

**SUPPLEMENT TO XSTRATA COPPER'S RESOURCE AND RESERVE STATEMENT**

**4 AUGUST 2009**

Name of operation	% Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			*Competent Person MR/OR
				Proved (Mt)	Probable (Mt)	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	
<b>Tintaya (a)</b>	<b>100%</b>	OC	Ore	45	33	65	51	1	LR
Jun-09			%Copper	1.15	1.08	1.20	1.10	0.8	
			Gold g/t	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.1	
<b>Antapaccay (b)</b>	100%	OC	Tonnes			180	390	150	LR
Jul-09			% Copper			0.68	0.57	0.4	
			Gold g/t			0.15	0.13	0.06	
			Silver g/t			1.7	1.5	1.4	
			% Molybdenum			0.005	0.005	0.006	
<b>Coroccohuayco (c)</b>	<b>100%</b>	UG	Ore			2	30	60	LR
Jun-08			% Copper			3.0	3.2	3.1	
			Gold g/t			0.28	0.33	0.3	
			Silver g/t			10	12	13	
			% Molybdenum			0.012	0.016	0.01	
<b>Las Bambas (d)</b>	100%	OC	Sulphide tonnes			228	658	246	RR
Jul-09			% Copper			0.59	0.86	0.70	
			ppm Molybdenum			165	189	158	
			% Silver			2.6	4.0	3	
			Gold g/t			0.05	0.068	0.05	
<b>Lomas Bayas (e)</b>	100%								
		OC	Oxide & Mixed tonnes	88.6	113.8	117	274	4	NF
<b>Lomas Bayas I</b>			% Copper	0.36	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.3	
Jun-08			% Soluble Copper	0.21	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.2	
<b>Lomas Bayas II</b>		OC	Oxide & Mixed Tonnes	256	87	273	98	5	NF
Jun-08			% Copper	0.3	0.21	0.30	0.23	0.1	
			% Soluble	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.16	0.07	

			Copper						
<b>Lomas Bayas Sulphide Zone</b>		OC	Hypogene and Mixed Tonnes			22	22	151	NF
<b>Jul-09</b>			% Copper			0.41	0.58	0.4	
<b>El Pachon (f)</b>	100%	OC	Tonnes			190	620	570	RR
<b>Jul-09</b>			% Copper			0.83	0.59	0.5	
			% Molybdenum			0.018	0.015	0.01	
			Silver g/t			2.6	2.1	2	

\* Competent Person for Ore Reserve / Competent Person for Mineral Resource; where only one set of initials is listed, the same Competent Person is responsible for all categories quoted. Unless otherwise noted all Competent Persons are full time employees of Xstrata PLC subsidiaries. Professional Affiliation provided.

<b>Competent Persons</b>
LR=Luis Rivera (AusIMM)
NF=Nicolas Fuster (AusIMM)
RR=Raul Roco (AusIMM)

The Competent Persons; Luis Rivera, Nicolas Fuster and Raul Roco individually qualify as Competent Persons under the meaning of the 2004 JORC Code. They have consented to the inclusion of these estimates in the form and context in which they appear.

#### **Definitions:**

OC= Open Cut

Mt = Million tonnes

MR = Mineral Resource

OR = Ore Reserve

AusIMM = Australasian Institute of Mining and metallurgy

#### **Explanatory Notes**

- This Public Report complies with the 2004 JORC Code.
- All tonnage and grade estimations for Mineral Resources are reported as inclusive of tonnage and grade estimations for those Mineral Resource estimates that have been converted to Ore Reserves.
- All tonnes and grade information has been rounded to appropriate significant figures to comply with the 2004 JORC code. Totals may not add correctly due to rounding of input numbers.

**(a) Tintaya:** The Tintaya orebody is a copper skarn deposit, which consists of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks intruded by monzonitic plutons, with bornite, chalcopryite, chalcocite and copper oxides as the main copper bearing minerals. As at 30 June 2009, the Proved and Probable Ore Reserves include 10 million tonnes @ 1.0% of Sulphide and Oxide material stockpiled for treatment during the remaining of the life of mine. This statement is estimated based on a Resource Block Model which was constructed using Ordinary Kriging interpolation within geological constraints from an historical assay database comprising some 651,000 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling. Identified Mineral Resources are generated from pit optimisation studies using possible future technical and economic scenarios to define mineralisation which might in whole or in part become economically extractable. Identified Mineral Resources are reported on the basis of an

economic cut-off of 0.30% total copper for sulphide ores and 0.46% soluble copper for oxide ores, the economic cut-off is based on appropriate metal price assumptions, dilution factors and metallurgical recoveries. The major variations from the 30 June 2007 public statement are due to: a) the mining and processing of 22 million tonnes of ore, b) the re-classification as waste of 14 million tonnes of ore as a consequence of reductions in the Recovery assumptions in the Chabuca North area and some 8,000 metres of new drill core information drilled in 2008. The ultimate pit slope designs are based on Tintaya's geotechnical staff recommendations, with interramp slopes angles ranging between 42° and 50°.

**(b) Antapaccay:** The Antapaccay Orebody is a sulphide mineralised system comprising disseminated, vein and fracture controlled chalcopryrite and bornite in altered quartz-monzonite and diorite in a limestone host rock, with some mineralised exoskarn areas and minor copper oxides and copper carbonates in the upper part of the deposit. Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody and grade continuity, structural complexity, data quality, adequacy of data coverage, and reasonable prospects of economical extraction. The Mineral Resource estimation was completed 2009 and includes more than 150,000 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling. The estimate is based on a block model with grade interpolation by Ordinary Kriging. Resources are stated at a cut-off grade of 0.2% total copper. The major variations from the 30 June 2008 published reserve statement are due to new geological interpretations based on some 13,000 metres of additional geotechnical and metallurgical drilling information completed in the second half of 2008.

