XSTRATA COPPER ORE RESERVES & MINERAL RESOURCES

December 2009

Xstrata Copper has adopted the 2004 Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code) as its standard for all public reports of Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and Exploration Results.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement is consistent with the JORC Code and is based on the Guidelines for "The Estimation and Public Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Xstrata Copper".

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource information in the table below is based on information compiled by Competent Persons (as defined by the JORC Code).

Each of the Competent Persons has the appropriate professional membership and the relevant experience in relation to the Mineral Resources and/or Ore Reserves being reported by them to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code. The Competent Persons have consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources figures in the following table are as at the respective dates indicated.

Metric units are used throughout. All data is presented on a 100% basis. All tonnes and grade information has been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty in the estimates; there may therefore be small differences in the totals. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of those Mineral Resources modified to produce Ore Reserves.

Commodity prices and exchange rates used to estimate the economic viability of Ore Reserves are based on long term forecasts applied at the time of the estimate. This statement has been reviewed, extracted and compiled by Neal O'Connor, Company Secretary of Xstrata Queensland Limited for Xstrata Copper.

North Queensland

Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves Proved (Mt)	Ore Reserves Probable (Mt)	Mineral Resources Measured (Mt)	Mineral Resources Indicated (Mt)	Mineral Resources Inferred (Mt)	Competent Person* OR/MR
Ernest Henry	**100%**	OC	Ore	12	8	12	8	1	CT/MC
Open Cut (a)			% Copper	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	
(June 30 2009)			Gold g/t	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	
			% Magnetite	19	17	19	17	13	
Underground (b)		UG	Ore	-	72	5	72	13	CC/MJ
(December 3 2009)			% Copper	-	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	
			Gold g/t	-	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	
			%Magnetite	-	22	30	26	24	
Mount Isa	**100%**								
X41 Mine 1100 & 1900 Orebodies (c)		UG	Ore	24	17	48	22	6	BA/NB
(June 30 2009)			% Copper	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	2	
Enterprise Mine 3000 & 3500 Orebodies (d)		UG	Ore	24	5	49	9	1	BA/NB
(June 30 2009)			% Copper	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.7	2	
500 Orebody (e)		UG	Ore	-	-	-	25	50	ED
(June 30 2009)			%Copper	-	-	-	1.9	1	
Open Pit (f),(g)		OC	Ore	-	-	-	150	133	MJ
(June 30 2009)			% Copper	-	-	-	1.2	1	

Minera Alumbrera

Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves Proved (Mt)	Ore Reserves Probable (Mt)	Mineral Resources Measured (Mt)	Mineral Resources Indicated (Mt)	Mineral Resources Inferred (Mt)	Competent Person* OR/MR
Bajo de la Alumbrera (h)	**50%**	OC	Ore	328	10	338	6	-	JBN
(June 30 2009)			% Copper	0.4	0.33	0.4	0.29	-	
			Gold g/t	0.4	0.3	0.39	0.24	-	
			% Molybdenum	0.013	0.015	0.013	0.012	-	

Peru

Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	Ore Reserves Proved (Mt)	Ore Reserves Probable (Mt)	Mineral Resources Measured (Mt)	Mineral Resources Indicated (Mt)	Mineral Resources Inferred (Mt)	Competent Person* OR/MR
Antamina (i)	**33.75%**	OC	Copper Ores	87	449	118	576	488	AZ
(July 1 2009)			% Copper	1.09	1.04	0.93	1.00	0.83	
			%Zinc	0.17	0.17	0.22	0.16	0.13	
			Silver g/t	8.6	9.7	10.6	9.3	9.7	
			% Molybdenum	0.036	0.031	0.034	0.029	0.017	
			Copper-Zinc Ores	39	142	52	163	93	
			% Copper	0.92	1.05	0.80	1.06	0.86	
			%Zinc	2.28	2.03	1.90	1.95	1.60	
			Silver g/t	19.1	17.7	16.6	17.3	15.8	
			% Molybdenum	0.008	0.008	0.013	0.008	0.006	
Tintaya (j)	**100%**	OC	Ore	45	33	65	51	1	LR
(June 2009)			%Copper	1.15	1.08	1.20	1.10	0.8	
			Gold g/t	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.1	
Antapaccay (k)	**100%**								
(July 2009)		OC	Ore	-	-	180	390	150	LR
			% 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	
Coroccohuayco (l)	**100%**	UG	Ore	-	-	2	30	60	LR
(June 2008)			% Copper	-	-	3	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	
Las Bambas (m)	**100%**	OC	Sulphide Ore	-	-	228	658	250	RR
(July 2009)			% Copper	-	-	0.59	0.86	0.7	
			Molybdenum ppm	-	-	165	189	160	

