volatile material and 3 Mt due to operational mining losses.

Zibulo: Zibulo comprises the Zibulo Mine (formerly Zondagsfontein), the Zondagsfontein West project area and the Oogiesfontein Mine. Proved Reserves have been reclassified as Probable Reserves pending the granting of a mining right. Reserves: a loss of 13 Mt at Zibulo due to change in mining extraction percentage and 3 Mt at Oogiesfontein due to reclassification of reserves following changes in mine planning. Resources: a gain of 59 Mt of S2M Seam at Zibulo due to inclusion of Inferred Resources in the mine plan and a gain of 3 Mt Measured Resources at Oogiesfontein due to reclassification of reserves. A loss of 42 Mt of S5 Seam at Zibulo due to reclassification and change to minimum cut-off thickness, and re-modelling of a transgressive sill.

Elders: A gain of 51 Mt due to additional information; a gain of 39 Mt due to change from raw to washed product.

Kriel East: A gain of 29 Mt due to additional exploration information.

New Largo: A gain of 107 Mt due to additional exploration information.

Nooitgedacht: A loss of 15 Mt due to reduced interpretation confidence in data combined with a change of cut-off parameters.

Assumption with respect to Mineral Tenure

South Africa: Granting of 3 remaining Prospecting Rights to Anglo American Thermal Coal for the Vaalbank project is pending. Anglo American Thermal Coal has reasonable expectation that these rights will be granted in due course, and the relevant Project Coal resources have been included in the statement. Granting of the mining rights for Zibulo Colliery (formerly Zondagsfontein and Oogiesfontein) are currently pending. Anglo Inyosi Coal (Pty) Limited has reasonable expectation that these rights will be granted in due course. Anglo American Thermal Coal has been granted Section 11 cession of the Kriel mining right to Anglo Inyosi Coal (Pty) Limited but has not concluded the final agreement. The attributable percentage (73%) reflects therefore the anticipated ownership following conclusion of this agreement.

Royalty Payment

South Africa: Royalty payments are scheduled to commence in April 2010 and have been taken into consideration in economic assessment of the reserves.

Reviews by independent third parties were carried out in 2009 on the following Operations and Project areas: Goedehoop South, Isibonelo, Zibulo, Elders

The Coal Reserve and Coal Resource estimates were compiled in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004) as a minimum standard. Where relevant, the estimates were also prepared in compliance with regional codes and requirements (e.g. The SAMREC Code, 2007). The figures reported represent 100% of the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, the percentage attributable to Anglo American plc is stated separately. Rounding of figures may cause computational discrepancies. During 2009, Anglo Coal was restructured into three discrete business units: Anglo American Metallurgical Coal representing the dominantly export metallurgical coal business located in Australia; Anglo American Thermal Coal representing the dominantly export and domestic thermal coal business, located in South Africa and Colombia; and the Remaining Coal mines and projects located in Canada and Venezuela. THE COAL RESOURCES ARE REPORTED AS ADDITIONAL TO THE COAL RESERVES.

Remaining Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Canada	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Trend (OC)	74.8	14		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	20.6	10.4	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	5,300	5,660
			Probable	2.5	4.2	1.9	2.8	0.1	0.1	5,300	5,660
			Total	23.0	14.6	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.3	5,300	5,660
										CSN	CSN
Coking			Proved			61.6	68.0	13.3	7.4	7.0	7.0
			Probable			59.7	67.3	1.6	3.0	7.0	7.0
			Total			61.4	67.8	14.9	10.4	7.0	7.0

Remaining Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾	LOM	Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Guasare (OC)	24.9	21		Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
Export Thermal			Proved	127.7	136.6	100	100	127.7	141.1	7,180	7,320
			Probable	16.2	–	100	–	16.2	–	7,240	–
			Total	143.9	136.6	100	100	143.9	141.1	7,190	7,320

Remaining Coal Reserves ⁽¹⁾				ROM Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Yield ⁽⁴⁾		Saleable Tonnes ⁽³⁾		Saleable Quality ⁽⁵⁾	
Canada and Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Export Thermal	25.0			Mt	Mt	%	%	Mt	Mt	kcal/kg	kcal/kg
			Proved	148.2	147.0	99.7	99.8	128.1	141.3	7,170	7,320
			Probable	18.7	4.2	99.7	2.8	16.3	0.1	7,240	5,660
			Total	166.9	151.2	99.7	99.8	144.4	141.4	7,180	7,320
Coking	74.8									CSN	CSN
			Proved			61.6	52.4	13.3	7.4	7.0	7.0
			Probable			59.7	46.7	1.6	3.0	7.0	7.0
			Total			61.4	49.2	14.9	10.4	7.0	7.0

Remaining Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾				Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Canada	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Trend (OC)	74.8			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
			Measured	19.9	–	6,500	–
			Indicated	5.4	–	6,500	–
			Measured and Indicated	25.3	–	6,500	–
			Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	1.4	2.4	6,500	7,500

Remaining Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾				Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Guasare (OC)	24.9			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
			Measured	–	26.9	–	7,910
			Indicated	–	79.5	–	7,860
			Measured and Indicated	–	106.5	–	7,870
			Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	–	–	–	–

Remaining Coal Resources – Mine Leases ⁽⁶⁾				Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Canada and Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		Classification	2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	74.8			MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
			Measured	19.9	26.9	6,500	7,910
			Indicated	5.4	79.5	6,500	7,860
			Measured and Indicated	25.3	106.5	6,500	7,870
			Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	1.4	2.4	6,500	7,500

Mining method: OC = Open Cast. LOM = Life of Mine in years based on scheduled Ore Reserves.

