

## Group mines

Mine	Location	Access	Title/lease
<b>RIO TINTO ALCAN</b>			
<b>CBG Sangaredi</b>	Conakry, Guinea	Road and air	Lease expires in 2038
<b>Ely</b>	Weipa, Queensland, Australia	Road and air	Alcan Queensland Pty. Limited Agreement Act 1965 expires in 2048 with 21 year right of renewal with a two year notice period
<b>GBC Awaso</b>	Awaso, Ghana	Road	Lease expires in 2022, renewable in 25 year periods
<b>Gove</b>	Gove, Northern Territory, Australia	Road, air and port	100% Leasehold (held in trust by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Traditional Owners until end of mine life)
<b>Porto Trombetas (MRN)</b>	Porto Trombetas, Brazil	Air or port	Mineral rights granted for undetermined period
<b>Weipa</b>	Weipa, Queensland, Australia	Road, air and port	Queensland Government lease expires in 2041 with option of 21 year extension, then two years' notice of termination
<b>COPPER</b>			
<b>Escondida (30%)</b>	Atacama Desert, Chile	Pipeline and road to deep sea port at Coloso	Rights conferred by Government under Chilean Mining Code
<b>Grasberg joint venture (40%)</b>	Papua, Indonesia	Pipeline, road and port	Indonesian Government Contracts of Work expire in 2021 with option of two ten year extensions
<b>Kennecott Minerals</b> Cortez/Pipeline (40%)	Nevada, US	Road	Patented and unpatented mining claims
<b>Kennecott Minerals</b> Greens Creek (70%)	Alaska, US	Port	Patented and unpatented mining claims
<b>Kennecott Utah Copper</b> Bingham Canyon	Near Salt Lake City, Utah, US	Pipeline, road and rail	Owned
<b>Northparkes (80%)</b>	Goonumbla, New South Wales, Australia	Road and rail	State Government mining lease issued in 1991 for 21 years
<b>Palabora (58%)</b>	Phalaborwa, Limpopo Province, South Africa	Road and rail	Lease from South African Government until deposits exhausted. Base metal claims owned by Palabora

History	Type of mine	Power source
Bauxite mining commenced in 1973. Shareholders are 51% Halco and 49% Guinea. Alcan holds 45% of Halco since 2004 and off-takes 45%. Current annual capacity is 13 million tonnes	Open cut	On site generation (fuel oil).
Discovered in 1957; 100% secured in 1965. In 1997, Ely Bauxite Mining Project Agreement signed with the local Aboriginal land owners. Bauxite Mining and Exchange Agreement signed in 1998 with Comalco to allow for extraction of the ore by Comalco. Mining commenced in 2006, first ore extracted in 2007		Supplied by Weipa
Bauxite mining commenced in 1940 (100% British Aluminium). From 1974 to 1997, Ghana held 55%, Alcan 45%; since 1998 Alcan 80% Ghana 20%. Annual capacity is one million tonnes, currently limited to 750,000 tonnes by rail infrastructure	Open cut	Electricity grid with on site generation back up
Bauxite mining commenced in 1970 feeding both the Gove refinery and export market capped at two million tonnes per annum. Bauxite export ceased in 2006 with feed intended for the expanded Gove Refinery. Current production capacity about ten million tonnes per annum with mine life estimated to 2025	Open cut	Central power station located at the Gove refinery
In June 1974, an agreement was signed between the shareholders of Mineração Rio do Norte S.A, consisting at that time of the following companies: CVRD (41%), Alcan Aluminum Limited (19%), CB-Votorantim (10%), Reynolds Alumínio do Brasil Ltda (5%), Norsk Hydro a.s. (5%), Mineração Rio Xingu Ltda (5%), A/S Aardal og Sunndal Verk (5%), Instituto Nacional de Industria (5%) and Rio Tinto Zinc do Brasil Ltda (5%). Mineral extraction commenced in April 1979. Initial production capacity 3.4 million tonnes annually. From October 2003, production capacity up to 16.3 million tonnes per year. Capital structure currently: Vale (40%), BHP-Billiton (14.8%), Rio Tinto Alcan (12%), CBA (10%), Alcoa/Abalco (18.2%) and Hydro (5%). Production 17.8 million tonnes of wet and dry bauxite annually	Open cut	On site generation (heavy oil, diesel)
Bauxite mining commenced in 1961. Major upgrade completed in 1998. Rio Tinto interest increased from 72.4% to 100% in 2000. In 2004 a mine expansion was completed that has lifted annual capacity to 16.5 million tonnes. Mining commenced on the adjacent Ely mining lease in 2006, in accordance with the 1998 agreement with Alcan. A second shiploader that increases the shipping capability of the Weipa operation was commissioned in 2006	Open cut	On site generation; new power station commissioned in 2006
Production started in 1990 and expanded in phases to 2002 when the new concentrator was completed; production from Norte commenced in 2005 and the sulphide leach produced the first cathode during 2006	Open pit	Supplied from SING grid under various contracts with Norgener, Gas Atacama and Edelnor
Joint venture interest acquired in 1995. Capacity expanded to over 200,000 tonnes of ore per day in 1998 with addition of underground production of more than 35,000 tonnes per day in 2003, with an expansion to a sustained rate of 50,000 tonnes per day by mid 2007	Open pit and underground	Long term contract with US-Indonesian consortium operated, purpose built, coal fired generating station
Gold production started at Cortez in 1969; at Pipeline deposit in 1997; Cortez Hills was approved in 2005	Open pit	Public utility
Redeveloped in 1997	Underground/drift and fill	On site diesel generators
Interest acquired in 1989. Modernisation includes smelter complex and expanded tailings dam	Open pit	On site generation supplemented by long term contracts with Utah Power and Light
Production started in 1995; interest acquired in 2000	Open pit and underground	Supplied from State grid
Development of 20 year underground mine commenced in 1996 with open pit closure in 2003	Underground	Supplied by ESKOM via grid network

