

ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD

Form 6-K

March 31, 2008

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 6-K

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16 OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Report on Form 6-K dated March 31, 2008

Commission File Number 1-14846

AngloGold Ashanti Limited

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

76 Jeppe Street

Newtown, 2001

(P.O. Box 62117, Marshalltown, 2107)

South Africa

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Enclosure:

Press

release ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES 2007 – REPORTED IN
ACCORDANCE AND CONFORMING TO THE JORC CODE (2004
EDITION) AND SAMREC 2000 CODE

Supplementary
Information:
Mineral Resources
and Ore Reserves
07

Scope of report:

The country overview sections include a selection from the following tables: Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold price and exchange rates, details of average drill-hole spacing and type, Ore Reserve modifying factors, development sampling results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve comparison by operation and Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve by-products.

Topics for discussion include Geology, Mineral Resource estimation, exclusive Mineral Resource, Ore Reserve estimation and Inferred Mineral Resource in business plan.

The operation sections include a selection from the following discussion, tables and graphs: Geology, Mineral Resources, exclusive Mineral Resources, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve reconciliation, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve by-products, Ore Reserves, grade tonnage information and competent persons.

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**Rounding of figures in this document may result in minor computational discrepancies*

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
The SAMREC/JORC definition of a Mineral Resource is as follows:

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.

The Mineral Resource is estimated using all drilling and sampling information along with a detailed geological model. The geological models are based on core logging, mapping, geophysics, geochemistry and geological understanding that have been developed for each deposit. Most of the AngloGold Ashanti deposits have been the subject of research by world experts in the class of gold deposit. The grade estimation for each deposit has been developed over the life of the mine and is constantly reviewed in terms of grade control information and reconciliation with the metallurgical plant. In general, the deep South African mines utilise a process of compound log normal macro kriging for the estimation of the Mineral Resource, while the open pits and shallow underground mines generally use recoverable Mineral Resource models, estimated using uniform conditioning or multiple indicator kriging.

In order to comply with the economic requirement of the definition of a Mineral Resource, all AngloGold Ashanti Mineral Resources are constrained at an upside gold price, with all other parameters being kept the same as used for estimation of the Ore Reserve. In the underground gold mines, scoping studies are conducted on all coherent blocks of ground that lie above the calculated Mineral Resource cut-off. These studies include all cost and capital requirements to access the block. In the case of open-pit operations, pit optimisations are conducted at the Mineral Resource gold price and all material outside these shells is excluded from the Mineral Resource, unless it is potentially mineable from underground.

It is the opinion of AngloGold Ashanti that the Mineral Resource represents a realistic view of an upside potential to the Ore Reserve. In interpreting the Mineral Resource it is critical to factor in the following:

(i)

The Mineral Resource is quoted in situ and has not been corrected for dilution, mining losses or recovery.

(ii)

The Mineral Resource includes a high percentage of Inferred material, which, following further exploration drilling may be converted to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource.

(iii)

Many of the areas lying in the exclusive Mineral Resource are currently being actively drilled and are the subject of economic

and technical studies. It can, however, not be assumed at this stage that the company has intent to mine these areas.

Mineral Resources definitions

Mineral Resource

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Mineral Resource classification is based on the '15% Rule'. A Measured Mineral Resource should be expected to be within 15% of the quarterly metal estimate at least 90% of the time, while for an Indicated Mineral Resource estimate the annual metal estimate should be within 15% of the metal estimated at least 90% of the time. For an Inferred Mineral Resource the annual error may for 90% of the time, be greater than 15%.

The process and methodology of classification are at the discretion of the competent person and involve expressing the '15% Rule' as a required level of information, in tangible terms, the spacing of the drill-hole or tunnel spacing in a particular deposit. Techniques such as conditional simulation or even an empirical reconciliation-based approach are employed. However, all operations are responsible for demonstrating, through reconciliation, that their classification system conforms to the 15% rule set out above.

AngloGold Ashanti quotes its Mineral Resource as inclusive of the Ore Reserve. However, in this document the exclusive Mineral Resource is also quoted. The exclusive Mineral Resource is defined as the inclusive Mineral Resource less the Ore Reserve before dilution and other factors are applied. The exclusive Mineral Resource consists of the following components:

Inferred Mineral Resource within the optimised shell;

Other Inferred Mineral Resource;

Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource that lies between the life of mine (LOM) pit shell/mine design and the Mineral Resource pit shell. This material will become economic if the gold price increases; and

Mineral Resource where the technical studies to engineer an Ore Reserve have not yet been completed.

Ore Reserve

The SAMREC/JORC definition of an Ore Reserve is as follows:

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.

In the underground operations, Ore Reserves are based on a full mine design and in the case of open pits, on a pit optimisation followed by a final pit design. Ore Reserves are reported according to tonnage, mean grade(s), contained metal inclusive of mining dilution, mining ore losses and mine call factors. These modifying factors are based on measurements, rather than estimates. Tonnage and grade estimates for surface stockpile materials that meet Ore Reserve criteria are itemised separately.

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Only those Ore Reserves included for treatment in the business unit plan production schedule are considered in the Ore Reserve statement. These plans sometimes include marginal or sub-grade ores as well as Inferred Mineral Resources. These Inferred Mineral Resources are not included in the Ore Reserve statement.

For new projects, an Ore Reserve is only reported if an auditable pre-feasibility or feasibility study has been completed that demonstrates the viability of the project and meets the company's investment requirements. There should also be intent on the part of the company to proceed to feasibility and ultimately a mining phase.

Traditional sensitivity studies are not applied to the Ore Reserve. Instead, the cash flow for each operation is tested using gold prices near to the average gold price for the preceding three years. Gold prices of US\$577 and US\$600/oz were used. In all cases, except for Tau Lekoa, the operations remained cash flow positive albeit at a reduced margin. In the case of Tau Lekoa, the Ore Reserve dropped from 1.3 million ounces to 0.4 million ounces at US\$577/oz.

Mineral Resources definitions continued

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Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Mineral Resources

The 2007 Mineral Resource increased by 34.1 million ounces before the subtraction of depletion. After a depletion of 8.1 million ounces, the net increase is 26.1 million ounces to give a total Mineral Resource of 207.6 million ounces. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of US\$700 per ounce in contrast to the US\$650 used in 2006. The increased gold price resulted in 17.5 million ounces of added Mineral Resource while successful exploration and revised modelling resulted in a further increase of 14.2 million ounces. The remaining change of 2.5 million ounces is the result of various other reasons. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported in accordance with the minimum standard described by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2004 Edition), and also conform to the standards set out in the South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (the SAMREC 2000 Code). Mineral Resources are inclusive of the Ore Reserve component unless otherwise stated.

Moz

December 2006 Mineral Resources
181.6

Reductions

Geita
Increase in cost (1.6Moz) and revision to estimation in methodology (0.6Moz)
(2.3)

TauTona
Transfer of the shaft pillar Mineral Resource to Mponeng
(2.3)

Great Noligwa
Transfer of the shaft pillar Mineral Resource to Moab Khotsong
(1.8)

Kopanang
Decrease in grade as a result of the modelling of new sampling and drilling information
(1.6)

Sadiola
Increase in costs (0.6Moz) and revisions to methodology (0.1Moz)
(1.0)

Other
Total of non-significant changes
(2.3)

Additions

Gramalote
Successful greenfields exploration
1.6

Moab Khotsong
Transfers in from Great Noligwa and improved economics
2.3

Mongbwalu
Successful greenfields exploration
2.5

Tropicana

Successful greenfields exploration

2.8

Obuasi

Exploration below 50 level (1.3Moz) and completion of additional Mineral Resource modelling above 50 level

4.0

Cripple Creek & Victor

Primarily revisions to the methodology with contribution from improved economics and exploration

4.7

Mponeng

Improvement in economics increased the Ventersdorp Contact Reef Mineral Resource to the west, the Carbon Leader Reef down to 4,300mbd was included on the back of a technical and economic study, material was transferred in from TauTona and revised modelling of the Carbon Leader Reef

17.1

Other

Total of non-significant changes

2.3

December 2007 Mineral Resources

207.6

Ore Reserves

The 2007 Ore Reserve increased by 13.0 million ounces before the subtraction of depletion. After a depletion of 6.8 million ounces, the net increase is 6.2 million ounces to give a total Ore Reserve of 73.1 million ounces.

A gold price of US\$600 was used for Ore Reserve estimates in contrast to the US\$550 used in 2006. The change in economic assumptions made from 2006 to 2007 resulted in the Ore Reserve increasing by 6.3 million ounces while exploration and modelling resulted in an additional increase of 6.7 million ounces.

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Moz
December 2006 Ore Reserves

66.9
Reductions
Geita

Reconciliation factors (0.8Moz), flattening of slopes (0.5Moz),
modelling revisions (0.2Moz) and costs (0.1Moz)
(2.0)

Sadiola
Impact of economic factors on deep sulphides and stockpiles
(1.3)

Kopanang
Drop in face value due to the modelling of new drilling and sampling information
(0.5)

Other
Total of non-significant changes
(1.7)

Additions
Iduapriem
Purchase of an additional 15% of the operation from the Ghanaian Government and
the IFC, to bring the ownership to 100%

0.2
Savuka
Improved economic factors increase the life-of-mine

0.5
Navachab
Improved economics have brought in an additional push back to the west of the main pit

0.8
Siguirí
Two new deposits (Kintinian and the spent heap) were proved up by drilling

0.8
Cripple Creek & Victor
Inclusion of the life extension project

1.0
Boddington
The upgrade of Inferred Mineral Resource within the pit shell by drilling

1.0
Mponeng
The inclusion of the Carbon Leader Reef Project below 120 level

3.4

Moab Khotsong

The inclusion of Project Zaaiplaats – a deepening of Moab Khotsong to access deeper Vaal Reef blocks to the South West of the current mine

3.8

Other

Total of non-significant changes

0.3

December 2007 Ore Reserves

73.1

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves continued

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By-products

A number of by-products are recovered as a result of the processing of gold Ore Reserves.

These include 19,500 tonnes of uranium from the South African operations, 0.23 million tonnes of copper from Australia, 0.47 million tonnes of sulphur from Brazil and 31.0 million ounces of silver from Argentina. Details of the by-product Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are given in the by-product tables within each operational section.

Audit of 2006 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statement

During the course of the year, the AngloGold Ashanti 2006 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the following operations were submitted for external audit:

Mponeng

Geita

Obuasi

Morila

Sadiola

Yatela

Cuiabá

Cripple Creek & Victor

The company has been informed that the audits identified no material shortcomings in the process by which AngloGold Ashanti's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources were evaluated.

During 2007, it was resolved to audit the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prior to publication. As a result the 2007 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the following operations were audited late in 2007:

Sunrise Dam

Cerro Vanguardia

Great Noligwa

Kopanang

Project Zaaipplaats (Moab deepening project)

The company has been informed that these audits identified no material shortcomings in the process by which AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves were evaluated. It is the company's intention to continue this process so that its operations will be audited every three years on average.

Competent persons

The information in this report that relates to exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by the competent persons listed below. They are either members of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) or recognised overseas professional organisations. They are all full-time employees of the company.

The competent person for AngloGold Ashanti exploration is:

E Roth, PhD (Economic Geology), BSc (Hons) (Geology), MAusIMM, 17 years' experience.

Competent persons for AngloGold Ashanti's Mineral Resources are:

VA Chamberlain, MSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Hons) (Geology), MAusIMM, 22 years' experience.

MF O'Brien, MSc (Mining Economics), BSc (Hons) (Geology), Dip Data, Pr.Sci.Nat., MAusIMM, 28 years' experience.

Competent persons for AngloGold Ashanti's Ore Reserves are:

CE Brechtel, MSc (Mining Engineering), MAusIMM, 32 years' experience.

D L Worrall, ACSM, MAusIMM, 27 years' experience.

J van Zyl Visser, MSc (Mining Engineering), BSc (Mineral Resource Management), PLATO, 21 years' experience.

The competent persons consent to the inclusion of the exploration, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves information in this report, in the form and context in which it appears.

Note that the rounding of figures in this document may result in minor computational discrepancies.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
Mineral Resources by country (attributable)
Metric
Imperial
Contained
Contained
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
gold
Tons
Grade
gold
as at 31 December 2007
category
million
(g/t)
tonnes
million
(oz/t)
million oz
South Africa
Measured
28.0
13.98
391.9
30.9
0.408
12.6
Indicated
747.1
3.01
2,251.1
823.5
0.088
72.4
Inferred
37.7
10.92
411.8
41.6
0.319
13.2
Total
812.8
3.76
3,054.8
896.0
0.110

98.2
Argentina
Measured
11.1
1.71
18.9
12.2
0.050
0.6
Indicated
21.1
3.73
78.8
23.3
0.109
2.5
Inferred
2.9
3.85
11.2
3.2
0.112
0.4
Total
35.1
3.10
108.8
38.7
0.090
3.5
Australia
Measured
86.1
1.01
87.1
94.9
0.030
2.8
Indicated
315.9
0.87
273.4
348.3
0.025
8.8
Inferred
153.4
0.93
143.2
169.1
0.027

4.6
Total
555.5
0.91
503.7
612.3
0.026
16.2
Brazil
Measured
12.5
7.48
93.1
13.7
0.218
3.0
Indicated
13.2
6.32
83.3
14.5
0.184
2.7
Inferred
27.4
6.98
191.3
30.2
0.204
6.2
Total
53.0
6.94
367.7
58.4
0.202
11.8
Colombia
Measured
—
—
—
—
—
—
Indicated
—
—
—
—
—

—
Inferred
43.4
1.14
49.5
47.8
0.033
1.6
Total
43.4
1.14
49.5
47.8
0.033
1.6
Democratic Republic
Measured
—
—
—
—
—
—
of Congo
Indicated
—
—
—
—
—
—
Inferred
29.2
2.68
78.5
32.2
0.078
2.5
Total
29.2
2.68
78.5
32.2
0.078
2.5
Ghana
Measured
95.3
5.18
493.7
105.0

0.151
15.9
Indicated
82.4
3.91
322.4
90.8
0.114
10.4
Inferred
45.3
7.34
332.6
49.9
0.214
10.7
Total
222.9
5.15
1,148.7
245.7
0.150
36.9
Guinea
Measured
38.7
0.72
27.7
42.7
0.021
0.9
Indicated
92.7
0.78
72.5
102.1
0.023
2.3
Inferred
58.1
0.92
53.6
64.1
0.027
1.7
Total
189.5
0.81
153.8
208.9
0.024