**(c) Coroccohuayco:** The Coroccohuayco copper-gold skarn deposit is located nine kilometers southeast of Tintaya, and has a total of 315 holes drilled in the area. The main copper bearing minerals are deposit bornite, chalcopryrite and chalcocite. The published Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources remain unchanged since last reported in June 2008. Resources are stated at a cut-off grade of 1.5% total copper.

**(d) Las Bambas:** The Las Bambas district is located in the central part of the skarn-porphyry belt in south-central Peru. Skarn-related alteration and mineralization is associated with a suite of intrusives that are in contact with carbonate rocks. The porphyry style mineralization occurs in quartz-monzonite to granodiorite rocks. Hypogene copper sulphides are the main copper bearing minerals with minor occurrence of supergene copper oxides and carbonates near surface. The update of Las Bambas resource estimate was completed in June 2009 after the incorporation of almost 73,000 metres of new drilling in relation to the previous March 2008 resource estimate. The economic cut off grade applied is 0.3% flat on Total Copper. Change in the cut off grade from 0.4% to current 0.3% is intended to be in line with the ongoing project feasibility study mine plan. The updated estimates of the Las Bambas (Sulfobamba, Chalcobamba and Ferrobamba) deposits incorporate the complete set of drilling data gathered during 2008 and reflect the application of the 0.3% cut off grade. Silver credits are now included in the Mineral Resource tabulation due to their inclusion in the project economic evaluation. The Mineral Resources quoted herein are constrained by the use of an economic pit shell determined using Measured, Indicated and Inferred resources and long term metal prices of Cu@1.80 US\$/pound, Mo@12.00 US\$/pound, Ag @8.50 US\$/tr. oz. and Au@700 US\$/tr. oz. Numbers may not be exact as they are rounded for tabulation The resource classification scheme chosen is a combination of various interpolation parameters designed to reflect data density and the perceived geological continuity of the ore body.

**(e) Lomas Bayas (I) & (II):** The main copper bearing mineralisation at Lomas Bayas consists of copper oxides and sulphates resulting from a weathering-leaching process on top of a low grade porphyry style orebody. Lomas Bayas and Lomas II estimation (June 2008) includes holes from the exploration campaigns before year 2000 and infill drilling during 2001 to 2007 with a total of 169, 586 meters drilling data. There are three geological units defined. The estimation process is Ordinary Kriging modelling. The categorization method considers the distance and amount of samples by drill hole. Other considerations include mining/metallurgical recovery related to mineralogical zoning of the deposits. The cut off grade is determined by the metallurgical recovery of four different metallurgical zones identified within the deposit. The heap leach material delivers a minimum of 0.18% copper recovery. Below this, ROM material delivers a minimum of 0.05% copper recovery. The Ore Reserves are based on the same block model as the Mineral Resources. The reserves and resources report from June 2007 differs from the June 2008 report in the following: the June 2007 R&R was reported with the Reserve Model "LB06", the June 2008 report used the new Reserve Model "LB07 LOM" (audited during 2008), the "LB07 LOM" used an updated geology model based on 82 new drill holes, representing an additional 5,355 assays. This difference between the "LB07 LOM" and the previous "LB06" resulted in increased Proved Reserves, and a decrease in the Probable Reserves. The June 2007 report used the "operational" and "economic pits" generated by the "LB06 model", while the June 2008 estimate was generated using both pits produced by the "LB07 LOM" model.

**Lomas Bayas Sulphide Zone:** During 2008, a drilling campaign of 21,400 meters was developed to define

primary sulphide mineralization identified in 2006 underneath the copper oxide ores of the Lomas Bayas pit. This down dip extension of the orebody represents a larger sulphide system extending beneath the oxide orebody. Chalcopyrite is the main copper mineral. 70% of the ore is hosted in a breccia zone. Continuous vertical zonation of economic ore grades from oxide mineralization to secondary enrichment and into primary sulphides. The zonation exhibits high copper grades in the upper part, downgrading with depth. 50 reverse circulation drill holes totalling 19,420 meters and 4 diamond drilling holes totalling 1,977 m were drilled over the current pit and the immediate surroundings. The Sulphide Zone Mineral Resource estimation and categorization was carried out, using standard geostatistical methods. A block model was defined for the primary sulphide mineralization of the deposit. A cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu was applied. The categories were drilled out: Measured Resources: 30x30x30 with minimum 3 drill holes, Indicated Resources: 70x70x50 with minimum 3 drill holes, Inferred Resources: 150x150x100 with minimum 2 drill holes. The orebody is open at depth.

**(f) El Pachon:** Located in the south west of San Juan Province of Argentina the El Pachón orebody is a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit. A pre-feasibility study completed in 2007-2008 was followed by a drilling campaign completed in May 2008. Geological modelling and the subsequent resource estimation was prepared under supervision of Xstrata Copper personnel and updated in February 2009 after the incorporation of almost 20,000m of new drilling. Mineral Resources stated herein are based on assay information from 75,000 m of mainly diamond drill holes and were classified using a combination of criteria including kriging parameters, geological continuity and data density. Mineral Resources are constrained by the use of an economic pit shell determined using Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources and long term metal prices of Cu @ 1.50 US\$/pound, Mo @ 12.00 US\$/pound and Ag @ 8.50 US\$/tr.oz. The economic cut off grade applied is a flat 0.3% on Total Copper. Numbers may not be exact as they are rounded for tabulation.