			% Silver	-	-	2.6	4	4	
			Gold g/t	-	-	0.05	0.07	0.05	

Canada

				Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			
				Proved	Probable	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Competent Person*
Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	OR/MR
Kidd Creek Division (n)	**100%**	UG	Ore	16.4	3.3	19.8	4.6	4.8	AM/BD
(June 2009)			%Copper	2.06	1.65	2.24	1.71	1.7	
			%Zinc	5.01	4.21	5.11	4.70	6.2	
			%Lead	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.2	
			Silver g/t	58	47	59	48	59	

Northern Chile

				Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			
				Proved	Probable	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Competent Person*
Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	OR/MR
Collahuasi (o)	**44%**	OC	Sulphide Ore	315	1,899	412	2,204	2,349	CR/JC
(December 2008)			% Copper	0.99	0.80	0.88	0.80	0.78	
			% Molybdenum	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		OC	Oxide & Mixed Ore	0.02	20	0.4	22	3	CR/JC
			% Copper	1.60	0.77	1.58	0.80	0.79	
Lomas Bayas (p)	**100%**								
Lomas Bayas I		OC	Oxide & Mixed Ore	72.7	82.6	98	237.9	2.60	NF
(June 2008)			% Copper	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.27	0.23	
			% Soluble Copper	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.12	
Lomas Bayas II		OC	Oxide & Mixed Ore	256	87	273	98	5	NF
(June 2008)			% Copper	0.3	0.21	0.31	0.22	0.1	
			% Soluble Copper	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.07	
Lomas Bayas Sulphide Zone		OC	Hypogene and Mixed Ore	-	-	22	22	151	NF
(July 2009)			% Copper	-	-	0.41	0.58	0.4	

Other projects

				Ore Reserves		Mineral Resources			
				Proved	Probable	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Competent Person*
Name of Operation	Ownership	Mining Method	Commodity	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	OR/MR
El Morro (q)	**70%**	OC	Copper Ores	-	-	208	274	34	RR
(June 2008)			% Copper	-	-	0.66	0.55	0.4	
			Gold g/t	-	-	0.55	0.53	0.2	
El Pachon (r)	**100%**	OC	Ore	-	-	190	620	570	RR
(July 2009)			% Copper	-	-	0.83	0.59	0.5	
			% Molybdenum	-	-	0.018	0.015	0.01	
			Silver g/t	-	-	2.6	2.1	2	
Tampakan (s)	**62.50%**	OC		-	-	780	890	700	DN/PH**
(June 2009)			%Copper	-	-	0.71	0.55	0.5	
			Gold g/t	-	-	0.28	0.19	0.2	
			%Molybdenum	-	-	0.0081	0.0069	0.006	
Frieda River (t)	**75%**								
(December 2008)									
Nena High Sulfidation		OC	Copper Ores	-	-	-	37	14	RR
			% Copper	-	-	-	2.67	1.8	
			Gold g/t	-	-	-	0.63	0.4	
H-I-T Porphyry		OC	Ore	-	-	-	90	750	
			% Copper	-	-	-	0.61	0.5	
			Gold g/t	-	-	-	0.37	0.3	

Competent Persons Explanatory Notes:

The Competent Persons 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.

* 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.

** for the Tampakan deposit, the Competent Persons responsibility is divided. Mr Damien Nihill, takes responsibility for the quality of the exploration data used as the basis of the Tampakan resource estimates and for geological interpretations that constrain the resource estimates. The resource estimates at Tampakan have been performed by Dr Phillip Hellman.