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<b>DIAMONDS</b>			
<b>Argyle Diamonds</b>	Kimberley Ranges, Western Australia	Road and air	Mining tenement held under Diamond (Argyle Diamond Mines Joint Venture) Agreement Act 1981-1983; lease extended for 21 years from 2004
<b>Diavik (60%)</b>	Northwest Territories, Canada	Air, ice road in winter	Mining leases from Canadian federal government expiring in 2017 and 2018
<b>Murowa (78%)</b>	Zvishavane, Zimbabwe	Road and air	Claims and mining leases
<b>ENERGY</b>			
<b>Energy Resources of Australia (68%)</b> Ranger	Northern Territory, Australia	Road	Leases granted by State
<b>Rio Tinto Coal Australia</b> Bengalla (30%) Blair Athol (71%) Hail Creek (82%) Hunter Valley Operations (76%) Kestrel (80%) Mount Thorley Operations (61%) Warkworth (42%)	New South Wales and Queensland, Australia	Road, rail, conveyor and port	Leases granted by State
<b>Rio Tinto Energy America</b> Antelope Colowyo (20%) Cordero Rojo Decker (50%) Jacobs Ranch Spring Creek	Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, US	Rail and road	Leases from US and State Governments and private parties, with minimum coal production levels, and adherence to permit requirements and statutes
<b>Rössing Uranium (69%)</b>	Namib Desert, Namibia	Rail, road and port	Federal lease
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>			
<b>Rio Tinto Minerals – Boron</b>	California, US	Road, rail and port	Owned
<b>Rio Tinto Minerals – salt (68.4%)</b>	Dampier, Lake MacLeod and Port Hedland, Western Australia	Road and port	State agreements (mining leases) expiring in 2013 at Dampier, 2018 at Port Hedland and 2021 at Lake MacLeod with options to renew in each case
<b>Rio Tinto Minerals – talc</b>	Trimouns, France (other smaller operations in Australia, Europe and North America)	Road and rail	Owner of ground (orebody) and long term lease agreement to 2012
<b>QIT-Fer et Titane</b>	The Saguenay, Quebec, Canada	Rail and port (St Lawrence River)	Mining covered by two concessions granted by State in 1949 and 1951 which, subject to certain Mining Act restrictions, confer rights and obligations of an owner
<b>Richards Bay Minerals (50%)</b>	Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Rail, road and port	Long term renewable mineral leases; State lease for Reserve 4 initially runs to the end of 2022; Ingonyama Trust lease for Reserve 10 runs to 2010. Both mineral leases are required to be converted to new order mining rights by 30 April 2009 in terms of South African legislation. An application for conversion was made in 2006 for the Ingonyama Trust mineral lease, and an application will be made by mid 2008 for the conversion of the State mineral lease