4.9
Mali
Measured
16.5
1.66
27.4
18.2
0.048
0.9
Indicated
16.2
3.09
50.0
17.8
0.090
1.6
Inferred
6.1
2.36
14.3
6.7
0.069
0.5
Total
38.8
2.37
91.7
42.7
0.069
3.0
Namibia
Measured
11.7
0.79
9.2
12.8
0.023
0.3
Indicated
59.3
1.31
77.5
65.3
0.038
2.5
Inferred
45.2
1.12
50.9
49.9
0.033

1.6
Total
116.2
1.18
137.6
128.1
0.035
4.4
Tanzania
Measured
6.3
1.20
7.6
7.0
0.035
0.2
Indicated
84.4
3.72
314.1
93.1
0.109
10.1
Inferred
18.6
3.54
65.8
20.5
0.103
2.1
Total
109.3
3.54
387.4
120.5
0.103
12.5
United States
Measured
250.1
0.81
203.3
275.7
0.024
6.5
Indicated
173.5
0.73
126.1
191.2
0.021

4.1
Inferred
70.6
0.65
45.9
77.8
0.019
1.5
Total
494.1
0.76
375.4
544.7
0.022
12.1
Total
Measured
556.3
2.44
1,360.0
613.2
0.071
43.7
Indicated
1,605.7
2.27
3,649.0
1,770.0
0.066
117.3
Inferred
537.9
2.69
1,448.6
592.9
0.079
46.6
Total
2,699.9
2.39
6,457.5
2,976.1
0.070
207.6

9

Ore Reserves by country (attributable)

Metric

Imperial

Contained

Contained

Reserve

Tonnes

Grade

gold

Tons

Grade

gold

as at 31 December 2007

category

million

(g/t)

tonnes

million

(oz/t)

million oz

South Africa

Proved

21.5

7.58

162.8

23.7

0.221

5.2

Probable

216.4

4.12

891.2

238.6

0.120

28.7

Total

237.9

4.43

1,054.0

262.3

0.129

33.9

Argentina

Proved

1.0

6.08

6.3

1.2

0.177

0.2

Probable

7.9

6.58

52.1

8.7

0.192

1.7

Total

9.0

6.52

58.4

9.9

0.190

1.9

Australia

Proved

68.6

1.14

78.5

75.7

0.033

2.5

Probable

164.8

0.88

144.7

181.7

0.026

4.7

Total

233.4

0.96

223.2

257.3

0.028

7.2

Brazil

Proved

8.9

6.75

60.1

9.8

0.197

1.9

Probable

4.9

5.99

29.1

5.4

0.175

0.9

Total

13.8

6.48

89.3

15.2

0.189

2.9

Ghana

Proved

68.8

2.96

203.7

75.8

0.086

6.6

Probable

28.3

4.62

130.5

31.2

0.135

4.2

Total

97.0

3.44

334.3

107.0

0.100

10.7

Guinea

Proved

21.3

0.59

12.6

23.5

0.017

0.4

Probable

89.6

0.77

69.2

98.7

0.023

2.2

Total

110.9

0.74

81.8

122.2

0.022

2.6

Mali
Proved
9.0
2.18
19.7
10.0
0.064
0.6
Probable
7.1
2.57
18.3
7.9
0.075
0.6
Total
16.2
2.35
38.1
17.8
0.069
1.2
Namibia
Proved
5.8
1.00
5.8
6.4
0.029
0.2
Probable
27.3
1.46
39.9
30.1
0.043
1.3
Total
33.1
1.38
45.6
36.5
0.040
1.5
Tanzania
Proved
5.6
1.01
5.7
6.2
0.030

0.2
Probable
62.4
3.14
195.9
68.7
0.092
6.3
Total
68.0
2.96
201.6
74.9
0.086
6.5
United States
Proved
107.9
0.96
103.8
118.9
0.028
3.3
Probable
47.6
0.92
44.0
52.5
0.027
1.4
Total
155.5
0.95
147.8
171.4
0.028
4.8
Total
Proved
318.5
2.07
659.1
351.0
0.060
21.2
Probable
656.3
2.46
1,614.9
723.4
0.072

51.9
Total
974.7
2.33
2,274.0
1,074.4
0.068
73.1

10

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
South Africa operations: overview

The Vaal River operations consist of Great Nologwa, Kopanang, Tau Lekoa and Moab Khotsong mines. The primary reefs in this region are the Vaal Reef (VR) and the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) and the secondary reef mined is the Crystalkop Reef (C Reef).

The West Wits operations are made up of Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona and these mines are situated near the town of Carletonville. The primary reefs mined are the Carbon Leader Reef (CLR) and VCR. All seven operations are 100% owned by AngloGold Ashanti. In addition, the Vaal River Surface and West Wits Surface operations consist of the reprocessing of waste rock dumps and tailings dams resulting from the mining of the primary and secondary reef horizons. The South African operations are all located in the rocks of the famous Witwatersrand Basin, which is regarded as the greatest gold-bearing repository on Earth.

Geology of the Witwatersrand Basin

The Witwatersrand Supergroup (deposited in the area often described as the Witwatersrand Basin) comprises a six-kilometre thick sequence of predominantly argillaceous and arenaceous sediments that extend laterally for some 300km north-east/south-west and 100km north-west/south-east on the Kaapvaal Craton. The upper portion of the sequence contains the laterally-extensive, gold-bearing quartz pebble conglomerate horizons or reefs.

Further west, south and east the basin is overlain by up to four kilometres of Archaean, Proterozoic and Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Witwatersrand Basin is late Archaean in age and is considered to be around 2.7 billion to 2.8 billion years old. The reefs, which are generally less than two metres thick, are widely considered to represent laterally extensive braided fluvial deposits. Separate fan systems were developed at different entry points and these are preserved as distinct goldfields with local geological variations. AngloGold Ashanti operates in two of these goldfields, known as the Carletonville (West Wits) and Klerksdorp (Vaal River) Goldfields.

There is still much debate about the origin of the gold mineralisation in the Witwatersrand Basin. Gold was generally considered to have been deposited syngenetically with the conglomerates, but increasingly an epigenetic theory of origin is being supported. Nonetheless, the most fundamental determinant of gold distribution in the basin remains the sedimentary features, such as facies variations and channel directions. Gold generally occurs in native form often associated with pyrite and carbon, with quartz being the main gangue mineral.

West Wits (Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona operations)

Two reef horizons are exploited at the West Wits operations: the VCR, located at the top of the Central Rand Group, and the CLR near the base. The separation between the two reefs increases from east to west, from 400m to 900m, due to the non-conformity of the VCR with Vaal River Operations

Great Noligwa
Kopanang
Tau Lekoa
Moab Khotsong
West Wits Operations
Savuka
TauTona
Mponeng
Operations
Johannesburg
North West
Gauteng
Free State

Eastern Cape
SOUTH AFRICA

Welkom
Carletonville
Klerksdorp
Durban
Cape
Town
Bloemfontein
0

400km
Orkney

The South African operations
comprise seven underground mines
which are located in two
geographical regions on the
Witwatersrand Basin; known as the
Vaal River and West Wits operations.

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the underlying strata. TauTona and Savuka exploit both reefs, while currently Mponeng only mines the VCR. The CLR Project has been published as a reserve and Mponeng will eventually mine both reefs. The structure is relatively simple, with rare instances of faults displaying greater than 70m of displacement.

The CLR consists of one or more conglomerate units and varies from several centimetres to more than three metres in thickness. Regionally, the VCR dips at approximately 21°, but may vary between 5° and 50°, accompanied by changes in thickness of the conglomerate units.

Where the conglomerate has the attitude of the regional dip, it tends to be thick, well-developed and accompanied by higher gold accumulations. Where the attitude departs significantly from the regional dip, the reef is thin, and varies from several centimetres to more than three metres in thickness.

Vaal River (Great Nologwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and Tau Lekoa operations and Vaal River Surface Rock Dumps)

In order of importance, the reefs mined at the Vaal River operations are the VR, the VCR and the C Reef:

the VR contains approximately 85% of the reserve tonnage with mining grades of between 10g/t and 20g/t gold and comprises a series of oligomictic conglomerates and quartzite packages developed on successive non-conformities. Several distinct facies have been identified, each with its own unique gold distribution and grade characteristic;

the VCR has a lower gold grade than the VR, and contains approximately 15% of the estimated Ore Reserves. The economic portion is concentrated in the western part of the lease area and can take the form of a massive conglomerate, a pyritic sand unit with intermittent pebble layers, or a thin conglomerate horizon. The reef is located at the contact between the overlying Kliprivierberg Lavas of the Ventersdorp Super Group and the underlying sediments of the Witwatersrand Super Group, which creates a distinctive seismic reflector. The VCR is located up to one kilometre above the VR; and

the C Reef is a thin, small-pebble conglomerate with a carbon-rich basal contact, located approximately 270m above the VR. It has less than 1% of the estimated Ore Reserves with gold grades similar to those of the VR, but less continuity. The most significant structural features are the north-east striking normal faults which dip to the north-west and south-east, resulting in zones of fault loss.

Orkney

West Wits locality plan

Vaal River locality plan

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
South Africa operations: overview continued

Details of average drill-hole spacing and type in relation to Mineral Resource classification

Mine/Project

Category

Spacing

Diamond

Chip

Comments

m (- x -)

drilling

sampling

South African

Measured

5 x 5

Based on constrained kriging variance, supported
mines

by chip sampling in stopes.

Indicated

2 x 200

Supported by underground drillholes and chip
sampling of reef development ends.

Inferred

1000 x 1000

Supported by surface drillholes.

Grade/Ore

control

5 x 5

Chipped channel samples.

Mineral Resource estimation

A multi-disciplinary approach is adapted to Mineral Resource estimation whereby inputs are required from the geology, survey, mine planning and evaluation departments. A computerised system called the Mineral Resource Inventory System (MRIS) integrates all the input information to produce the final Mineral Resource per operation. The Mineral Resource estimates are computed from a composite grid of value estimates, comprising various block sizes. The macro block sizes vary from 210m x 210m to 420m x 420m and the micro blocks comprise of 30m x 30m blocks.

Compound lognormal macro co-kriging estimation techniques are used to produce estimates for the larger block sizes. This technique uses the Bayesian approach whereby the assayed (observed) data in the mined-out areas are used to infer the population characteristics of the area ahead of current mining. The geological model forms the basis

for this estimation and all surface borehole information from the peripheral areas of the mine lease play a crucial role in determining the geological model boundaries. Simple kriging is used for the 30 metre block sizes and these estimates are constrained by the kriging variance. The Mineral Resources are initially reported as inclusive of Ore Reserves as they form the basis for the Ore Reserve conversion process. Mineral Resource cut-offs are computed by operation, for each reef horizon. These cut-offs incorporate a profit margin that is relevant to the business plan. Mineral Resource grade tonnage curves are produced for the individual operations, which show the potential of the orebody at different cut-offs. These curves are produced for dimensions equivalent to a practical mining unit for underground operations.

Exclusive Mineral Resource

The exclusive Mineral Resource is defined as the inclusive Mineral Resource minus the in-situ Ore Reserve before stoping width, dilution and mine call factors are applied. Scoping studies are conducted on this exclusive Mineral Resource, where capital requirements and current costs are used to test economic potential. If these studies show no reasonable economic potential at the Mineral Resource gold price then the material is excluded from the Mineral Resource. All planned pillars (ahead of current mining) form part of the exclusive Mineral Resource.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold price and exchange rates

Units

2007

2006

Mineral Resource gold price

US\$/oz

700

650

Ore Reserve gold price

US\$/oz

600

550

Exchange rate – South Africa

ZAR/US\$

7.70

6.50

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Ore Reserve estimation

All mine designs are undertaken using the Cadmine

®

software

package and include the delineation of mining or stoping areas for each mining level and section, usually leading from an extension to the existing mining sequence, and the definition of the necessary development layouts. The in-situ Mineral Resource is scheduled monthly for the full LOM plan. The value estimates for these schedules are derived directly from MRIS.

Modifying factors are applied to the in-situ Mineral Resource to arrive at an Ore Reserve. These factors comprise a dilution factor to accommodate the difference between the mill width and the stoping width as well as the Mine Call Factor (MCF).

Inferred Mineral Resource in business plan

The LOM plan includes minimal Inferred Mineral Resource.

Ore Reserve modifying factors (as at 31 December 2007)

Mineral Resource

Ore Reserve

Mine

Metal-
cut-off

cut-off

Cut-off

Stoping

Call

lurgical

grade

grade

value

width

Dilution

(1)

*

Factor ** recovery

Other

Mine/Project

g/t (Au)

g/t (Au)

cmg/t (Au)

cm

%

%

%

factor

Great Noligwa

4.40

4.66

700

150

40%
67%
96%
n/a
Kopanang
3.92
6.86
700
102
51%
64%
98%
n/a
Moab Khotsong
4.40
5.08
750
148
57%
78%
97%
n/a
Tau Lekoa
2.13
7.09
1,000
141
30%
84%
97%
n/a
Mponeng
3.58
5.96
750
126
87%
85%
98%
n/a
Savuka
5.45
8.18
900
110
56%
70%
97%
n/a
TauTona
5.01

11.01

1,100

100

101%

78%

98%

n/a

SA MET

0.35

0.35

n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

76%

n/a

1. Where no dilution factor is indicated the dilution is inherent in the resource model estimate.

** Dilution: The difference between the tonnage broken in stopes and the tonnage milled from underground sources.*

For example, if 100 tonnes broken in

the stopes amounts to 132 tonnes milled, then the dilution is 32%.

*** Mine Call Factor (MCF): The ratio expressed as a percentage, which the specific product accounted for in the recovery, plus residues, bears to the corresponding product called for by the mine's measuring methods.*

South Africa operations: overview continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Development sampling results – January to December 2007

Development values represent actual results of sampling. No allowances having been made for adjustments necessary in estimating Ore Reserves.