AM = Adrianus Moerman - Xstrata Copper (Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario) AZ=Americo Zuzunaga – Employee of Compania Minera Antamina S.A. (AusIMM)
BA = Bryony Andrew - Xstrata Copper (AusIMM)
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CC = Chris Carr - Xstrata Copper (AusIMM)
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Definitions:
OC = Open Cut
UG = Underground
Mt = Million tonnes
MR = Mineral Resource
OR = Ore Reserve
AusIMM = Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

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) Ernest Henry Open Pit: Copper and gold mineralisation occurs in a breccia comprised of strongly altered and replaced intermediate volcanic fragments in a matrix assemblage of predominantly magnetite, chalcopyrite and carbonate. Copper occurs as chalcopyrite and gold is strongly associated with chalcopyrite. The Open Cut Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource was depleted by 4.9 million tonnes at 1.1% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au due to mining of ore since end June 2008. Closing stockpiled and broken inventory stocks were depleted as a result of milling 8.9 Mt of ore since end June 2008. Open Pit Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource estimates are based on an Ordinary Kriged block model. Mineral Resource classification is based on geostatistical analysis of data, combined with, structural and geological interpretation. A cut-off grade of 0.27% Cu is applied. The Open Cut Resource and Reserve are based on a pit design change (Stage7_Rev5, 2009 Hariyanto) that was adopted to mitigate geotechnical structures that had previously contributed to pit wall instabilities.

(b) Ernest Henry Underground: The Mineral Resource estimate is based on a copper equivalent cut-off of 1.15% (CuEq = Cu % + 0.52 x Au g/t). Estimates are derived from an Ordinary Kriged block model after the application of geostatistical analysis of data combined with structural and geological interpretation. The Underground Mineral Resource includes all material outside the current life of mine planned pit to the base of current drill testing. There has been a significant upgrade of resource from Inferred to Indicated as part of a Feasibility Study drilling program. Over 50,000 metres of drilling was completed and used to update the mineral resource model. The categorisation of additional Mineral Resource to Indicated reflects the added confidence in orebody continuity in those areas. An updated Underground Ore Reserve has been published as an outcome of the Underground Feasibility Study. The Underground Ore Reserve is estimated from applying underground mining methods to a mining shape derived from the Mineral Resource. The mining method is a combination of blasting ore remaining in walls above the final pit floor and Sub-Level Caving below the pit floor from RL1625 to RL1200. Dilution and ore losses have been factored into the Ore Reserve utilising flow based dilution modelling. Metallurgical testing has confirmed the processing performance expected from the mineralisation including magnetite contained within the mining shape. There is no overlap between the Underground and Open Pit Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

(c) Mount Isa X41 Copper Mine 1100 and 1900 Orebodies: Mineralisation occurs generally as breccia hosted massive to disseminated chalcopyrite in "silica dolomite" altered pyritic dolomitic siltstone. Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage. Mining depletions and sterilisation to the Mineral Resource amounted to 4.3 million tonnes as a result of continued updates to the mining depletion and sterilisation model. New drilling in the Northern 1100 orebody resulted in an additional 3.2 million tonnes of new Mineral Resource. Work is continuing on 1100 and 1900 orebodies to define additional Mineral Resources throughout the mine. Mining depletions and sterilisations amounted to 2.9 million tonnes of Ore Reserve. Engineering

reviews resulted in an increase of 0.2 million tonnes to the Ore Reserve. Further work is continuing to evaluate the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for conversion to Ore Reserves using differing mining methods and economic parameters.

(d) Enterprise Mine 3000 and 3500 Orebodies: Mineralisation occurs generally as breccia hosted massive to disseminated chalcopyrite in "silica dolomite" altered pyritic dolomitic siltstone. Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage. Mining depletions and sterilisation to the Mineral Resource amounted to 5.8 million tonnes as a result of continued updates to the mining depletion and sterilisation model. A categorisation review for Enterprise Mine and additional drilling in 3000 and 3500 orebodies resulted in a 4.1 million tonnes increase in the Mineral Resource. Mining depletions and sterilisations amounted to 3.5 million tonnes of Ore Reserve. Further work is continuing to evaluate the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources for conversion to Ore Reserves using differing mining methods and economic parameters.

