

	Type of mine (a)	Coal type (f)	Reserves		Marketable reserves		Marketable reserves		Marketable coal quality		Average % Yield to give marketable reserves	Interest %	Marketable reserves
			Proved at end 2007	Probable at end 2007	Proved at end 2007	Probable at end 2007	Total 2007	Total 2006	(g)	(g)			
			millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	Calorific value MJ/kg	Sulphur content %			
COAL (e) (continued)													
Other undeveloped reserves (l)													
Rio Tinto Coal Australia													
Clermont (Australia)	O/C	SC	193	5	185	4	189	189	27.90	0.33	96	50.1	95
Mount Pleasant (Australia)	O/C	SC		459		350	350	350	26.73	0.51	76	75.7	265
Total undeveloped reserves												360	
Total ore reserves 2007 compared with 2006													
		Type of mine (a)	Proved ore reserves at end 2007		Probable ore reserves at end 2007		Tonnage		Grade		Average mill recovery %	Rio Tinto share	
			Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	2007	2006	2007	2006		Recoverable metal	
			millions of tonnes	%Cu	millions of tonnes	%Cu	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	%Cu	%Cu	millions of tonnes		
COPPER													
Reserves at operating mines													
Bingham Canyon (US)		O/P	337	0.55	276	0.45	612	641	0.51	0.53	86	100.0	2.680
Escondida (Chile) (m)													
– sulphide		O/P	626	1.24	1,078	1.08	1,704	1,832	1.14	1.15	86	30.0	5.002
– sulphide leach		O/P	697	0.57	1,703	0.54	2,399	2,149	0.55	0.54	32	30.0	1.253
– oxide		O/P	112	0.78	46	1.12	158	103	0.88	0.88	68	30.0	0.280
Grasberg (Indonesia)		O/P +U/G	771	1.10	1,941	1.01	2,712	2,813	1.04	1.04	88	(n)	7.388
Northparkes (Australia)													
– open pit and stockpiles		O/P	0.7	0.69			0.7	3.8	0.69	0.67	85	80.0	0.003
– underground		U/G			47	0.97	47	46	0.97	1.06	89	80.0	0.325
Palabora (South Africa)		U/G	104	0.62			104	118	0.62	0.64	88	57.7	0.327
Total												17.258	
Reserves at development projects													
Eagle (US) (o)		U/G			3.2	3.04	3.2	–	3.04	–	95	100.0	0.092
Oyu Tolgoi (Mongolia) (p)													
– Southern Oyu		O/P	127	0.58	803	0.48	930	–	0.50	–	87	9.9	0.399
Total												0.491	
Recoverable diamonds													
Total ore reserves 2007 compared with 2006													
		Type of mine (a)	Proved ore reserves at end 2007		Probable ore reserves at end 2007		Tonnage		Carats per tonne		Average mill recovery %	Rio Tinto share	
			millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	carats per tonne		Recoverable diamonds	
			millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	carats per tonne	carats per tonne	millions of carats		
DIAMONDS (b)													
Reserves at operating mines													
Argyle (Australia)		O/P+U/G	19	1.2	75	2.3	94	106	2.1	2.1		100.0	197.5
Diavik (Canada)		O/P+U/G	9	3.4	13	3.6	22	25	3.5	3.3		60.0	46.2
Murowa (Zimbabwe)		O/P			21	0.7	21	22	0.7	0.7		77.8	11.6
Total												255.4	
Recoverable diamonds													
Total ore reserves 2007 compared with 2006													
		Type of mine (a)	Proved ore reserves at end 2007		Probable ore reserves at end 2007		Tonnage		Grammes per tonne		Average mill recovery %	Rio Tinto share	
			millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	grammes per tonne		Recoverable metal	
			millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	grammes per tonne	grammes per tonne	millions of ounces		
GOLD													
Reserves at operating mines													
Bingham Canyon (US)		O/P	337	0.32	276	0.26	612	641	0.29	0.30	65	100.0	3.749
Cortez/Pipeline (US) (q) (y)		O/P+U/G	14	4.36	116	2.53	130	126	2.73	1.85	81	40.0	3.709
Grasberg (Indonesia)		O/P+U/G	771	1.09	1,941	0.82	2,712	2,813	0.90	0.90	69	(n)	13.672
Greens Creek (US) (y)		U/G			7.7	3.68	7.7	7.0	3.68	3.86	68	70.3	0.437
Northparkes (Australia)													
– open pit and stockpiles		O/P	0.7	0.58			0.7	3.8	0.58	0.58	76	80.0	0.008
– underground		U/G			47	0.40	47	46	0.40	0.46	73	80.0	0.357
Total												21.932	
Reserves at development project													
Oyu Tolgoi (Mongolia) (p)													
– Southern Oyu		O/P	127	0.93	803	0.27	930	–	0.36	–	71	9.9	0.753