Advanced

Average

Uranium

Statistics are shown

metres

Sampled

channel

Average

Average

Sampled

Average

Average

in metric units

(total)

metres

width (cm)

g/t

cm g/t

metres

kg/t

cm kg/t

Vaal River

Great Nologwa mine

Vaal Reef

9,119

1,120

101.1

29.81

3,014

556

1.32

127.03

Kopanang mine

Vaal Reef

25,532

2,330

16.8

119.29

2,004

322

5.07

90.26

Moab Khotsong mine

Vaal Reef

16,986

1,324
131.6
23.36
3,074
312
1.07
132.43
Tau Lekoa mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
8,512
1,420
94.5
8.57
810
42
0.09
11.84
West Wits
TauTona mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
904
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
Carbon Leader Reef
10,711
360
16.4
129.88
2,130
128
1.58
25.36
Savuka mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
122
—
—
—
—
—
—
Carbon Leader Reef
1,979
—
—

-
 -
 -
 -
 -
 Mponeng mine
 Ventersdorp Contact Reef
 17,017
 2,826
 89.0
 26.53
 2,361
 -
 -
 -
 Average
 Advanced
 channel
 Uranium
 Statistics are shown
 feet
 Sampled
 width
 Average
 Average
 Sampled
 Average
 Average
 in imperial units
 (total)
 feet
 (inches)
 oz/t
 ft g/t
 feet
 lb/t
 ft lb/t
 Vaal River
 Great Nologwa mine
 Vaal Reef
 29,917
 3,675
 39.8
 0.87
 2.88
 1,824
 2.64
 8.76
 Kopanang mine
 Vaal Reef
 83,766

7,644
6.6
3.48
1.92
1,056
10.14
5.59
Moab Khotsong mine
Vaal Reef
55,729
4,344
51.8
0.68
2.94
1,024
2.14
9.24
Tau Lekoa mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
27,927
4,659
37.2
0.25
0.77
138
0.18
0.56
West Wits
TauTona mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
2,967
—
—
—
—
—
—
—
Carbon Leader Reef
35,141
1,181
6.5
3.79
2.04
420
3.16
1.70
Savuka mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
399
—

—
—
—
—
—
—
Carbon Leader Reef
6,491

—
—
—
—
—
—
—
Mponeng mine
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
55,830
9,272
35.0
0.77
2.26

—
—
—

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Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve comparison by operation (attributable)

Gold content (million ounces)

% change

% change

from

from 2006

Net diff

2006

Percentage

Other

before

after

after

Mine/Project

attributable

Category

2006 Depletion(1)

change(2)

depletion 2007

depletion

depletion

Comments

Great Noligwa

100%

Resource

10.629

(0.738)

(1.057)

(10%)

8.834

(1.795)

(17%)

Transfer of the shaft pillar Mineral

Resource to Moab Khotsong

Reserve

4.034

(0.500)

0.368

9%

3.902

(0.132)

(3%)

The C Reef was included due to

improved economics

Kopanang

100%

Resource

10.977

(0.721)

(0.909)

(8%)
 9.347
 (1.630)
 (15%)
 Decrease in grade as a result of
 the modelling of new sampling and
 drilling information
 Reserve
 4.836
 (0.426)
 (0.069)
 (1%)
 4.341
 (0.495)
 (10%)
 Drop in face value due to the
 modelling of new drilling and
 sampling information
 Moab Khotsong
 100%
 Resource
 11.528
 (0.087)
 2.349
 20% 13.790
 2.262
 20%
 Transfers in from Great Noligwa
 mine and improved economics
 Reserve
 3.171
 (0.074)
 3.872
 122%
 6.969
 3.798
 120%
 The inclusion of Project Zaaiplaats
 – a deepening of Moab Khotsong to
 access deeper Vaal Reef blocks to
 the south-west of the current mine
 Tau Lekoa
 100%
 Resource
 7.149
 (0.199)
 (0.460)
 (6%)
 6.490
 (0.659)
 (9%)

There was a decrease in the
Mineral Resource based on a
scoping exercise

Reserve

1.331

(0.174)

0.137

10%

1.294

(0.037)

(3%)

Improved mining factors allowed
the mine to offset the depletion

Mponeng

100%

Resource

24.422

(0.679)

17.812

73% 41.555

17.133

70%

Improvement in economics

increased the Ventersdorp Contact

Reef Mineral Resource to the west,

the Carbon Leader Reef down to

4,300mbd was included on the

back of a technical and economic

study, material was transferred in

from TauTona and revised modelling

of the Carbon Leader Reef

Reserve

6.778

(0.603)

3.979

59% 10.154

3.376

50%

The inclusion of the Carbon Leader

Reef Project below 120 level

Savuka

100%

Resource

2.170

(0.118)

0.563

26%

2.615

0.445

21%

Increase due to transfers in from
Mponeng and improved economics
Reserve

0.174

(0.075)

0.590

339%

0.689

0.515

296%

Improved economic factors
increased the life-of-mine

TauTona

100%

Resource

11.314

(0.492)

(1.782)

(16%)

9.040

(2.274)

(20%)

Transfer of the shaft pillar Mineral
Resource to Mponeng

Reserve

4.987

(0.410)

0.034

1%

4.611

(0.376)

(8%)

Decrease as a result of a 4% drop
in grade

Vaal River Surface 100%

Resource

4.592

(0.153)

0.664

14%

5.103

0.511

11%

Improved economics brought
additional material out of Inventory(3)

Reserve

1.912

(0.153)

0.165

9%

1.924

0.012

1%

The upgrade of some Inferred surface rock dumps offset the depletion

West Wits Surface 100%

Resource

0.686

(0.009)

0.762

111%

1.439

0.753

110%

Improved economics brought additional material out of Inventory(3)

Reserve

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

South Africa Totals

Resource

83.467 (3.196) 17.942 21% 98.213 14.746

18%

Reserve

27.223 (2.415) 9.076 33% 33.884

6.661

24%

1. Depletion: reduction in reserves based on ore delivered to the plant and corresponding reduction in resource.
2. Other change: combination of changes due to gold price, cost, exploration, methodology, model change and scope change.
3. Inventory: material that lies within the Mineral Resource but which will not be mined eg. abandoned pillars.

South Africa operations: overview continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

AngloGold Ashanti produces uranium oxide concentrate (U₃O₈) as a by-product from its South African gold mining operations. AngloGold Ashanti currently produces between 550 and 650 tonnes of U₃O₈ annually, with the potential to increase this to 1,000 tonnes by the year 2012.

Although mined as a by-product of gold for many years, U₃O₈ was not considered a resource until the year 2005. Due to the rapid increase in the U₃O₈ price over the last few years, renewed focus has been placed on the U₃O₈ content within the Witwatersrand reefs with the result that in 2005 uranium was reported for the first time as a fully SAMREC compliant resource.

The AngloGold Ashanti mines in the Vaal River region that currently produce uranium oxide as a by-product are Great Nologwa, Kopanang and Moab Khotsong. The uranium oxide is extracted from the VR, although Great Nologwa mine also produces some uranium oxide from the C Reef. The mines in the West Wits region that have uranium resources are Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona and in this mining region the uranium is extracted from the CLR.

The surface tailings storage facilities that have been classified as uranium resources are the Kopanang Pay dam and the tailings storage facilities in the West Wits region.

Uraninite and brannerite are the most common uranium bearing minerals, although uraniferous leucoxene and coffinite are also present. Uraninite was the original primary uranium bearing mineral and was possibly introduced as detrital material during the deposition process of the Witwatersrand sediments.

Uranium oxide

17

Mineral Resource by-products – Uranium oxide (U

3

0

8

)

Metric

Imperial

Contained

Contained

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

uranium

Tons

Grade

uranium

Mine/Project

category

million

(kg/t)

tonnes

million

(lb/t)

tons

Great Noligwa

Measured

–

–

–

–

–

-

Indicated

18.6

0.56

10,480

20.5

1.13

11,553

Inferred

1.8

0.41

741

2.0

0.83

817

Total

20.4

0.55

11,221

22.5
1.10
12,369
Kopanang
Measured
—
—
—
—
—
—
Indicated
17.0
0.77
13,202
18.8
1.55
14,553
Inferred
0.8
0.63
524
0.9
1.25
578
Total
17.9
0.77
13,726
19.7
1.54
15,130
Moab Khotsong
Measured
1.4
0.79
1,080
1.5
1.59
1,191
Indicated
17.6
0.73
12,852
19.4
1.46
14,167
Inferred
4.3
0.88
3,791

4.7
1.77
4,179
Total
23.2
0.76
17,723
25.6
1.53
19,537
Mponeng
Measured
-
-
-
-
-
Indicated
22.1
0.24
5,189
24.3
0.47
5,720
Inferred
15.7
0.24
3,684
17.3
0.47
4,060
Total
37.8
0.24
8,872
41.6
0.47
9,780
Savuka
Measured
-
-
-
-
-
Indicated
4.9
0.20
955

5.4
0.39
1,052
Inferred
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
Total
4.9
0.20
955
5.4
0.39
1,052
TauTona
Measured
-
-
-
-
-
-
Indicated
9.8
0.31
3,026
10.8
0.62
3,335
Inferred
-
-
-
-
-
-
Total
9.8
0.31
3,026
10.8
0.62
3,335
Vaal River Surface
Measured
-
-
-

-
-
-
Indicated
0.9
0.24
225
1.0
0.48
248
Inferred
-
-
-
-
-
-
Total
0.9
0.24
225
1.0
0.48
248
West Wits Surface
Measured
-
-
-
-
-
-
Indicated
161.5
0.07
11,607
178.0
0.14
12,795
Inferred
-
-
-
-
-
Total
161.5
0.07
11,607
178.0

0.14
12,795
Total
Measured
1.4
0.79
1,080
1.5
1.59
1,191
Indicated
252.4
0.23
57,535
278.2
0.46
63,422
Inferred
22.6
0.39
8,740
24.9
0.77
9,634
Total
276.4
0.24
67,355
304.6
0.49
74,247
Ore Reserve by-products – Uranium oxide (U308)
Metric
Imperial
Contained
Contained
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
uranium
Tons
Grade
uranium
Mine/Project
category
million
(kg/t)
tonnes
million
(lb/t)
tons

Great Noligwa
Proved
9.9
0.34
3,382
10.9
0.68
3,728
Probable
6.6
0.32
2,138
7.3
0.65
2,357
Total
16.5
0.33
5,520
18.2
0.67
6,084
Kopanang
Proved
5.1
0.34
1,749
5.6
0.69
1,928
Probable
11.2
0.34
3,864
12.4
0.69
4,259
Total
16.3
0.34
5,614
18.0
0.69
6,188
Moab Khotsong
Proved
1.2
0.31
357
1.3
0.62

393
Probable
20.2
0.40
8,001
22.3
0.79
8,820
Total
21.3
0.39
8,358
23.5
0.78
9,213
Total
Proved
16.1
0.34
5,488
17.8
0.68
6,049
Probable
38.0
0.37
14,003
41.9
0.74
15,436
Total
54.2
0.36
19,491
59.7
0.72
21,485

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
Great Noligwa

Great Noligwa is located about 15km south-east of the town of Orkney, in the southern part of the Klerksdorp Goldfield. The mine exploits the VR at depths varying between 1,500m and 2,800m below surface. Scattered mining methods are employed where access to the reef is from the footwall haulage and return airway development, with cross-cuts developed every 180m to the reef horizon. Raises are then developed on-reef to the level above and the reef is stoped out on strike. The Great Noligwa lease area is constrained to the north by Harmony's Orkney 2 Shaft, to the east by Buffelsfontein Gold Mine, to the south by the Jersey and Die Hoek faults, (which displace the reef down by approximately 1,000m and 900m respectively), and to the west by Kopanang Mine.

Geology

The VR is the principal economic horizon at Great Noligwa Mine, accounting for over 90% of the gold produced at the mine. The VR is part of the Witwatersrand Supergroup and is stratigraphically located near the middle of the Central Rand Group in the Johannesburg Subgroup on an unconformity below the Krugersdorp Formation. The VR unit can reach a maximum thickness of over two metres and consists of a thin basal conglomerate (the C Facies) and a thicker sequence of upper conglomerates (the A Facies), separated by internal quartzite (the B Facies). Across most of the Great Noligwa lease area, the A Facies is the principal economic horizon within the VR, although sporadic remnants of C Facies may be preserved below the A Facies.

The C Reef has been mined on a limited scale in the central part of Great Noligwa mine, where a high-grade, north-south orientated channel containing two economic horizons has been exposed. To the east and west of this channel the C Reef is poorly developed with relatively small areas of economic interest. High uranium values in the C Reef are often associated with high gold values. To the north the C Reef sub-crops against the Gold Estates Conglomerates, and in the extreme south of the mine the C Reef has been eliminated by a deeply eroded Kimberley Channel and the Jersey fault.

South Africa operations: Great Noligwa

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Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Great Noligwa – Crystalkop Reef

Measured

874

9.19

8,034

964

0.268

258

Indicated

4,387

10.07

44,182

4,836

0.294

1,420

Inferred

780

9.08

7,081

859

0.265

228

Total

6,041

9.81

59,297

6,660

0.286

1,906

Great Noligwa – Vaal Reef

Measured

8,701
14.84
129,151
9,591
0.433
4,152
Indicated
4,589
16.60
76,168
5,059
0.484
2,449
Inferred
826
12.28
10,141
910
0.358
326
Total
14,116
15.26
215,461
15,560
0.445
6,927
Great Noligwa –
Measured
9,575
14.33
137,186
10,555
0.418
4,411
Total Mineral Resource
Indicated
8,977
13.41
120,350
9,895
0.391
3,869
Inferred
1,605
10.73
17,222
1,770
0.313
554
Total

20,157

13.63

274,758

22,220

0.398

8,834

Exclusive Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(Mt)

(g/t)

tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

Great Noligwa

Measured

2.5

10.95

26.9

2.7

0.320

0.9

Indicated

4.2

11.68

49.5

4.7

0.341

1.6

Inferred

1.6

10.73

17.2

1.8

0.313

0.6

Total

8.3

11.28

93.6

9.1
 0.329
 3.0
 The shaft pillar and the C Reef form potential mineable areas. Approximately 20% to 30% of the exclusive Mineral Resource is expected to be taken up in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.
 Great Noligwa: Mineral Resource reconciliation
 2006 vs 2007
 Ounces (millions)
 9.8
 10.6
 2006
 -7.4
 Depletion
 4.91
 Gold price
 -0.9
 Other
 0.3
 Explo-
 ration
 8.8
 2007
 -1.4
 Cost
 10.8
 8.8
 7.8
 6.8
 5.8
 0.4
 Metho-
 dology
 Change
 Great Noligwa: Ore Reserve reconciliation
 2006 vs 2007
 Ounces (millions)
 4.0
 2006
 3.9
 2007
 0.7
 Model
 change
 -0.5
 Depletion
 4.0
 3.0
 -0.4
 Scope
 change

Change

20

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

South Africa operations: Great Noligwa continued

Great Noligwa – Metric

Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00

3.99

0.00

Cut-off grade (g/t)

17.95

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

24.42

22.99

20.14

18.71

15.85

14.43

13.00

15.95

13.96

11.96

9.97

7.98

5.98

1.99

12.00

17.28

21.56

25.85

2.00

19.94

16.00

20.00

8.00

4.00

6.00

10.00

14.00

18.00

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Tons above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Great Noligwa – Imperial

Tons above

cut-off (millions)

0.00
0.29
0.41 0.47
0.12
0.35
17.59
0.00
0.53
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
21.98
19.78
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)

0.80
0.72
0.64
0.56
0.48
0.40
0.32
0.00
0.24
0.16
0.08
15.39
13.19
10.99
8.79
6.59
4.40
2.20
0.06
0.18 0.23
0.58
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Great Noligwa – Crystalkop Reef

Proved

610

5.24

3,194

672

0.153

103

Probable

2,489

6.03

15,014

2,744

0.176

483

Total

3,099

5.88

18,208

3,416

0.171

585

Great Noligwa – Vaal Reef

Proved

9,307

7.60

70,720

10,259

0.222

2,274

Probable

4,126

7.86

32,447

4,548

0.229

1,043

Total

13,433

7.68

103,167

14,807

0.224

3,317

Great Noligwa – Total Ore Reserve

Proved

9,916

7.45

73,914

10,931

0.217

2,376

Probable

6,615

7.17

47,461

7,292

0.209

1,526

Total

16,531

7.34

121,375

18,223

0.214

3,902

Competent persons

Professional

Registration

Relevant

Type

Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

I Bisschoff

SACNASP

4001031/88

17 years

Ore Reserve

HA Kruger

PLATO

PMS0114

30 years

Grade tonnage information

21

South Africa operations: Kopanang

Kopanang

Kopanang mine is located about 10km south-east of the town of Orkney, in the southern part of the Klerksdorp Goldfield. The mine exploits the VR at depths varying between 1,300m and 2,200m below surface. The C Reef is a secondary reef that occupies a stratigraphic horizon about 260m above the VR. Scattered mining methods are employed.