(e) Mount Isa 500 Orebody: Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on a block model with grade interpolation by Ordinary Kriging. This block was defined during a scoping study in 2006 and is now the subject of a pre-feasibility study that included a specific drilling program. Mineralisation occurs generally as breccia hosted massive to disseminated chalcopyrite in "silica dolomite" altered pyritic dolomitic siltstone. The copper mineralisation is contained within an envelope of weak to moderate leaching as determined by initial geological assessment.

(f) Mount Isa Open pit: Mineral Resource categorisation is based on assessment of orebody continuity, structural complexity and adequacy of data coverage. The Mineral Resource estimate is based on a block model with grade interpolation by Ordinary Kriging. The Mineral Resource has been reported inside an optimised pit shell using a cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu. Copper mineralisation occurs generally as breccia hosted massive to disseminated copper minerals in "silica dolomite" altered pyritic dolomitic siltstone. Approximately 60% of the copper Mineral Resource is in primary chalcopyrite, the remainder being oxidised or partially oxidised, with a minor amount of supergene chalcocite mineralisation.

(g) Underground-Open Pit Overlap: There is some overlap between the Mount Isa underground and open pit copper Mineral Resources as reported above. The extent of double counting is indicated by the following tonnages of underground Mineral Resource as reported above which are also included in the open pit Mineral Resource (Indicated: 24.3Mt @ 1.9% Cu, Inferred 43.5Mt @ 1%).

(h) Bajo de La Alumbrera: The Alumbrera orebody consists of primary sulphide mineralised ore which comprises disseminated, vein and fracture controlled chalcopyrite in altered dacite and andesite host rocks, with minor chalcocite and covellite in the enriched zone that surrounds the major faults. The major variations from the December 31 2008 published statement are depletion due to mining and processing of 19 million tonnes at 0.49% Cu, 0.56 gpt Au. The Proved Reserves include 70 million tonnes @ 0.31 % Cu, 0.34 gpt Au, 0.014 % Mo of Medium and Low-Grade material stockpiled for treatment during the remaining of the life of mine. The Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources figures are obtained from the Resource Block Model (ALUN) which was constructed in May 2007 using Ordinary Kriging interpolation within geological constraints from an assay database comprising some 116,000 metres of diamond drilling and 15,000 metres of reverse circulation drilling. Ore Reserves are based on a pit optimisation (Pit 110) performed on the ALUN resource block model, and are reported using an economic 0.22% copper equivalent cut-off grade. The economic cut-off is based on appropriate dilution factors and metallurgical recoveries, and uses Xstrata Copper long-term commodity gross prices assumptions. The Stripping Ratio (S.R.) for Pit 110 is 1.82 S.R. is defined as the in-pit tonnes of waste divided by the in-pit tonnes of ore. The Mineral Resources are generated from pit optimisation (pit 924) using a payable copper equivalent grade of 0.19% and the optimised pit 110 that used a payable copper equivalent cut-off grade of 0.22%. The reserves were estimated within a new smoothed ultimate pit shell (Pit 110) generated by Whittle techniques run against the Measured and Indicated Resource blocks only.

(i) Antamina: (Compañia Minera Antamina S.A.): Antamina is a polymetallic (Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum predominate) skarn deposit resulting from complex multiple intrusive events. Copper mineralisation occurs mainly as chalcopyrite except for two areas of bornite, representing approximately 5% of the deposit. Zinc mineralisation generally occurs as sphalerite. Other significant sulphide minerals include molybdenite and pyrite, while trace amounts of numerous silver and bismuth bearing minerals and local areas of galena (lead sulphide) are also found within the deposit.