See notes on page 69

	Type of mine (a)	Proved ore reserves at end 2007		Probable ore reserves at end 2007		Total ore reserves 2007 compared with 2006				Average mill recovery %	Rio Tinto share		
		Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage		Grade			Interest %	Marketable product	
		millions of tonnes	%Fe	millions of tonnes	%Fe	2007	2006	2007	2006				
IRON ORE (b)													
Reserves at operating mines													
Channar (Australia)													
						106	100	63.4	63.5		60.0	64	
						210	214	67.0	67.2		100.0	210	
Eastern Range (Australia)													
						111	91	63.2	62.9		54.0	60	
Hamersley Iron (Australia)													
						25	30	62.7	62.6		100.0	25	
						570	552	62.3	62.2		100.0	570	
						344	344	61.4	61.6		50.0	172	
						50	67	61.7	61.6		100.0	50	
						125	127	64.4	64.6		100.0	125	
						33	35	61.2	61.2		100.0	33	
						28	12	63.9	63.6		100.0	28	
						0.8	0.5	63.3	63.2		100.0	0.8	
						30	31	61.2	61.4		100.0	30	
						277	328	58.7	58.7		100.0	277	
						119	109	58.5	58.4		100.0	119	
Iron Ore Company of Canada (u)													
						538	416	65.0	65.0		58.7	316	
Robe River (Australia)													
						304	345	57.2	57.2		53.0	161	
						392	408	61.8	61.9		53.0	208	
Total													2,449
													Recoverable metal
LEAD													
Reserves at operating mine													
						7.7	7.0	3.79	3.98		66	70.3	0.136
MOLYBDENUM													
Reserves at operating mine													
						612	641	0.045	0.047		62	100.0	0.172
NICKEL													
Reserves at development project													
						3.2	–	3.89	–		84	100.0	0.105
SILVER													
Reserves at operating mines													
						612	641	2.35	2.47		77	100.0	35.414
						2,712	2,813	4.11	4.16		68	(n)	77.186
						7.7	7.0	471	494		72	70.3	58.378
Total													170.978
													Marketable product
TALC (d)													
Reserves at operating mines													
						33.5	28.8				100.0	33.5	

See notes on page 69

	Type of mine (a)	Proved ore reserves at end 2007		Probable ore reserves at end 2007		Total ore reserves 2007 compared with 2006				Average mill recovery %	Rio Tinto share		
		Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage		Grade			Interest %	Recoverable product	
						2007	2006	2007	2006				
TITANIUM DIOXIDE FEEDSTOCK (d)		millions of tonnes		millions of tonnes		millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes					millions of tonnes	
Reserves at operating mines													
QIT (Canada)	O/P	30.0		23.5		53.5	52.7					100.0	53.5
RBM (South Africa)	D/O	5.6		18.6		24.2	24.9					50.0	12.1
Total													65.5
Reserves at development project													
QMM (Madagascar)	D/O	12.0		0.4		12.4	12.4					80.0	9.9
URANIUM													
		millions of tonnes	%U ₃ O ₈	millions of tonnes	%U ₃ O ₈	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	%U ₃ O ₈	%U ₃ O ₈				millions of tonnes
Reserves at operating mines													
Energy Resources of Australia (Australia) – Ranger #3	O/P	25.2	0.137	6.9	0.217	32.1	35.6	0.155	0.143	86.90		68.4	0.030
Rössing (Namibia) (x)	O/P	19.6	0.050	130.6	0.035	150.2	132.4	0.037	0.032	85.00		68.6	0.032
Total reserves at operating mines													0.062
ZINC													
		millions of tonnes	%Zn	millions of tonnes	%Zn	millions of tonnes	millions of tonnes	%Zn	%Zn				millions of tonnes
Reserves at operating mine													
Greens Creek (US) (y)	U/G			7.7	10.18	7.7	7.0	10.18	10.39	76		70.3	0.419