Geology

The VR is the principal economic horizon on Kopanang, accounting for over 95% of the gold mined. The VR is part of the Witwatersrand Supergroup and is stratigraphically located near the middle of the Central Rand Group in the Johannesburg Subgroup on an unconformity below the Krugersdorp Formation. The VR package can reach a maximum thickness of over two metres and consists of a thin basal conglomerate (the C Facies) and a thicker sequence of upper conglomerates (the A Facies), separated by internal quartzite (the B Facies). Across most of the Kopanang lease area only the basal C Facies is mined.

The C Reef has been mined on a limited scale in the central parts of Kopanang, where the gold and uranium values are generally lower than the VR. The C Reef sub-crops in the north against the Gold Estates Conglomerates, and is eliminated in the south by younger, deeply eroded Kimberley Channels. The C Reef also contains two economic conglomerates, although the lowermost conglomerate is only preserved as small remnants.

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Kopanang – Crystalkop Reef

Measured

144

10.65

1,529

158

0.311

49

Indicated

174

11.80

2,055

192

0.344

66

Inferred

878

13.78

12,104

968

0.402

389

Total

1,196

13.12

15,688

1,319

0.383

504

Kopanang – Vaal Reef

Measured

3,875

21.17

82,060

4,272

0.618

2,638

Indicated

13,170

13.80

181,687

14,518

0.402

5,841

Inferred

835

13.52

11,290

921

0.394

363

Total

17,881

15.38

275,037

19,710

0.449

8,843

Kopanang –

Measured

4,019

20.80

83,589

4,430

0.607

2,687

Total Mineral Resource

Indicated

13,345

13.77

183,743

14,710

0.402

5,907

Inferred

1,714

13.65

23,394

1.889

0.398

752

Total
19,077
15.24
290,725
21,029
0.444
9,347
Exclusive Mineral Resource
Metric
Imperial
Au
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(Mt)
(g/t)
tonnes
(Mt)
(oz/t)
(Moz)
Kopanang
Measured
0.5
30.41
13.8
0.5
0.887
0.4
Indicated
4.2
11.12
46.3
4.6
0.324
1.5
Inferred
1.7
13.65
23.4
1.9
0.398
0.8
Total
6.3
13.19

83.5

7.0

0.385

2.7

The VR in the western portion of the mine lease (Gencor 1E area) forms a potential mineable area. Approximately 20% to 30% of the exclusive Mineral

Resource is expected to be taken up in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.

0

200

400

600

800m

Geological section of shaft pillar area

South Africa operations: Kopanang continued

23

Kopang: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

9.9

11.0

2006

-0.7

Depletion

0.0

Gold price

0.0

Other

0.8

Explo-

ration

9.3

2007

-0.5

Cost

10.9

8.9

7.9

6.9

-1.3

Metho-

dology

Change

Kopang: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

4.8

2006

4.3

2007

-0.1

Model

change

-0.5

Depletion

4.4

3.8

0.0

Scope

change

Change

4.6

4.2

4.0

Kopang – Metric

Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00
3.81
0.00
Cut-off grade (g/t)
17.16
Ave grade
above cut-off (g/t)

27.21
25.69
22.63
21.11
18.05
16.53
15.00
15.26
13.35
11.44
9.53
7.63
5.72
1.91
12.00
19.58
24.16
28.74
2.00
19.07
16.00
20.00
8.00
4.00
6.00
10.00
14.00
18.00
30.27

Tonnes above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Kopanang – Imperial
Tons above
cut-off (millions)

0.00
0.29
0.41 0.47

0.12
0.35
16.82
0.00
0.53
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
21.02
18.92
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)

0.88
0.79
0.71
0.62
0.53
0.44
0.35
0.00
0.26
0.18
0.09
14.71
12.61
10.51
8.41
6.31
4.20
2.10
0.06
0.18 0.23
0.58
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)
(oz/t)
(000s)

Kopanang – Crystalkop Reef

Proved

108

4.23

458

119

0.124

15

Probable

167

4.74

791

184

0.138

25

Total

275

4.54

1,249

303

0.132

40

Kopanang – Vaal Reef

Proved

5,263

8.43

44,375

5,802

0.246

1,427

Probable

13,499

6.62

89,403

14,880

0.193

2,874

Total

18,762

7.13

133,778

20,681

0.208

4,301

Kopanang – Total Ore Reserve

Proved

5,371

8.35

44,833

5,921

0.243

1,441
Probable
13,665
6.60
90,193
15,064
0.193
2,900
Total
19,037
7.09
135,027
20,984
0.207
4,341
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Mineral Resource
S Kelly
PLATO
MS0095
23 years
Ore Reserve
J vZ Visser
PLATO
PMS0119
21 years
Grade tonnage information

24

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
Moab Khotsong

Moab Khotsong, which is still in development, lies to the south of and is contiguous with the lease area of Great Noligwa. The Mineral Resource at Moab Khotsong is structurally complex and highly faulted, with large fault-loss areas. Mining is based on a backfill system combined with bracket pillars. The raise lines are spaced 200m apart on the dip of the reef, with 25m-long panels. Backfill is carried to within four metres of the advancing stope faces and 75% of the total area extracted is likely to be backfilled.

Geology

The Mineral Resource lies between 2,100m and 3,700m below surface, with only limited quantities of ore lying above 2,300m. The principal reef is the VR, as a down-dip extension to the south and south-east of the orebody mined at Kopanang and Great Noligwa mines. The reef is represented by an oligomictic conglomerate and the gold mineralisation is associated with carbon. The VR package can reach a maximum thickness of over two metres and consists of a thin basal conglomerate (the C Facies) and a thicker sequence of upper conglomerates (the A Facies), separated by internal quartzite (the B Facies). The C Reef is preserved in the northern part of the mine where the reef has been intersected by a number of boreholes. No development or stoping has taken place on the C Reef at Moab Khotsong.

South Africa operations: Moab Khotsong

25

Project Zaaiplaats 2

Project Zaaiplaats 2 (PZ2) is situated at Moab Khotsong in the Vaal River Region of AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations. Moab Khotsong is the newest mine in the region and the PZ2 project is aimed at optimally extracting the deeper portion (lower mine) of the VR at Moab Khotsong.

Investigations into extracting this block of ground have been underway for several years but unfavourable market conditions have delayed the initiation of mining in this deeper block of ground (up to 3,500m below surface). The PZ2 project is planned to extend the life of Moab Khotsong for another 25 years until the mid 2030's. The project also allows other opportunities (mining and metallurgical) to come to the fore that would otherwise have been uneconomic.

The orebody is accessed through twin double-declines angled at 8°, the upper and lower declines, from which five production levels will originate. These will allow two attacking points into the orebody, as well as provide sufficient ventilation capacity. One of the lower declines will be a dedicated ore-handling system via a conveyor belt; each of the decline sets will have a dedicated men and material decline using chairlifts and a monorail; and the remaining upper decline will carry the majority of the services into the orebody. Shaft bottom will be situated at 4,027m below datum (3,509m below collar).

It is estimated that there are currently 3.5 million ounces of Ore Reserves within the orebody of the lower mine area. Further opportunities exist around the main block, but additional exploration will be required before these reserves can be published.

Brownfields exploration

Brownfields exploration is currently focused on improving geological confidence in:

the eastern, western and northern boundaries of the upper mine block;

the internal structure of the upper mine block; and

the lower mine block (Project Zaaiplaats 2).

Surface borehole MGR7 was completed during the year and the original cluster had a value of 715 cm.g/t over 46.4 cm whilst the long deflection cluster had a value of 1,474 cm.g/t over 79.2 cm. A long deflection was drilled from LIB13 and confirmed the location of both the cut-off and MKF1 faults and also indicated the presence of a large block of ground between 95 and 101 levels. LIB 9 commenced drilling from 92 level to test the structure interpretation between surface boreholes CY1 and MCY2 and is currently still in progress. The four surface boreholes and one LIB hole (MCY4, MCY5, MZA9, MMB5 and LIB9) are currently in progress and it is planned to commence with two further LIB holes (LIB4 and LIB10) in the new year.

-2950m
-3300m
-3050m
-3100m
-3150m
-3200m
-3250m
-3300m
-3350m
-3400m
-3450m
-3500m
-3550m
-3600m
-3650m
-3700m
-3750m
-3800m
-3850m

-3900m
88 Level
87 Level
92 Level
95 Level
98 Level
101 Level
102 Level
Die Hoek Fault
Cut Off Fault
GE8 Fault
Buffels East Fault
January 2007
Section
103 Line
CY1 Fult
Vaal Reef
85 Level Reef Target
Mineral Resource
Metric
Imperial
Au
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)
(oz/t)
(000s)
Moab Khotsong – Vaal Reef
Measured
1,448
14.28
20,688
1,597
0.417
665
Indicated
16,999
19.08
324,284
18,738
0.556

10,426
Inferred
4,288
19.58
83,960
4,727
0.571
2,699
Total
22,735
18.87
428,932
25,062
0.550
13,790
Exclusive Mineral Resource
Metric
Imperial
Au
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(Mt)
(g/t)
tonnes
(Mt)
(oz/t)
(Moz)
Moab Khotsong
Measured
0.4
19.56
8.0
0.5
0.571
0.3
Indicated
2.9
14.37
41.3
3.2
0.419
1.3
Inferred
4.3

19.58

84.0

4.7

0.571

2.7

Total

7.6

17.60

133.3

8.3

0.513

4.3

Geological section through 103 line

South Africa operations: Moab Khotsong continued

27

Moab Khotsong: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

11.5

2006

-0.1

Depletion

0.4

Gold price

1.9

Other

0.0

Explo-

ration

13.8

2007

0.0

Cost

13.4

12.4

11.4

0.0

Metho-

dology

Change

Mineral Resource below infrastructure

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Moab Khotsong

Total

13,562

18.01

244,304

14,950

0.525

7,855

Moab Khotsong: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

3.2

2006

7.0

2007

3.8

Model

change

-0.1

Depletion

5.1

3.1

0.1

Scope

change

Change

6.1

4.1

South Africa operations: Moab Khotsong continued

28

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Ore Reserve

Metric

Imperial

Au

Reserve

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Moab Khotsong – Vaal Reef

Proved

1,153

7.86

9,056

1,271

0.229

291

Probable

20,189

10.29

207,705

22,254

0.300

6,678

Total

21,341

10.16

216,761

23,525

0.296

6,969

Ore Reserve below infrastructure

Metric

Imperial

Au

Reserve

Tonnes

Grade

Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Moab Khotsong
 Total
 12,357
 8.98
 110,924
 13,621
 0.262
 3,566
 Tonnes above cut-off
 Ave grade above cut-off
 Moab Khotsong – Metric
 Tonnes above
 cut-off (millions)

 0.0
 0.0
 Cut-off grade (g/t)
 20.0
 Ave grade
 above cut-off (g/t)
 20.5
 19.5
 18.5
 15.0
 10.0
 5.0
 12.0
 19.0
 20.0
 21.0
 2.0
 25.0
 16.0
 20.0
 8.0
 4.0
 6.0
 10.0
 14.0

18.0
21.5
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Moab Khotsong – Imperial
Tons above
cut-off (millions)

0.00
0.3
0.4
0.1
20.00
0.00
0.5
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
25.00
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)

0.62
0.61
0.60
0.59
0.58
0.57
0.55
0.56
15.00
10.00
5.00
0.2
0.6
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Mineral Resource
AC Barnard
PLATO
MTS0077
12 years
Ore Reserve
J Wall
PLATO
PMS0164

26 years

Grade tonnage information

29

South Africa operations: Tau Lekoa

Tau Lekoa mine is located about 8km west of the town of Orkney, at the western extreme of the Klerksdorp Goldfields. The mine exploits the VCR at depths varying between 900m and 1,700m below surface. The VCR is the only reef exploited at Tau Lekoa and dips towards the west at an average angle of 30°. Tau Lekoa has a twin shaft system and mines to a depth of 1,650m. Tau Lekoa uses hydropower which has a centralised electro-hydraulic system as its primary source of energy production. Hydropower has been instrumental in improving labour productivity, which has played a vital role in assisting the mine to achieve its business objectives.

Geology

The VCR is a gold bearing quartz pebble conglomerate (up to 5m thick) capping the uppermost angular unconformity of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The topography of the VCR depositional area is uneven, and consists of a series of slopes and horizontal terraces at different elevations. The VCR is deposited over a number of terraces that are separated by slope material. Typically the terrace reef is a thicker, more robust conglomerate unit than the slope material, where hangingwall-footwall conditions may occur. The deepest terraces are the youngest, whereas the oldest terrace occupies a topographical horizon 28m above the youngest terrace. Generally the younger the terrace, the more mature the channel fill. The main channel is the youngest, most mature VCR facies at Tau Lekoa, and extends from the northeast into Tau Lekoa, before turning sharply towards the west. The older middle and upper terraces contain more immature conglomerates with more erratic gold grades.

Tau Lekoa

30

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Tau Lekoa –

Measured

5,507

5.30

29,166

6,071

0.154

938

Ventersdorp Contact Reef

Indicated

32,266

4.88

157,353

35,567

0.142

5,059

Inferred

2,568

5.98

15,356

2,830

0.174

494

Total

40,341

5.00

201,875

44,468

0.146

6,490

Exclusive Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(Mt)

(g/t)

tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

Tau Lekoa

Measured

3.7

4.97

18.4

4.1

0.145

0.6

Indicated

25.3

4.74

120.0

27.9

0.138

3.9

Inferred

2.6

5.98

15.4

2.8

0.174

0.5

Total

31.6

4.86

153.8

34.9

0.142

4.9

The Exclusive Mineral Resource is sensitive to the gold price and a large portion of this Mineral Resource is due to the difference in

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold prices. Approximately 20 to 25% of the exclusive Mineral Resource is expected to occur in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.