Changes from the previous July 2008 resource statement and this July 1 2009 Mineral Resource estimate are due to ore depletion during the period of July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. This new estimate is based on a new optimised pit design that is based on the Antamina 2008 Resource Model and higher long-term metal prices produced from running the Antamina Price Protocols in March 2008. The life-of-mine plan considered only Proved and Probable Ore Reserves, and treats any Inferred Resource as waste. The life-of-mine plan also used variable cut-off grades; so there is not a single cut-off grade applied the reserve estimate. The cut-off grade for the reserve estimate varies by year in an effort to maximize the net present value. The cut-off grades at Antamina are based on the net value before taxes that the material will generate per hour of concentrator operation. The 2008 Resource Model incorporates data obtained from over 105,000 meters of additional core drilling realized from late 2006 through September 2007. A new reserve pit was designed using Whittle 4X software, Qpit, COMET and Chronos optimization software. The pit design incorporates the latest geotechnical information with regard to slope design to July2008. The Measured Resources include existing low-grade ore stockpiles. Zinc is not recovered from Copper Ores and molybdenum is not usually recovered from Copper-Zinc Ores or from Copper Ores with high bismuth.

(j) Tintaya: The Tintaya ore body is located 10km northeast of Antapaccay, and together with Coroccohuayco is part of the Tintaya mineralised district. The Tintaya orebody is a copper skarn deposit, which consists of Cretaceous sedimentary rocks intruded by monzonitic plutons, with bornite, chalcopyrite, 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°.

(k) Antapaccay: The Antapaccay Orebody is located 10km southwest of Tintaya, and together with Coroccohuayco is part of the Tintaya mineralised district. It is a sulphide mineralised system comprising disseminated, vein and fracture controlled chalcopyrite 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.

(l) Coroccohuayco: The Coroccohuayco copper-gold skarn deposit is located nine kilometres southeast of Tintaya. Together with Tintaya and Antapaccay this ore body is part of the Tintaya mineralised district and has a total of 315 holes drilled in the area. The main copper bearing minerals are deposit bornite, chalcopyrite 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.

(m) Las Bambas: The Las Bambas district is located in the central part of the skarn-porphyry belt in south-central Perù. Skarn-related alteration and mineralisation is associated with a suite of intrusives that are in contact with carbonate rocks. The porphyry style mineralisation 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 (Sulfobama, 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. 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.

(n) Kidd Creek Division: Mining of Stage 2 to 9500 level was approved in 2008, with resource conversion from ongoing drilling mostly offsetting production of 2.34Mt @ 56g/t Ag, 2.04% Cu, 5.67% Zn (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009). Reserves are estimated using long term mineral price assumptions and exchange rates. In 2009 two major seismic events resulted in the temporary suspension of mining on the south end of 6800 to 8200 levels. Mining of approximately 1Mt of reserves has been deferred until late in the mine life. A portion of this material may be exposed to write-down depending on the selected mining approach going forward. Approximately 1.2Mt of material may be converted from resource to reserve between the 8300 and 9100 levels when a viable mining plan is established. Kidd Creek is a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Cu-Zn-Ag deposit. Mineralisation occurs within a rhyolitic volcanic/volcaniclastic sequence as massive sulphide lenses of dominantly pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena-rich ores that are underlain by copper (chalcopyrite) stringer zones.

(o) Collahuasi: Differences in the figures reported in this table compared with the figures published in the February 2008 document are due to transcription errors in the previous report. There are no updated figures for Collahuasi. Explanatory notes at that time are reproduced: Variable cut-off formulae were applied to the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves dependant on the ore type (sulphide, oxide and mixed ore) and forecast metal price assumptions. Resources are estimated within optimised pit shells for each source area, with the exception of Resource material falling between pit shells at Capella Este. During 2008, Resources Models of Rosario and Ujina were updated and audited. Resource Model of Rosario Oeste was updated too with new drill holes information. The molybdenum model of Ujina has been included. Open pit Ore Reserve shells were optimised on the Ujina and Rosario Resource models based on the Lersch-Grossmann algorithm using the Whittle 4X software and long term forecast metal prices. Rosario and Ujina material in stockpile is included as Probable Reserves in the table above. For reporting purposes the operational cut-off grade is approximated to the long-term plan value of 0.40% Cu although this cut-off grade during the initial years will be slightly higher.

(p) 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 2009) includes holes from the exploration campaigns before year 2000 and infill drilling during 2001 to 2007 with a total of 214,478 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 2008 differs from the June 2009 report in the following: the June 2008 R&R was reported with the Reserve Model "LB07 LOM", the June 2009 report used the new Reserve Model "LB08" (Lomas Bayas_2008), the "LB008" used an updated geology model based on 171 new drill holes, representing an additional 19,867 assays. This difference between the "LB08" and the previous "LB07 LOM" resulted in a decrease in the Proved and Probable Reserves. The June 2008 report used the "operational" and "economic pits" generated by the "LB07 LOM model", while the June 2009 estimate was generated using both pits produced by the "LB08" model.