For the multi-product operations, the ROM tonnage figures apply to each product.

The Saleable tonnage cannot be calculated directly from the ROM reserve tonnage using the air dried yields as presented since the difference in moisture content is not taken into account. Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Saleable tonnes and should not be directly applied to the ROM tonnage.

Export Thermal refers to low- to high-volatile thermal coal primarily for export in the use of power generation; quality measured by calorific value (CV).

Coking refers to a high-, medium- or low-volatile semi-soft, soft or hard coking coal primarily for blending and use in steel industry; quality measured as crucible swell number (CSN).

Remaining Coal Resources – Projects ⁽⁶⁾		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Canada	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Belcourt Saxon	37.4		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	166.7	–	7,000	–
		Indicated	4.2	–	7,000	–
		Measured and Indicated	170.9	–	7,000	–
Roman Mountain	74.8					
		Measured	21.1	18.2	6,970	6,810
		Indicated	7.5	6.3	6,970	6,810
		Measured and Indicated	28.6	24.5	6,970	6,810
Canada – Projects	42.8				kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	187.8	18.2	7,000	6,810
		Indicated	11.7	6.3	6,980	6,810
		Measured and Indicated	199.5	24.5	7,000	6,810

Remaining Coal Resources – Projects ⁽⁶⁾		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Canada and Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	42.8		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	187.8	18.2	7,000	6,810
		Indicated	11.7	6.3	6,980	6,810
		Measured and Indicated	199.5	24.5	7,000	6,810

Remaining Coal Resources – Mine Lease and Projects ⁽⁶⁾		Classification	Tonnes		Coal Quality	
Canada and Venezuela	Attributable % ⁽²⁾		2009	2008	2009	2008
Total	46.4		MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	MTIS ⁽⁶⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾	kcal/kg ⁽⁷⁾
		Measured	207.7	45.1	6,950	7,460
		Indicated	17.1	85.9	6,830	7,790
		Measured and Indicated	224.8	131.0	6,940	7,670
		Inferred (in LOM) ⁽⁸⁾	1.4	2.4	6,500	7,500

Attributable percentages for country totals are weighted by Measured and Indicated MTIS.

⁽¹⁾ Coal Reserves are quoted on a Run Of Mine (ROM) reserve tonnage basis which represents the tonnes delivered to the plant. Saleable reserve tonnage represents the product tonnes produced. Coal Reserves (ROM and Saleable) are on the applicable moisture basis.

⁽²⁾ Attributable (%) refers to 2009 only. For the 2008 Reported and Attributable figures, please refer to the 2008 Annual Report.

⁽³⁾ The tonnage is quoted as metric tonnes. ROM tonnages on an As Delivered moisture basis, and Saleable tonnages on a Product moisture basis.

⁽⁴⁾ Yield (%) 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. The product yields for Proved, Probable and Total are calculated by dividing the individual Saleable reserves by the total ROM reserves per classification.

⁽⁵⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Reserves is quoted as either Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis or Crucible Swell Number (CSN). Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Coking, Other Metallurgical and Export Thermal collieries meet the contractual specifications for coking coal, PCI, metallurgical coal, steam coal and domestic coal. Coal quality parameters for the Coal Reserves for Domestic Power and Domestic Synfuels collieries meet the specifications of the individual supply contracts. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg and CSN to the nearest 0.5 index.

⁽⁶⁾ Coal Resources are quoted on a Mineable Tonnage In-Situ (MTIS) basis in million tonnes which are in addition to those resources which have been modified to produce the reported Coal Reserves. Coal Resources are on an in-situ moisture basis.

⁽⁷⁾ The coal quality for the Coal Resources is quoted on an in-situ heat content as Calorific Value (CV) using kilo-calories per kilogram (kcal/kg) units on a Gross As Received (GAR) basis. CV is rounded to the nearest 10 kcal/kg.

⁽⁸⁾ Inferred (in LOM) refers to Inferred Coal Resources that are included in the life of mine extraction schedule of the respective collieries and are not reported as Coal Reserves. Inferred Coal Resources outside the LOM plan but within the mine lease area are not reported due to a) the uncertainty attached to such resources in that it cannot be assumed that all or part of the Inferred Resource will necessarily be upgraded to Indicated or Measured categories through continued exploration, b) such Inferred Resources do not necessarily meet the requirements of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction, particularly in respect of future mining and processing economics.

Summary of material changes (±10%) at reporting level

Canada	
Trend:	Reserves: a gain of 9 Mt due to a change in stripping ratio resulting from economic assumptions. Resources: a gain of 25 Mt due to changes in classification methodology and cut-off parameters.
Belcourt-Saxon:	Resources: a gain of 171 Mt due to the project being reported for the first time in 2009.
Roman Mountain:	Resources: a gain of 4 Mt due to additional drilling information.
China	
Xiwan:	The Xiwan Project reported in 2008 is currently subject to finalisation of disposal to a third party. Resources are therefore excluded from the 2009 estimates.
Venezuela	
Guasare:	The resource and reserve statement supplied by Carbones del Guasare has not been validated by Anglo American Thermal Coal. Reserves: a gain of 15 Mt due to changes in mine plan, increased drilling density, and correction for under reporting in 2008. Resources: a loss of 106 Mt due to conversion to reserves and a reclassification of Measured and Indicated to Inferred resources.
Assumption with respect to Mineral Tenure	
Venezuela:	Although the Carbones del Guasare mining concession terminates in 2013, Coal Reserves and Resources in the Mine Lease that may be included in a mine plan beyond this date are included in the 2009 statement.

Reviews by independent third parties were carried out in 2009 on the following Operations and Project areas: Trend, Roman Mountain