10 metre running dyke

5 metre running dyke

GoedenFault

Buffeldoorn Fault

VCR

VCR

Nooitgedacht Fault

Schoonspruit Fault

Ventersdorp

Lavas

Witwatersrand

quartzites and

conglomerates

W

E

300 Level

600 Level

900 Level

1050 Level

1200 Level

1350 Level

1500 Level

1650 Level

1704 Level

0

150

300m

W-E section through Tau Lekoa Shaft

South Africa operations: Tau Lekoa continued

31

Tau Leko: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

7.1

2006

-0.2

Depletion

0.3

Gold price

0.0

Other

-0.2

Explo-

ration

6.5

2007

-0.6

Cost

6.6

5.6

0.0

Metho-

dology

Change

Tau Leko: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

1.3

2006

1.3

2007

0.1

Model

change

-0.2

Depletion

1.1

0.0

Scope

change

Change

1.3

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Tau Leko – Metric

Tonnes above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

11.00

15.40 17.60

4.40

13.20

32.27

0.00

19.80

Cut-off grade (g/t)

40.34

36.30

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

20.32

18.62

16.92

15.21

13.51

11.81

5.00

10.11

8.40

6.70

28.24

24.20

20.17

16.14

12.10

8.07

4.03

2.20

6.60 8.80

Tau Lekoa – Imperial

Tons above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

0.29

0.41 0.47

0.12

0.35

35.57

0.00

0.53

Cut-off grade (oz/t)

44.46

40.02

Ave grade

above cut-off (oz/t)

0.64

0.58

0.51
0.45
0.39
0.32
0.26
0.00
0.19
0.13
0.06
31.13
26.68
22.23
17.79
13.34
8.89
4.45
0.06
0.18 0.23
0.58
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)
(oz/t)
(000s)
Tau Lekoa –
Proved
2,362
3.81
8,999
2,603
0.111
289
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
Probable
9,075

3.45
31,263
10,003
0.100
1,005
Total
11,436
3.52
40,262
12,606
0.103
1,294
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Mineral Resource
R Peattie
SACNASP
400097/01
12 years
Ore Reserve
J vZ Visser
PLATO
PMS0119
21 years
Grade tonnage information

32

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Mponeng lies on the West Wits Line, close to Carletonville in the Gauteng Province and about 65km south-west of Johannesburg.

Mining at Mponeng is conducted at an average depth of 2,800m. The mine operates two vertical hoisting shafts, a sub-shaft and two service shafts. The Mponeng lease area is constrained to the north by TauTona and Savuka, but is constrained only by the depth of the ore-body, which is open-ended, towards the south.

Geology

The VCR is the only reef that is currently being mined at Mponeng. The VCR comprises of a quartz pebble conglomerate (up to 3m thick) capping the topmost angular unconformity of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The footwall stratigraphy partially controls the reef type. Most of the VCR mined lies on footwall strata of the Kimberley Formation, which is relatively argillaceous. More durable quartzites of the Elsburg Formation lie to the west, while the eastern side of the mine is dominated by the Booyens Shale.

Mponeng is also planning to mine the CLR. The CLR at Mponeng is on average a 20cm thick, tabular, auriferous quartz pebble conglomerate formed near the base of the Central Rand Group. The CLR is deeper than the VCR and currently there is an exploration programme drilling to improve resource confidence and confirm geological structures that occur at the lower levels. Of the three economic units that exist for the CLR, the Mponeng CLR target area is dominated by Unit 3 with a smaller portion of Unit 2 towards the east. Unit 2 is a complex channel deposit, and Unit 3 is the oldest of the CLR channel deposits sitting at the base of the package.

South Africa operations: Mponeng

Mponeng

33

Upper Unit

Middle Unit

Lower Unit

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Mponeng – Carbon Leader Reef

Measured

348

46.59

16,217

384

1.359

521

Indicated

21,731

19.70

428,004

23,954

0.574

13,761

Inferred

15,674

16.85

264,185

17,278

0.492

8,494

Total

37,753

18.76

708,407

41,616

0.547

22,776
 Mponeng – Ventersdorp
 Measured
 5,400
 13.94
 75,269
 5,952
 0.407
 2,420
 Contact Reef
 Indicated
 59,801
 8.51
 508,831
 65,920
 0.248
 16,359
 Inferred
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Total
 65,201
 8.96
 584,100
 71,872
 0.261
 18,779
 Mponeng –
 Measured
 5,748
 15.92
 91,486
 6,336
 0.464
 2,941
 Total Mineral Resource
 Indicated
 81,532
 11.49
 936,835
 89,874
 0.335
 30,120
 Inferred
 15,674
 16.85
 264,185

17,278
 0.492
 8,494
 Total
 102,955
 12.55
 1,292,506
 113,488
 0.366
 41,555

Two economically viable reefs are mined in the West Wits area, the shallower VCR, and the deeper CLR. Both have been extensively mined at AngloGold Ashanti's TauTona and Savuka Mines, whilst Mponeng has only mined the VCR. Both reefs can be accessed down to 120 level (3,645m below datum), but there is currently no infrastructure in place that can service stoping operations below 120 level.

Mponeng is in a prime position to exploit the CLR, and had in fact originally been designed with this in mind via its sub-shaft deepening project which commenced in the mid-1990's. Due to economic factors at the time, this sub-shaft was stopped at 120 level in 2000 and is now being used to service the VCR mining operations.

The high-grade CLR below 120 level has remained inaccessible and this represents an enormous opportunity for Mponeng and for AngloGold Ashanti. A project team has been set up to design a "new mine" with the ability to access the CLR via tertiary shafts from Mponeng, enabling the mine to extend its life until at least 2040, and producing gold at its current levels.

The mine has been designed according to the Sequential Grid mining method, a technique developed at Elandsrand and Mponeng in the 1990's whereby stoping grids are pre-developed and reef extracted between dip-stabilising pillars. This method has proved successful in the management of seismicity, both from an overall reduction in seismic energy perspective, as well as from an increased mining flexibility view point. The shafts and infrastructure have been designed to fit the existing shaft system at Mponeng, and have the ability to sustain high levels of production.

The extension of Mponeng via the Carbon Leader Reef Project provides a strong base on which several regional benefits can be realised, as well as enabling other smaller projects to be brought in to match the extended life of the asset and region.

Mponeng Carbon Leader Reef Project

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Exclusive Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(Mt)

(g/t)

tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

Mponeng

Measured

4.3

16.20

69.7

4.7

0.472

2.2

Indicated

59.8

9.77

584.3

65.9

0.285

18.8

Inferred

15.7

16.85

264.2

17.3

0.492

8.5

Total

79.8

11.51

918.1

88.0

0.336

29.5

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The CLR in the deeper portion of the orebody (below 126 level) and the VCR in the North of the mine lease form potentially mineable areas.

Approximately 35% to 40% of the exclusive Mineral Resource is expected to occur in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.

Mineral Resource below infrastructure

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Mponeng – VCR

below 120 level

Total

8,678

14.23

123,518

9,565

0.415

3,971

Mponeng – CLR

below 120 level

Total

34,553

17.89

618,051

38,088

0.522

19,871

Mponeng

Total

43,231

17.15

741,570

47,654

0.500

23,842

Mponeng: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

24.4

2006

-0.7

Depletion

0.0

Explo-

ration

41.6

2007

4.4

Other

45.0

30.0

20.0

Change

10.6

Gold price

40.0

35.0

4.9

Cost

25.0

-2.4

Metho-

dology

Mponeng: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

6.82006

10.1

2007

-0.7

Model

change

-0.6

Depletion

8.5

5.5

4.7

Scope

change

Change

9.5

7.5

6.5

South Africa operations: Mponeng continued

35

Tonnes above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Mponeng – Metric
Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00

20.59

0.00

Cut-off grade (g/t)

92.66

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

24.99

23.37

2012

18.50

15.25

13.62

12.00

82.36

72.07

61.77

51.48

41.18

30.89

10.30

12.00

16.87

21.75

26.62

102.95

16.00

20.00

8.00

2.00

28.24

4.00

6.00

10.00

14.00

18.00

Tons above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Mponeng – Imperial

Tons above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

0.29
0.41 0.47
0.12
0.35
90.79
0.00
0.53
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
113.49
102.14
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)

0.82
0.74
0.66
0.58
0.49
0.41
0.33
0.00
0.25
0.16
0.08
79.44
68.09
56.74
45.40
34.05
22.70
11.35
0.06
0.18 0.23
0.58
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Mponeng – Carbon Leader Reef

Proved

–

–

–

–

–

–

Probable

10,212

12.30

125,622

11,257

0.359

4,039

Total

10,212

12.30

125,622

11,257

0.359

4,039

Mponeng – Ventersdorp

Proved

2,063

9.85

20,320

2,274

0.287

653

Contact Reef

Probable

22,081

7.69

169,882

24,340

0.224

5,462

Total

24,144

7.88

190,202

26,614

0.230

6,115

Mponeng – Total

Proved

2,063

9.85

20,320
 2,274
 0.287
 653
 Probable
 32,293
 9.15
 295,504
 35,597
 0.267
 9,501
 Total
 34,356
 9.19
 315,824
 37,871
 0.268
 10,154
 Ore Reserve below infrastructure
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Reserve
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Mponeng – VCR below 120 level
 Total
 7,162
 9.70
 69,447
 7,895
 0.283
 2,233
 Mponeng – CLR below 120 level
 Total
 10,211
 12.30
 125,622
 11,256

0.359

4,039

Mponeng

Total

17,374

11.07

195,070

19,152

0.327

6,272

Competent persons

Professional

Registration

Relevant

Type

Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

RK Lavery

SACNASP

144/89

26 years

Ore Reserve

R Brokken

PLATO

PMS0171

26 years

Grade tonnage information

36

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007
South Africa operations: Savuka

Savuka

The Savuka mine is located about 18km south of the town of Carletonville, in the West Wits Goldfields. The mine exploits the CLR at depths varying between 2,600m and 3,500m below surface. The VCR, which on average is about 700m above the CLR is also exploited at Savuka, but to a lesser extent than the CLR. A combination of mining methods is used: longwall, conventional and sequential grid mining.

Geology

The CLR is a thin, on average 20cm thick, tabular, auriferous quartz pebble conglomerate formed near the base of the Central Rand Group. The CLR has been divided into three stratigraphic units. Economically the most important unit is Unit 1 which is present as a sheet-like deposit over the whole mine. Unit 2 is a complex channel deposit that is only present along the western most limit of the current mining at Savuka. The reef may be over two metres thick where Unit 2 is developed. Unit 3 is preserved below Unit 1 in the southern parts of Savuka and is the oldest of the CLR conglomerates. Production levels on the VCR at Savuka are not as high as on the CLR, with about 15% to 20% of the tonnage coming from the VCR. The VCR comprises of a quartz pebble conglomerate (up to 5m thick) capping the topmost angular unconformity of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The topography of the VCR depositional area is uneven, and consists of a series of slopes and horizontal terraces at different elevations. It sub-outcrops against the base of the Ventersdorp Lavas in a direction parallel to strike across the north-western part of the lease area.

37
 Mineral Resource
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Resource
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Savuka –
 Measured
 467
 15.09
 7,054
 515
 0.440
 227
 Carbon Leader Reef
 Indicated
 4,408
 15.36
 67,719
 4,859
 0.448
 2,177
 Inferred
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Total
 4,875
 15.34
 74,773
 5,374
 0.447
 2,404
 Savuka –

Measured

183

15.49

2,839

202

0.452

91

Ventersdorp Contact Reef

Indicated

269

13.87

3,733

297

0.405

120

Inferred

–

–

–

–

–

–

Total

452

14.53

6,572

499

0.424

211

Savuka –

Measured

651

15.20

9,893

717

0.443

318

Total Mineral Resource

Indicated

4,677

15.28

71,452

5,155

0.446

2,297

Inferred

–

–

–

–

–

–
 Total
 5,328
 15.27
 81,345
 5,873
 0.445
 2,615
 Exclusive Mineral Resource
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Resource
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (Mt)
 (g/t)
 tonnes
 (Mt)
 (oz/t)
 (Moz)
 Savuka
 Measured
 0.6
 15.09
 9.2
 0.7
 0.440
 0.3
 Indicated
 2.6
 15.69
 41.5
 2.9
 0.458
 1.3
 Inferred
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Total
 3.3

15.58

50.7

3.6

0.454

1.6

The exclusive Mineral Resource is sensitive to the gold price and a large portion of this Mineral Resource is due to the difference in Mineral Resource

and Ore Reserve gold prices. Approximately 40% of the exclusive Mineral Resource is expected to occur in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.

Savuka: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

2.2

2006

-0.1

Depletion

0.2

Gold price

0.4

Other

0.2

Explo-

ration

2.6

2007

-0.2

Cost

2.5

1.9

0.0

Metho-

dology

Change

2.3

2.1

Savuka Ore Reserve Reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

0.2

2006

0.7

2007

0

Model

change

-0.1

Depletion

0.5

0.1

0.6

Scope
change
Change
0.6
0.4
0.3
0.7
0.2

38

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Savuka – Metric

Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00

1.05

0.00

Cut-off grade (g/t)

4.70

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

23.77

22.67

20.48

19.38

17.19

16.10

15.0

4.18

3.66

3.14

2.61

2.09

1.57

0.52

18.29

21.58

24.87

5.23

16.00

8.00

2.00

4.00 6.00

10.00 12.00 14.00

18.00 20.00

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Savuka – Imperial

Tons above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

0.29

0.41 0.47

0.12

0.35

4.61

0.00

0.53
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
5.76
5.18
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)

0.76
0.68
0.61
0.53
0.45
0.38
0.30
0.00
0.23
0.15
0.08
4.03
3.46
2.88
2.30
1.73
1.15
0.58
0.06
0.18 0.23
0.58
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)
(oz/t)
(000s)
Savuka –
Proved

31
5.86
180
34
0.171
6
Carbon Leader Reef
Probable
3,130
6.61
20,683
3,450
0.193
665
Total
3,161
6.60
20,862
3,484
0.193
671
Savuka –
Proved
34
9.12
310
37
0.266
10
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
Probable
33
7.83
256
36
0.228
8
Total
67
8.48
565
73
0.247
18
Savuka –
Proved
65
7.57
489
71
0.221

16

Total Ore Reserve

Probable

3,163

6.62

20,938

3,486

0.193

673

Total

3,227

6.64

21,428

3,558

0.194

689

Competent persons

Professional

Registration

Relevant

Type

Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

RK Lavery

SACNASP

144/89

26 years

Ore Reserve

R Brokken

PLATO

PMS0171

26 years

Grade tonnage information

South Africa operations: Savuka continued

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South Africa operations: TauTona

TauTona lies on the West Wits Line, close to Carletonville in Gauteng and about 70km south-west of Johannesburg. Mining at TauTona takes place at depths ranging from 1,800m to 3,500m, where the world's deepest stoping section is found. The mine has a main shaft system as well as a secondary and a tertiary shaft. It is predominantly a long-wall operation.