Lomas Bayas Sulphide Zone: During 2008, a drilling campaign of 21,400 meters was developed to define primary sulphide mineralisation 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 mineralisation 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 mineralisation 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.

(q) El Morro: The published Mineral Resources remain unchanged since last reported as June 2008. The project is located in north-central Chile and is a gold rich porphyry copper property in which the La Fortuna deposit is the larger of the two known deposits, and has therefore been the primary focus of exploration on the project. All of the reported Mineral Resources are located at the La Fortuna deposit; a cut off

grade of 0.3% on total copper has been applied. This resource estimate is identical to that supporting the current project feasibility study and no changes are made with respect to the previous statement.

(r) 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. 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.

(s) Tampakan: Mineral Resources are reported above a copper grade of 0.3% and only for blocks falling inside a pit shell. The pit was generated using Whittle software with pit slopes of 24-42 degrees and preliminary costs, conservative metal prices and metallurgical recoveries. Reporting within a pit shell is due to the high topographic relief and the possibility of producing estimates at depths that have little possibility of conversion to Ore Reserves. While the increase in global tonnes, compared with the 2007 estimates, is due mainly to increased metal price assumptions, the increase of approximately 25% Measured and 12% of Measured and Indicated tonnes at a 0.3% copper cut off reflects a focus on confidence upgrade, geotechnical and regional sterilization drilling. Additional drilling consists of 41 drill holes in the resource area that total 14,900 metres. Estimation is by Ordinary Kriging. Data has been split into domains on the basis of alteration, lithology, mineralogy and grades of Cu, Au, As, Mo & S and potential waste (eg surface soil, barren dykes etc). A separate domain has been modelled for Arsenic. Confidence classification is based on geological confidence and knowledge including domains, structural interpretation, proximity to and number of drilling data, and consideration of QA/QC and density measurements. For the dominantly high sulphidation and porphyry zones, Measured status has been applied to blocks estimated during a search (to azimuths of 230, 320, Z; with a 10 degree dip to the southwest) of 80 x 100 x 40 metres; Indicated status has been applied to blocks estimated during a search of 120 x 150 x 60 metres; Inferred status refers to blocks estimated during a 120-160 x 150-200 x 60-80 metres search. Measured, Indicated and Inferred blocks are generally based on a minimum number of 10, 10 and 5 six-metre composites, respectively with octant constraints of 4, 4 and 2, respectively. Measured and Indicated categories of Mineral Resources are constrained to the main zone of drilling. A conditional simulation study of estimated copper grades classified as Measured shows that the confidence classification is appropriate. Sequential gaussian conditional simulation was used to determine the 90% probability bounds on copper grades for quarterly production tonnages base on a 0.3% Cu cut-off applied to the 2007 Ordinary Kriged estimates. The study showed that the true production grade will be within +/-15% of the Ordinary Kriged estimates in >85% of quarterly production outcomes.

(t) Frieda River: The published Mineral Resources remain unchanged since last reported as December 2008. The Frieda River Project is located on the border of the Sandaun and East Sepik provinces in Papua New Guinea. The project area hosts a number of copper-gold deposits including the high sulfidation Nena deposit and the HIT porphyry deposit. Xstrata Copper has an option to earn equity in exploration licence No.s 58 and 1212 and HIT deposit by completing a feasibility study before January 2012. It currently holds 75.1% equity and management control with joint venture partners Highlands Pacific (16.7%) and OMRD (8.2%). Mineral Resources are reported using a cut off grade of 0.5% on total copper for the Nena high sulphidation and a 0.3% cut off was used for the HIT porphyries. Copper and gold grades are estimated using Ordinary Kriging for most of the domains, the Inverse Distance Weighting technique was also used for some domains. Mineral Resources are classified based on a geometric criterion that incorporates the number of holes and minimum number of composites on the blocks neighbourhood.