History	Type of mine	Power source
Interest increased from 59.7% following purchase of Ashton Mining in 2000. Underground mine project approved in 2005 to extend mine life to 2018	Open pit to underground in future	Long term contract with Ord Hydro Consortium and on site generation backup
Deposits discovered 1994-1995. Construction approved 2000. Diamond production started 2003. Second dike closed off in 2005 for mining of additional orebody	Open pit to underground in future	On site diesel generators; installed capacity 27MW with an upgrade under way
Discovered in 1997. Small scale production started in 2004	Open pit	Supplied by ZESA with diesel generator backup
Mining commenced in 1981. Interest acquired through North in 2000. Life of mine extension to 2020 announced in 2007	Open pit	On site diesel/steam power generation
Peabody Australian interests acquired in 2001. Production started for export at Blair Athol and adjacent power station at Tarong in 1984. Kestrel acquired and recommissioned in 1999. Hail Creek started in 2003	Open cut and underground (Kestrel)	State owned grid
Antelope, Spring Creek, Decker and Cordero acquired in 1993, Colowyo in 1995, Caballo Rojo in 1997, Jacobs Ranch in 1998 and West Antelope in 2004	Open pit	Supplied by IPPs and Cooperatives through national grid service
Production began in 1978. Life of mine extension to 2016 approved in 2005	Open pit	Namibian National Power
Deposit discovered in 1925, acquired by Rio Tinto in 1967	Open pit	On site co-generation units
Construction of the Dampier field started in 1969; first shipment in 1972. Lake MacLeod was acquired in 1978 as an operating field. Port Hedland was acquired in 2001 as an operating field	Solar evaporation of seawater (Dampier and Port Hedland) and underground brine (Lake MacLeod); dredging of gypsum from surface of Lake MacLeod	Dampier supply from Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd; Lake MacLeod from Western Power and on site generation units; Port Hedland from Western Power
Production started in 1885; acquired in 1988. (Australian mine acquired in 2001)	Open pit	Supplied by Atel and on site generation units. Australian mine power supplied by Western Power
Production started in 1950; interest acquired in 1989	Open pit	Long term contract with Hydro-Quebec
Production started in 1977; interest acquired in 1989. Fifth dredge commissioned in 2000	Beach sand dredging	Contract with ESKOM

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<b>IRON ORE</b>			
<b>Hammersley Iron</b> Brockman Marandoo Mount Tom Price Nammuldi Paraburdoo Yandicoogina Channar (60%) Eastern Range (54%)	Hammersley Ranges, Western Australia	Railway and port (owned by Hammersley Iron and operated by Pilbara Iron)	Agreements for life of mine with Government of Western Australia
<b>Hope Downs Joint Venture</b> (50% mine, 100% infrastructure)	Pilbara region, Western Australia	Railway owned and operated by Rio Tinto	Agreements for life of mine with Government of Western Australia
<b>Iron Ore Company of Canada</b> (59%)	Labrador City, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador	Railway and port facilities in Sept-Iles, Quebec (owned and operated by IOC)	Sublease with the Labrador Iron Ore Royalty Income Fund which has lease agreements with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador that are due to be renewed in 2020 and 2022
<b>Rio Tinto Brasil</b> Corumbá	Matto Grosso do Sul, Brazil	Road, air and river	Government licence for undetermined period
<b>Robe River Iron Associates</b> (53%) Mesa J West Angelas	Pilbara region, Western Australia	Railway and port (owned by Robe River and operated by Pilbara Iron)	Agreements for life of mine with Government of Western Australia

History	Type of mine	Power source
Annual capacity increased to 68 million tonnes during 1990s. Yandicoogina first ore shipped in 1999 and port capacity increased. Eastern Range first shipped ore in 2004	Open pit	Supplied through the integrated Hamersley and Robe power network operated by Pilbara Iron
Joint venture venture between Rio Tinto and Hancock Prospecting Pty Limited. Construction of Stage 1 to 22 million tonnes per annum commenced April 2006 and first production occurred November 2007. Stage 2 to 30 million tonnes per annum has been approved and is forecast to be completed by Q1 2009	Open pit	Supplied through the integrated Hamersley and Robe power network operated by Pilbara Iron
Current operation began in 1962 and has processed over one billion tonnes of crude ore since. Annual capacity now 17.5 million tonnes of concentrate of which 13.5 million tonnes can be pelletised. Interest acquired in 2000 through North acquisition	Open pit	Supplied by Newfoundland Hydro under long term contract
Iron ore production started in 1978; interest acquired in 1991	Open pit	Supplied by ENERSUL
First shipment in 1972. Annual sales reached 30 million tonnes in late 1990s. Interest acquired in 2000 through North acquisition. West Angelas first ore shipped in 2002 and mine expanded in 2005	Open pit	Supplied through the integrated Hamersley and Robe power network operated by Pilbara Iron