Geology

The CLR is a thin, on average 20cm thick, tabular, auriferous quartz pebble conglomerate formed near the base of the Central Rand Group. The CLR has been divided into three stratigraphic units.

Economically the most important unit is Unit 1, which is present as a sheet-like deposit over the whole mine, although the reef development and grades tend to drop off very rapidly where Unit 1 overlies Unit 2.

Unit 2 is a complex channel deposit that is only present along the easternmost limit of the current mining at TauTona mine. The reef may be over two metres thick where Unit 2 is developed. Unit 3 is preserved below Unit 1 in the southern parts of TauTona and is the oldest of the CLR conglomerates.

Production levels on the VCR at TauTona are currently limited, amounting to less than 10% of total production volumes. The VCR comprises of a quartz pebble conglomerate (up to 5m thick) capping the topmost angular unconformity of the Witwatersrand Supergroup. The topography of the VCR depositional area is uneven, and consists of a series of slopes and horizontal terraces at different elevations.

TauTona

40

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Surface +1829m arial

Ventersdorp Contact Reef

Lower Carbon Leader

Upper carbon leader

Main shaft

Sub vertical shaft

Tertiary vertical shaft

66 level -1822m BC. +7m arial

Carbon Leader Reef

100 level -2869m BC. +1030m arial

120 level 3476m BC. -1647m arial

sea level

N

S

Schematic section through TauTona shaft system

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

TauTona –

Measured

673

23.59

15,875

742

0.688

510

Carbon Leader Reef

Indicated

9,143

27.58

252,116

10,078

0.804

8,106
 Inferred
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Total
 9,815
 27.30
 267,990
 10,820
 0.796
 8,616
 TauTona –
 Measured
 417
 9.73
 4,061
 460
 0.284
 131
 Ventersdorp Contact Reef
 Indicated
 773
 11.80
 9,113
 852
 0.344
 293
 Inferred
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Total
 1,190
 11.07
 13,175
 1,312
 0.323
 424
 TauTona –
 Measured
 1,090
 18.29
 19,936
 1,202

0.533

641

Total Mineral Resource

Indicated

9,915

26.35

26,229

10,930

0.768

8,399

Inferred

—

—

—

—

—

—

Total

11,005

25.55

281,165

12,131

0.745

9,040

South Africa operations: TauTona continued

41

Exclusive Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(Mt)

(g/t)

tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

TauTona

Measured

0.8

17.49

13.4

0.8

0.510

0.4

Indicated

3.7

22.58

83.9

4.1

0.659

2.7

Inferred

–

–

–

–

–

–

Total

4.5

21.71

97.3

4.9

0.633

3.1

Approximately 40% of the exclusive Mineral Resource is expected to occur in safety and remnant pillars ahead of current mining.

Mineral Resource below infrastructure

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

TauTona –

Below infrastructure

Total

3,572

33.60

120,001

3,937

0.980

3,858

TauTona: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

11.3

2006

-0.5

Depletion

0.0

Gold price

0.0

Other

0.3

Explo-

ration

9.0

2007

0.0

Cost

9.5

6.5

-2.1

Metho-

dology

Change

11.5

10.5

8.5

7.5

TauTona: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

5.0

2006

4.6

2007

0.0

Model

change

-0.4

Depletion

1.1

0.0

Scope

change

Change

4.6

4.8

4.4

South Africa operations: TauTona continued

42

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Ore Reserve

Metric

Imperial

Au

Reserve

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

TauTona –

Proved

201

12.51

2,512

221

0.365

81

Carbon Leader Reef

Probable

11,971

11.07

132,494

13,196

0.323

4,260

Total

12,172

11.09

135,007

13,417

0.324

4,341

TauTona –

Proved

357

7.44

2,654

393

0.217
85
Ventersdorp Contact Reef
Probable
758
7.61
5,771
836
0.222
186
Total
1,115
7.56
8,425
1,229
0.220
271
TauTona –
Proved
557
9.27
5,166
614
0.270
166
Total Ore Reserve
Probable
12,729
1086
138,265
14,032
0.317
4,445
Total
13,287
10.80
143,432
14,646
0.315
4,611
Ore Reserve below infrastructure
Metric
Imperial
Au
Reserve
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces

Mine/Project
category
(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

TauTona

Total

4,542

13.71

62,267

5,007

0.400

2,002

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

TauTona – Metric

Tonnes above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

10.00

14.00 16.00

4.00

12.00

8.74

0.00

18.00

Cut-off grade (g/t)

10.93

9.83

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

38.33

36.85

35.37

33.89

32.41

30.92

29.44

26.48

25.00

7.65

6.56

5.46

4.37

3.28

2.19

1.09
 2.00
 6.00 8.00
 20.00
 TauTona – Imperial
 Tons above
 cut-off (millions)

 0.00
 0.29
 0.41 0.47
 0.12
 0.35
 9.64
 0.00
 0.53
 Cut-off grade (oz/t)
 12.04
 10.84
 Ave grade
 above cut-off (oz/t)

 1.16
 1.05
 0.93
 0.81
 0.70
 0.58
 0.46
 0.00
 0.35
 0.23
 0.12
 8.43
 7.23
 6.02
 4.82
 3.61
 2.41
 1.20
 0.06
 0.18 0.23
 0.58
 Tons above cut-off
 Ave grade above cut-off
 Competent persons
 Professional
 Registration
 Relevant
 Type
 Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

R Orton

PLATO

MS0096

23 years

Ore Reserve

MW Armstrong

PLATO

MS0054

22 years

Grade tonnage information

43

South Africa operations: Surface

Surface

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Vaal River Surface

Measured

–

–

–

–

–

–

Indicated

417,886

0.37

155,277

460,640

0.011

4,992

Inferred

5,017

0.69

3,454

5,531

0.020

111

Total

422,903

0.38

158,730

466,171

0.011

5,103

West Wits Surface

Measured

—
—
—
—
—
—

Indicated

161,500
0.25
40,538
178,023
0.007

1,303

Inferred

6,830
0.62
4,208
7,528
0.018

135

Total

168,329
0.27
44,746
185,551
0.008

1,439

Total Mineral Resource

Measured

—
—
—
—
—
—

Indicated

579,385
0.34
195,814
638,663
0.010

6,296

Inferred

11,847
0.65
7,661
13,059
0.090

246

Total
591,232
0.34
203,476
651,722
0.010
6,542

44

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Vaal River Surface: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

4.6

2006

0.2

Depletion

0.5

Gold price

0.1

Other

0.1

Explo-

ration

5.1

2007

0.0

Cost

4.5

3.5

0.0

Metho-

dology

Change

5.5

5.0

4

West Wits Surface: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

0.7

2006

0.0

Depletion

0.9

Gold price

0.0

Other

-0.1

Explo-

ration

1.4

2007

0.0

Cost

1.0

0.6

0.0

Metho-

dology
 Change
 1.4
 1.2
 0.8
 Exclusive Mineral Resource
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Resource
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (Mt)
 (g/t)
 tonnes
 (Mt)
 (oz/t)
 (Moz)
 Vaal River Surface
 Measured
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Indicated
 298.2
 0.29
 87.5
 328.7
 0.009
 2.8
 Inferred
 5.0
 0.69
 3.5
 5.5
 0.020
 0.1
 Total
 303.2
 0.30
 91.0
 334.2

0.009

2.9

West Wits

Measured

—

—

—

—

—

—

Indicated

161.5

0.25

40.5

178.0

0.007

1.3

Inferred

6.8

0.62

4.2

7.5

0.018

0.1

Total

168.3

0.27

44.7

185.6

0.008

1.4

Total Exclusive

Measured

—

—

—

—

—

—

Mineral Resource

Indicated

459.7

0.54

128.0

506.7

0.016

4.1

Inferred

11.8

1.31

7.7

13.0
 0.038
 0.3
 Total
 471.5
 0.57
 135.7
 519.8
 0.017
 4.4

The exclusive Mineral Resource comprises largely of tailings storage facilities.

Ore Reserve

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Vaal River Surface

Proved

—

—

—

—

—

—

Probable

118,715

0.50

59,858

130,861

0.015

1,924

Total

118,715

0.50

59,858

130,861

0.015

1,924

South Africa operations: Surface continued

45

Vaal River Surface: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

1.9

2006

1.9

2007

0.1

Model

change

-0.1

Depletion

1.8

0.0

Scope

change

Change

2.0

1.5

Competent persons

Professional

Registration

Relevant

Type

Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

T Flitton

SACNASP

400277/06

6 years

Ore Reserve

J vZ Visser

PLATO

PMS0119

21 years

46

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Argentina operations: overview

Operations

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires

Bahia Blanca

Cerro Vanguardia

Puerto San Julián

Santa Fe

Cordoba

Rio Gallegos

0

1000km

AngloGold Ashanti has a single operation in Argentina, the Cerro Vanguardia mine, which is a joint venture with Formicruz (the province of Santa Cruz). The province of Santa Cruz holds 7.5% and the remaining 92.5% belongs to AngloGold Ashanti.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold price and exchange rates

Units

2007

2006

Mineral Resource gold price

US\$/oz

700

650

Ore Reserve gold price

US\$/oz

600

550

Exchange rate – Argentina

AR/US\$

3.04

6.50

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve comparison by operation (attributable)

Gold content (million ounces)

% change

% change

from

from 2006

Net diff

2006

Percentage

Other

before

after

after

Mine/Project

attributable

Category
 2006 Depletion(1)
 change(2)
 depletion 2007
 depletion
 depletion
 Comments
 Cerro Vanguardia
 92.5%
 Resource
 3.689
 (0.193)
 0.003
 0% 3.499
 (0.190)
 (5%)
 Depletion
 Reserve
 1.568
 (0.232)
 0.543
 35% 1.879
 0.311
 20%
 Additional pits plus the effects of a
 higher gold price offset the depletion
 Argentina Totals
 Resource
 3.689 (0.193)
 0.003 0% 3.499 (0.190) (5%)
 Reserve
 1.568 (0.232)
 0.543 35% 1.879 0.311 20%

1. Depletion: reduction in reserves based on ore delivered to the plant and corresponding reduction in resource.
2. Other change: combination of changes due to gold price, cost, exploration, methodology, model change and scope change.

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Details of average drill-hole spacing and type in relation to Mineral Resource classification

Type of Drilling

Mine/Project

Category

Spacing

Diamond

RC

Other

Comments

m (- x -)

Cerro

Measured

12.5 x 5

Vanguardia

Indicated

25 x 10

Inferred

40 x 15

Grade/ore

control

12.5 x 5

The Mineral Resource estimates are computed using the relevant computer modules of Datamine® software package. The geological model is a critical input to the Mineral Resource estimation process. The orebody boundaries for each geological entity (veins, stock work, wall rock) are defined from the detailed logging of all geological bore holes and after validation this information is used in the system to create a three dimensional model. This model is subsequently populated with a 5 x 25 x 5m (X by Y by Z) block model. The block sizes used are chosen to represent the dimensions in which the deposit is intended to be mined. Volumetric measurements of the orebody are subsequently computed in the system using the relevant block dimensions.

Ordinary kriging is used to perform the grade interpolation. Field tests are conducted to determine appropriate in-situ densities. The mining of a specific area of the orebody is surveyed and an accurate measurement of the corresponding mass associated with the mining area is recorded. The in-situ density is then computed by dividing the mass by the surveyed volume. Using the volume, grade and density information, the Mineral Resource estimates are computed for the individual orebodies.

Ore Reserve estimation

The appropriate Mineral Resource models are used as the basis for Ore Reserves. All relevant modifying factors such as mining dilution

and costs are used in the Ore Reserve conversion process. This is based on the original block grades and tonnage and includes waste material (both internal and external). Appropriate Ore Reserve cut-off grades are applied and all blocks above this cut-off are reported. For the reserve optimisation, Whittle® software was used and Datamine® software was utilised to design the pits.

Ore Reserve modifying factors (as at 31 December 2007)

Mineral Resource

Ore Reserve

cut-off

cut-off

Metal-

grade

grade

Dilution

(1)

lurgical

Other

Mine/Project

g/t (Au)

g/t (Au)

%

recovery

factor

Cerro Vanguardia

1.89

2.1

95.02

n/a

1. There is 50cm of dilution on each side of the quartz vein.

Mineral Resource estimation

48

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Argentina operations: Cerro Vanguardia

Cerro Vanguardia

The Cerro Vanguardia property is located 160km north-west of Puerto San Julian. The property is situated within the southern Deseado Masive.

Geology

The oldest rocks in this part of Patagonia are of Precambrian-Cambrian age. These are overlain by Permian and Triassic continental clastic rocks which have been faulted into a series of horsts and grabens, and are associated with both limited basaltic sills and dykes and with calc-alkaline granite and granodiorite intrusions. Thick andesite flows of Lower Jurassic age occur above these sedimentary units. A large volume of rhyolitic ignimbrites was emplaced during the Middle and Upper Jurassic age over an area of approximately 100,000km

2

. These volcanic rocks include the Chon Aike formation ignimbrite units that host the gold-bearing veins at Cerro Vanguardia. Post-mineral units include Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks of both marine and continental origin, the Quaternary La Avenida formation, the Patagonia gravel and the overlying La Angelita basalt flows. These flows do not cover the area of the Cerro Vanguardia veins.

Gold and silver mineralisation at Cerro Vanguardia occurs within a vertical range of about 150m to 200m, in a series of narrow, banded quartz veins that occupy structures within the Chon Aike ignimbrites. These veins form a typical structural pattern related to major north-south (Concepcion) and east-west (Vanguardia) shears. Two sets of veins have formed in response to this shearing one set strikes about N40W and generally dips 65° to 90° to the east while the other set strikes about N75W and the veins dip 60° to 80° to the south. They are typical of epithermal, low-temperature, adularia-sericite character and consist primarily of quartz in several forms as massive quartz, banded chalcedonic quartz and quartz-cemented breccias. Dark bands in the quartz are due to finely disseminated pyrite, now oxidised to limonite. The veins show sharp contacts with the surrounding ignimbrite, which hosts narrow stockwork zones that are weakly mineralised, and appear to have been cut by a sequence of north-east trending faults that have southerly movement with no appreciable lateral displacement.