Notes

- (a) Type of mine: O/P = open pit, O/C = open cut, U/G = underground, D/O = dredging operation.
- (b) Reserves of iron ore, bauxite (as alumina) and diamonds are shown as recoverable reserves of saleable product after accounting for all mining and processing losses. Mill recoveries are therefore not shown.
- (c) Rio Tinto acquired the operating assets of Alcan with effect from 24 October 2007. The Rio Tinto assets and the Alcan assets have been combined under the Rio Tinto Alcan name and reserves are presented here for the first time. The Weipa deposit now includes the reserve for Ely as this deposit is contiguous with Weipa.
- (d) Reserves of industrial minerals are expressed in terms of marketable product, i.e. after all mining and processing losses. In the case of borates, the saleable product is B₂O₃.
- (e) For coal, the yield factors shown reflect the impact of further processing, where necessary, to provide marketable coal.
- (f) Coal type: SC = steam/thermal coal; MC = metallurgical/coking coal.
- (g) Analyses of coal from the US were undertaken according to "American Standard Testing Methods" (ASTM) on an "As Received" moisture basis whereas the coals from Australia have been analysed on an "Air Dried" moisture basis according to Australian Standards (AS). MJ/kg = megajoules per kilogramme.
- (h) Rio Tinto Energy America has a partnership interest in the Colowyo mine but, as it is responsible under a management agreement for the operation of the mine, all of Colowyo's reserves are included in Rio Tinto's share shown above. The increase in reserves results from the addition of reserves from the South Taylor area.
- (i) Acquisition of additional leases increased the Spring Creek reserves.
- (j) Approval of the Kestrel mine extension resulted in an increase in reserves by upgrading of resources from the Kestrel West area.
- (k) Contracts have been signed for the sale of the Tarong Meandu properties with transfer being effected on 31 January 2008.
- (l) The term 'other undeveloped reserves' is used here to describe material that is economically viable on the basis of technical and economic studies but for which mining and processing permits have yet to be requested or obtained. There is a reasonable, but not absolute, certainty that the necessary permits will be issued and that mining can proceed when required.
- (m) Reporting for Escondida and Escondida Norte is combined for 2007. The increase in reserves results from updated geological models and the application of new economic parameters.
- (n) Under the terms of a joint venture agreement between Rio Tinto and FCX, Rio Tinto is entitled to a direct 40 per cent share in reserves discovered after 31 December 1994 and it is this entitlement that is shown.
- (o) Following completion of economic and technical studies at the Eagle project, resources were upgraded to reserves that are presented here for the first time.
- (p) Whilst economic and technical studies continue at the Oyu Tolgoi deposits, reserves are presented here for the first time.
- (q) The increase in grade at Cortez is due to the addition of higher grade material from resources together with production depletion of lower grade material.
- (r) Life of mine studies at Eastern Range resulted in development of new pit designs that in turn increased the reserves.
- (s) Life of mine studies at Paraburdoo resulted in transfer of resources that increased the reserves.
- (t) The reduction in reserves at Yandicoogina is the result of production and economic studies.
- (u) Reserves at IOC increased as a result of revised economic studies leading to an enlarging of the optimal pits.
- (v) Molybdenum grades reflect reconciliation of model and plant grades.
- (w) The increase in reserves at the talc operations results from updated models following increased drilling and the application of new economic parameters; this transferred resources to reserves.
- (x) Economic and technical studies at Rössing resulted in revisions of pit shape thus increasing reserves.
- (y) In February 2008 Rio Tinto entered into agreements to sell its interests in Greens Creek and Cortez.