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Inferred Mineral Resource in pit optimisation

Inferred Mineral Resources were used in the pit optimisation process and 0.085 million ounces are present in the optimised pit.

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Cerro Vanguardia –

Measured

9,638

0.76

7,347

10,624

0.022

236

Stockpile Full Grade

Indicated

12,161

0.60

7,356

13,405

0.018

237

Inferred

1,451

0.61

878

1,599

0.018

28

Total

23,249

0.67

15,581

25,628

0.020
501
Cerro Vanguardia –
Measured
1,434
8.04
11,535
1,580
0.235
371
Vein Mineral Resources
Indicated
8,984
7.95
71,439
9,903
0.232
2,297
Inferred
1,452
7.09
10,290
1,601
0.207
331
Total
11,870
7.86
93,263
13,084
0.229
2,998
Cerro Vanguardia –
Measured
11,071
1.71
18,882
12,214
0.050
607
Total Mineral Resource
Indicated
21,145
3.73
78,795
23,308
0.109
2,533
Inferred
2,903
3.85

11,168
3,200
0.112
359
Total
35,119
3.10
108,845
38,712
0.090
3,499
Mineral Resource by-product: Silver (Ag)
Metric
Imperial
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Ag
Tons
Grade
Ag
Mine/Project
category
(Mt)
(g/t)
tonnes
(Mt)
(oz/t)
(Moz)
Cerro Vanguardia
Measured
11.1
27.15
300.5
12.2
0.792
9.7
Indicated
21.1
67.94
1,436.6
23.3
1.982
46.2
Inferred
2.9
65.77
190.9
3.2
1.918
6.1

Total
35.1
54.90
1,928.1
38.7
1.601
62.0
Ore Reserve
Metric
Imperial
Au
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(000s)
(g/t)
(kg)
(000s)
(oz/t)
(000s)
Cerro Vanguardia –
Proved
46
4.32
197
50
0.126
6
Stockpile Full Grade Ore
Probable
–
–
–
–
–
–
Total
46
4.32
197
50
0.126
6
Cerro Vanguardia –
Proved

998
6.17
6,153
1,100
0.180
198
Vein Mineral Resources
Probable
7,917
6.58
52,082
8,727
0.192
1,674
Total
8,915
6.53
58,235
9,828
0.191
1,872
Cerro Vanguardia –
Proved
1,044
6.08
6,349
1,150
0.177
204
Total Ore Reserves
Probable
7,917
6.58
52,082
8,727
0.192
1,674
Total
8,961
6.52
58,432
9,878
0.190
1,879

50

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Argentina operations: Cerro Vanguardia continued

Cerro Vanguardia: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

3.7

2006

-0.2

Depletion

0

Gold price

-0.2

Other

0.3

Explo-
ration

3.5

2007

0

Cost

3.4

3.0

0

Metho-
dology

Change

3.8

3.6

3.2

Cerro Vanguardia: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

1.6

2006

1.9

2007

0.2

Model

change

-0.2

Depletion

1.3

0.3

Scope

change

Change

1.7

1.5

Cerro Vanguardia – Metric

Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00
6.59
0.00
Cut-off grade (g/t)
29.67
Ave grade
above cut-off (g/t)

15.84
14.74
12.53
11.42
9.21
8.11
7.00
26.37
23.08
19.78
16.48
13.19
9.89
3.30
4.00
8.00
10.32
13.63
16.95
1.00
2.00 3.00
6.00
7.00
9.00
32.97
5.00
10.00

Tonnes above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Cerro Vanguardia – Imperial
Tons above
cut-off (millions)

0.00
0.15
0.20 0.23
0.06
0.18

29.07

0.00

0.26

Cut-off grade (oz/t)

36.34

32.71

Ave grade

above cut-off (oz/t)

0.53

0.47

0.42

0.37

0.32

0.26

0.21

0.00

0.16

0.11

0.05

25.44

21.80

18.17

14.54

10.90

7.27

3.63

0.03

0.09 0.12

0.29

Competent persons

Professional

Registration

Relevant

Type

Name

organisation

number

experience

Mineral Resource

AHM Silva

AusIMM

224831

9 years

Ore Reserve

ER Lopez

PLATO

CPG2353

13 years

Ore Reserve by-product: Silver (Ag)

Reserve

Tonnes
Grade
Ag
Tons
Grade
Ag
Mine/Project
category
(Mt)
(g/t)
tonnes
(Mt)
(oz/t)
(Moz)
Cerro Vanguardia
Proved
1.0
71.37
74.5
1.2
2.081
2.4
Probable
7.9
112.25
888.7
8.7
3.274
28.6
Total
9.0
107.49
936.2
9.9
3.135
31.0
Grade tonnage information

51

AngloGold Ashanti owns 100% of Sunrise Dam gold mine. AngloGold Ashanti has a 33.33% interest in Boddington with joint venture partner Newmont Mining Corporation holding 66.67%. Boddington gold mine is managed by the BGM Management Company Pty Ltd (BGMMCo), which is now 100% owned by Newmont. The management of the company reports to a joint venture executive committee, which controls the joint venture.

The Tropicana Project is a joint venture with Independence Group NL (IGO) in which AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (AGAA) holds 70% and free carries IGO to the end of pre-feasibility.

Operations/projects

AUSTRALIA

Sunrise

Dam

Boddington

Canberra

Darwin

Western

Australia

Brisbane

Sydney

Melbourne

Adelaide

Perth

Kalgoorlie

Laverton

Tasmania

Tropicana

0

800km

The Australian assets (formerly Acacia Resources Ltd) were acquired at the end of 1999 and comprise of Sunrise Dam and Boddington gold mines and now the Tropicana Project.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold price and exchange rates

Sunrise Dam Gold Mine

Units

2007

2006

Mineral Resource gold price

US\$/oz

700

650

Ore Reserve gold price

US\$/oz

600

550

Exchange rate – Australia

US\$/Aus\$

0.71

0.73

Boddington Gold Mine

Units

2007

2006

Mineral Resource gold price

US\$/oz

700

650

Ore Reserve gold price

US\$/oz

575

500

Exchange rate – Australia

US\$/Aus\$

0.77

0.74

Australia operations: overview

Ore Reserve modifying factors (as at 31 December 2007)

Cut-off

Metallurgical

grade

Dilution

(1)

recovery

Other

Mine/Project

g/t (Au)

%

factor

factor

Boddington

0.32

(2)

n/a

81.6%

(3)

n/a

Sunrise Dam –

open pit

1.0

n/a

83.5%

n/a

Sunrise Dam –

underground

1.5

(4)

19.5

(5)

91%

(5)

n/a

1. *Where no dilution factor is indicated the dilution is inherent in the resource model estimate.*
2. *Cut-off is based on a net smelter return of A\$8.28/t which approximates to 0.4g/t Au over LOM.*
3. *LOM average metallurgical recovery for copper is 82.7%.*
4. *Targeting average grade.*
5. *Average across pit designs.*

52

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Details of average drill-hole spacing and type in relation to Mineral Resource classification

Type of Drilling

Mine/Project

Category

Spacing

Diamond

RC

Other

Comments

m (- x -)

Boddington

Measured

25 x 25

Mineral Resources were classified using a combination of drill-hole spacing, number of samples in estimate and average distance to samples.

Indicated

50 x 50

Inferred

100 x 200

Grade/ore

control

Not applicable.

Sunrise Dam

Measured

10 x 10 and

Mineral Resources were classified using a 25 x 25

combination of drill-hole spacing, number of samples in estimate, average distance to samples and confidence in geological interpretation/estimate.

Indicated

20 x 20 and

40 x 40

Inferred

50 x 100

Grade/ore
6 x 6 and

Blastholes were historically used for
control
10 x 10

grade control in Sunrise Pit by Placer.

Ore Reserve estimation

The Ore Reserve is estimated by Lerch-Grossman pit optimisation using the relevant Mineral Resource models and updated geotechnical and metallurgical parameters and appropriate operating costs. The recoverable gold Mineral Resource model has been estimated either by a geostatistical technique called multiple indicator kriging or uniform conditioning (non-linear geostatistical methods) and reflects the selectivity or selective mining unit (SMU) of the mining equipment that is intended to be used to recover the Mineral Resource within the Ore Reserve pit design.

Modifying factors

The Boddington cut-off grade is formulated on a net revenue basis (Net Smelter Return (NSR)) taking into account gold and copper grade/metal price/recovery. The 0.32g/t COG approximates a life of mine cut-off grade. This represents diorite material and using unit gold/copper prices of A\$750/oz and A\$2.00/lb respectively. This NSR with gold leach and gravity contributions cut-off grade is A\$8.28/t and includes stockpile rehandle mining cost of A\$0.91/t thereby allowing for an elevated cut-off grade strategy over the life of mine and inclusive of an end of mine life rehandle cost.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve comparison by operation (attributable)

Gold content (million ounces)

% change

% change

from

from 2006

Net diff

2006

Percentage

Other

before

after

after

Mine/Project

attributable

Category

2006 Depletion(1)

change(2)

depletion 2007

depletion

depletion

Comments

Boddington

33.33%

Resource

10.290

0.000

(0.011)

0%

10.279

(0.011)

0%

No change. Gains were offset by increased costs

Reserve

4.544

0.000

0.998

22%

5.542

0.998

22%

The upgrade of Inferred Mineral Resource within the pit shell by drilling

Sunrise Dam

100%

Resource

3.637

(0.845)

0.286

8%

3.078

(0.559)

(15%)

Depletion was partly offset by gains due to successful exploration

Reserve

1.889

(0.665)

0.410

22%

1.634

(0.255)

(13%)

Gains made by the drilling results at Cosmo did not manage to offset depletion

Tropicana

70%

Resource

0.000 0.000

2.837	–	
2.837	2.837	0%
Successful greenfields exploration		
Reserve		

–
–
–
–
–
–
–

Australia Totals

Resource

13.927 (0.845)

3.112

22%

16.194 2.267 16%

Reserve

6.433 (0.665)

1.408

22%

7.176 0.743 12%

1. Depletion: reduction in reserves based on ore delivered to the plant and corresponding reduction in resource.

2. Other change: combination of changes due to gold price, cost, exploration, methodology, model change and scope change.

Australia operations: overview continued

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Australia operations: Boddington

Boddington

The operation is situated approximately 120km south-east of Perth in Western Australia.

Geology

Boddington is located in the Archaean Saddleback greenstone belt in the south-west of Western Australia. The main zone of gold mineralisation occurs reasonably continuously over a strike length of over 5km and a width of about 1km. The previous oxide operation, which closed in 2001, produced approximately 6.1 million ounces over a mine life of 15 years from a lateritic deposit developed over a large basement Mineral Resource. This basement Mineral Resource, beneath the oxide pits, is hosted predominantly by andesitic volcanics and diorites, and contains both gold and copper mineralisation. Construction of the 35.2 Mtpa basement treatment plant is well advanced, with production anticipated to commence late 2008-early 2009.

Mineral Resource estimation

The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve of the Boddington expansion project have been updated as part of the annual evaluation process by BGMMCo personnel. The geostatistical method of Uniform Conditioning Is used to estimate the Mineral Resource. All available geological drill-hole information is validated for use in the models and the local geology of the ore body is used to classify the drill-hole information into appropriate geostatistical domains. Detailed statistical analyses are conducted on each of these domains and this allows for the identification of high grade outliers. If these values are anomalous to the general population characteristics then they are cut back to the appropriate upper limit of the population.

Australia operations: Boddington continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Boddington – Open pit

Measured

66,035

0.83

54,479

72,791

0.024

1,752

Indicated

284,781

0.67

191,997

313,917

0.020

6,173

Inferred

126,513

0.58

73,125

139,457

0.017

2,351

Total

477,329

0.67

319,600

526,165

0.020

10,275

Boddington – Stockpile

Measured

–
–
–
–
–
–

Indicated

146
0.81
118
161
0.024
4

Inferred

–
–
–
–
–
–

Total

146
0.81
118
161
0.024
4

Boddington –

Measured

66,035
0.83
54,479
72,791
0.024
1,752

Total Mineral Resources

Indicated

284,927
0.67
192,115
314,078
0.020
6,177

Inferred

126,513
0.58
73,125
139,457
0.017

2,351
 Total
 477,475
 0.67
 319,718
 526,326
 0.020
 10,279
 Exclusive Mineral Resource
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Mine/Project
 Resource
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 category
 (Mt)
 (g/t)
 tonnes
 (Mt)
 (oz/t)
 (Moz)
 Boddington
 Measured
 9.4
 0.44
 4.1
 10.4
 0.013
 0.1
 Indicated
 125.1
 0.56
 70.0
 137.9
 0.016
 2.2
 Inferred
 126.5
 0.58
 73.1
 139.5
 0.017
 2.4
 Total
 261.1

0.56
 147.2
 287.8
 0.016
 4.7
 Mineral Resource by-products: Copper (Cu)
 Mine
 Mineral Resource category
 Tonnage (Mt)
 Grade (ppm)
 Copper (Mt)
 Boddington
 Measured
 66.0
 1,043
 0.069
 Indicated
 284.9
 986
 0.281
 Inferred
 126.5
 967
 0.122
 Total
 477.5
 989
 0.472
 Boddington: Mineral Resource reconciliation
 2006 vs 2007
 Ounces (millions)
 10.3
 2006
 0.0
 Depletion
 -0.3
 Gold price
 0.001
 Other
 0.8
 Explo-
 ration
 10.3
 2007
 -0.6
 Cost
 9.5
 9.0
 0.001
 Metho-
 dology

Change

10.5

10.0

Boddington: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

4.5

2006

5.5

2007

0.1

Model

change

0.0

Depletion

4.3

0.9

Scope

change

Change

4.9

5.1

4.7

5.3

4.5

55
 Ore Reserve
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Reserve
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Boddington –
 Proved
 56,631
 0.89
 50,338
 62,425
 0.026
 1,618
 Open pit
 Probable
 159,495
 0.76
 121,927
 175,814
 0.022
 3,920
 Total
 216,127
 0.80
 172,265
 238,239
 0.023
 5,538
 Boddington –
 Proved
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –

Stockpile

Probable

146

0.81

118

161

0.024

4

Total

146

0.81

118

161

0.024

4

Boddington –

Proved

56,631

0.89

50,338

62,425

0.026

1,618

Total Ore Reserves

Probable

159,641

0.76

122,045

175,974

0.022

3,924

Total

216,273

0.80

172,383

238,400

0.023

5,542

Ore Reserve by-products: Copper (Cu)

Mine/Project

Mineral Resource category

Tonnage (Mt)

Grade (ppm)

Copper (Mt)

Boddington

Proved

56.6

1,105

0.063

Probable

159.5

1,061
 0.169
 Total
 216.1
 1,073
 0.232
 Boddington – Metric
 Tonnes above
 cut-off (millions)

 0.00
 134.49
 0.00
 Cut-off grade (g/t)
 605.22
 Ave grade
 above cut-off (g/t)

 1.27
 1.11
 0.79
 0.64
 0.32
 0.16
 0.00
 537.97
 470.72
 403.48
 336.23
 268.99
 201.74
 67.25
 0.48
 0.84
 0.48
 0.95
 1.43
 1.59
 0.12
 0.24
 0.36
 0.60
 0.72
 0.96
 672.46
 Tonnes above cut-off
 Ave grade above cut-off
 Boddington – Imperial
 Tons above
 cut-off (millions)
 0.00

0.02
0.02
0.03
0.01
0.02
593.01
0.00
Cut-off grade (oz/t)
741.26
667.14
Ave grade
above cut-off (oz/t)
0.05
0.04
0.04
0.03
0.03
0.02
0.02
0.00
0.01
0.01
0.00
518.89
444.76
370.63
296.51
222.38
148.25
74.13
0.00
0.01
0.01
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Mineral Resource
K Gleeson
AusIMM
202246
Newmont Geology Manager
Ore Reserve
S Williams

AusIMM

204071

Newmont Engineering Manager

Grade tonnage information

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Australia operations: Sunrise Dam

Sunrise Dam lies some 220km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie and 55km south of Laverton in Western Australia. The mine is 100% owned by AngloGold Ashanti. The mine comprises a large open-pit operation and an underground project. Mining is carried out by contractors and ore is treated in a conventional gravity and leach process plant.

Geology

At Sunrise Dam gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and vein hosted. The style of mineralisation can be differentiated depending on the structure or environment in which it is hosted. There are three dominant domains recognised:

(i)

Shear-related and high strain – e.g. Sunrise Shear Zone,

(ii)

Stock work development in planar faults with brittle characteristics (these occur in all rock types and are commonly concentrated at lithofacies contacts within the volcanic stratigraphy or the porphyry margin and within hinge domains within the magnetite shales) – e.g. Western Shear Zone, Watu, Cosmo, Summercloud; and

(iii)

Placer-style mineralisation hosted within the fluvial sediments.

The vein and shear styles of gold mineralisation are introduced primarily during the third and fourth deformation stages and variations in structural style, ore and gangue mineralogy and alteration intensity are observed locally. Secondary (supergene) gold mineralisation is also an important part of the Cleo-Sunrise ore system and is highlighted by extremely high gold grades developed near the base of tertiary paleochannels and horizontal blankets of mineralisation related to iron redox fronts and associated water tables.

Sunrise Dam

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Mineral Resource estimation

open-pit estimates are generated using a geostatistical method called multiple indicator kriging. All available geological drill-hole information is validated for use in the models and the local geology of the ore body is used to classify the drill-hole information into appropriate geostatistical domains. Detailed statistical analyses are conducted on each of these domains and this allows for the identification of high grade outliers. If these values are anomalous to the general population characteristics then they are cut back to the appropriate upper limit of the population. Estimation for the underground Mineral Resources uses the geological model boundaries to subdivide all drill-hole data into appropriate domains. Statistical analyses are performed on these domains and in a similar manner to that of open-pit estimation, high grade outliers are identified and appropriately cut back to the upper limit of the population. A geostatistical method called ordinary kriging is used to produce estimates of a pre-determined block size. These block sizes are 10m x 10m and 20m x 20m. The geostatistical technique of Conditional Simulation has been used to estimate the Cosmo ore zone.

Legend

Sandstone / Siltstone

Magnetite Shale

Dolerite / Basalt

Zones of Alteration

Andesite

Volcaniclastic – conglomerate

Coarse – Porphyritic

Intermed. Intrusive

Mineralised Zones

Approx. Generalised Pit shell

Lamprophyre Dykes

Schematic geological section of Sunrise Dam (looking North). Field of view is approximately 2km West to East.

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Sunrise Dam –
Measured

–
–
–
–
–
–

Golden Delicious
Indicated

1,038
1.84
1,910
1,144
0.054
61

Inferred

2,643
1.64
4,335
2,913
0.048
139

Total

3,681
1.70
6,244
4,058
0.049
201

Sunrise Dam –
Measured

20,055
1.63
32,634
22,106
0.047
1,049

Open pit
Indicated

2,403
2.67
6,422
2,648
0.078
206

Inferred

15
3.67
56
17

0.107
 2
 Total
 22,472
 1.74
 39,112
 24,772
 0.051
 1,257
 Sunrise Dam –
 Measured
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Underground
 Indicated
 5,790
 4.73
 27,363
 6,382
 0.138
 880
 Inferred
 2,076
 11.09
 23,018
 2,288
 0.323
 740
 Total
 7,866
 6.41
 50,381
 8,670
 0.187
 1,620
 Sunrise Dam –
 Measured
 20,055
 1.63
 32,634
 22,106
 0.047
 1,049
 Total Mineral Resource
 Indicated
 9,230
 3.87

35,695
10,175
0.113
1,148
Inferred
4,734
5.79
27,409
5,219
0.169
881
Total
34,019
2.81
95,738
37,500
0.082
3,078

Australia operations: Sunrise Dam continued

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Exclusive Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(Mt)

(g/t)

tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

Sunrise Dam

Measured

8.1

2.52

20.4

8.9

0.074

0.7

Indicated

4.3

2.99

12.9

4.7

0.087

0.4

Inferred

4.7

5.79

27.4

5.2

0.169

0.9

Total

17.1

3.55

60.6

18.9

0.103

2.0

Sunrise Dam: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

3.6

2006

-0.9

Depletion

0.0

Gold price

0.1

Other

0.0

Explo-

ration

3.1

2007

0.0

Cost

3.0

2.5

0.2

Metho-

dology

Change

4.0

3.5

Sunrise Dam: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

1.9

2006

1.6

2007

0.3

Model

change

-0.7

Depletion

1.0

0.1

Scope

change

Change

1.5

2.0

Inferred Mineral Resource in pit optimisation

Inferred Mineral Resources were used in the pit optimisation process and 0.017 million ounces are present in the optimised pit.

Ore Reserve

Metric

Imperial

Au
 Reserve
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Sunrise Dam – Open pit
 Proved
 11,982
 2.33
 27,902
 13,208
 0.068
 897
 Probable
 1,850
 3.11
 5,762
 2,040
 0.091
 185
 Total
 13,832
 2.43
 33,664
 15,247
 0.071
 1,082
 Sunrise Dam – Underground
 Proved
 31
 8.20
 251
 34
 0.239
 8
 Probable
 3,310
 5.11
 16,912
 3,648

0.149

544

Total

3,340

5.14

17,163

3,682

0.150

552

Sunrise Dam – Total Ore Reserve

Proved

12,013

2.34

28,153

13,242

0.068

905

Probable

5,160

4.39

22,674

5,688

0.128

729

Total

17,173

2.96

50,827

18,929

0.086

1,634

59

Sunrise Dam Surface – Metric

Tonnes above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

11.24

0.00

4.50

Cut-off grade (g/t)

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

9.44

6.61

4.72

3.78

1.89

0.94

0.00

37.47

33.73

29.98

26.23

7.49

3.75

0.50

1.00

1.50

2.00

2.50

3.00

3.50

4.00

2.83

5.66

14.99

18.74

22.48

5.00

7.55

8.50

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Sunrise Dam Surface – Imperial

Tons above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

12.39

0.00

0.13

Cut-off grade (g/t)

Ave grade
above cut-off (g/t)
0.28
0.19
0.14
0.11
0.06
0.03
0.00
41.31
37.18
33.05
28.91
8.26
4.13
0.01
0.03
0.04
0.06
0.07
0.09
0.10
0.12
0.08
0.17
16.52
20.65
24.78
0.15
0.22
0.25
Tons above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Operation
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Sunrise Dam –
Mineral Resource
B Catto
AusIMM
202721
12 years
Surface
Ore Reserve

P Christians

AusIMM

221754

23 years

Sunrise Dam –

Mineral Resource

J Biggam

AusIMM

112082

14 years

Underground

Ore Reserve

S Tombs

AusIMM

105785

30 years

Grade tonnage information

Australia operations: Tropicana

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AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Tropicana

The Tropicana gold deposit is located approximately 350km north-east of Kalgoorlie within the Great Victoria Desert, Western Australia.

Tropicana is the first deposit discovered in this remote greenfields exploration area.

Geology

The Tropicana deposit comprises two known mineralised zones, the Tropicana zone to the north and Havana zone to the south. Together the known mineralised zones define a system that extends over a 4km strike length. The lenses have been tested to a vertical depth of 350m to 400m, and are open down dip. The Tropicana and Havana zones are grossly “stratiform” within the preferred gneissic host sequence. Havana zone consists of multiple stacked lenses, whereas Tropicana comprises one main mineralised lens.

Mineral Resource estimation

The geostatistical method of Uniform Conditioning Is used to estimate the Mineral Resource. All available geological drill-hole information is validated for use in the models and the local geology of the ore body is used to classify the drill-hole information into appropriate geostatistical domains. Detailed statistical analyses are conducted on each of these domains and this allows for the identification of high grade outliers. If these values are anomalous to the general population characteristics then they are cut back to the appropriate upper limit of the population.

61
 Mineral Resource
 Metric
 Imperial
 Au
 Resource
 Tonnes
 Grade
 Au
 Tons
 Grade
 ounces
 Mine/Project
 category
 (000s)
 (g/t)
 (kg)
 (000s)
 (oz/t)
 (000s)
 Tropicana – Open pit
 Measured
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 –
 Indicated
 21,788
 2.09
 45,559
 24,018
 0.061
 1,465
 Inferred
 22,174
 1.93
 42,688
 24,443
 0.056
 1,372
 Total
 43,963
 2.01
 88,247
 48,460
 0.059
 2,837
 Tropicana – Metric

Tonnes above
cut-off (millions)

0.00

93.04

0.00

1.80

Cut-off grade (g/t)

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

3.55

2.48

1.77

1.42

0.71

0.35

0.00

310.14

279.13

248.11

217.10

62.03

31.01

0.20

0.40

0.60

0.80

1.00

1.20

1.40

1.60

1.06

2.13

124.06

155.07

186.08

2.00

2.84

3.19

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

Tropicana – Imperial

Tonnes above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

102.56

0.00

0.05

Cut-off grade (g/t)

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

0.07

0.05
0.04
0.02
0.01
0.00
341.87
307.68
273.50
239.31
68.37
34.19
0.01
0.01
0.02
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.04
0.05
0.03
0.06
136.75
170.93
205.12
0.06
0.08
0.09
Tonnes above cut-off
Ave grade above cut-off
Grade tonnage information
Tropicana: Mineral Resource reconciliation
2006 vs 2007
Ounces (millions)
0
2006
0
Depletion
0
Gold price
0
Other
2.8
Explo-
ration
2.8
2007
0
Cost
1.0
0
0.0

Metho-
dology
Change
2.0
Competent persons
Professional
Registration
Relevant
Operation
Type
Name
organisation
number
experience
Tropicana
Mineral Resource
M Kent
AusIMM
203631
10 years

62

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Operations

Brasil

Mineraç

~

ao

BRAZIL

Belem

Manaus

Salvador

Rio de Janeiro

Sao Paulo

Crixas

Belo Horizonte

Brasilia

Serra Grande

0

1000km

AngloGold Ashanti's operations in

Brazil comprise the wholly owned

Brasil Mineração (formerly Morro

Velho) and a 50% interest in the

Mineração Serra Grande mines.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve gold price and exchange rates

Units

2007

2006

Mineral Resource gold price

US\$/oz

700

650

Ore Reserve gold price

US\$/oz

600

550

Exchange rate – Brazil

R\$/US\$

1.95

2.30

Details of average drill-hole spacing and type in relation to Mineral Resource classification

Type of Drilling

Mine/Project

Category

Spacing

Diamond

RC

Other

Comments

m (- x -)

Brasil Mineraçã

~
o Measured
20 x 40 and

(Corrégo do Sítio)
25 x 25
Indicated
50 x 50

Channel samples
Inferred
150 x 150

Channel samples
Grade
2 x 2 and

Channel samples
control
5 x 5
Brasil Mineração

~
o Measured
5 x 5 and

(Cuiabá)
20 x 40
Indicated
20 x 60

Inferred
80 x 500

Grade
5 x 5

Channel sampling
control
Serra Grande
Measured
10 x 10 and

20 x 10
Indicated
10 x 20 and

20 x 50

Inferred
50 x 100

Grade
2 x 2 and

Channel sampling
control
2.5 x 1

Brazil operations: overview

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Ore Reserve modifying factors (as at 31 December 2007)

Cut-off

Metallurgical
grade

Dilution

(1)

*

recovery

Other

Mine/Project

g/t (Au)

%

factor

(2)

factor

Brasil Mineração

~

o – Corrêgo do Sítio Oxides

1.83

34%

87%

n/a

Brasil Mineração

~

o – Corrêgo do Sítio Sulphides

4.00

n/a

94%

n/a

Brasil Mineração

~

~

o – Cuiabá

3.34

5%

93%

n/a

Serra Grande

1.0 – 2.8

5% – 30%

97%

n/a

1. Where no dilution factor is indicated the dilution is inherent in the resource model estimate

2. A range of plant recoveries indicates variable ore types

* Dilution: The difference between the tonnage broken in stopes and the tonnage milled from underground sources.

For example, if 100 tonnes broken in the stopes

amounts to 132 tonnes milled, then the dilution is 32%.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve comparison by operation (attributable)

Gold content (million ounces)

% change

% change
 from
 from 2006
 Net diff
 2006
 Percentage
 Other
 before
 after
 after
 Mine/Project
 attributable
 Category
 2006 Depletion(1)
 change(2)
 depletion 2007
 depletion
 depletion
 Comments
 Brasil Mineraçao
 100%
 Resource
 11.031
 (0.376)
 0.260
 2%
 10.915
 (0.116)
 (1%)
 Depletion was offset by additions from
 gold price and exploration
 Reserve
 2.689
 (0.341)
 0.130
 5%
 2.478
 (0.211)
 (8%)
 Depletion was partly offset by model
 changes
 Serra Grande
 50%
 Resource
 0.922
 (0.098)
 0.084
 9%
 0.908
 -
 -

Depletion was offset by additions from
the Corpo Sul and Palmeiras pits

Reserve

0.433

(0.098)

0.057

13%

0.392

(0.041)

(9%)

Depletion was partly offset by model
changes

Brazil Totals

Resource

11.953 (0.474)

0.344 3%

11.823 (0.116) (1%)

Reserve

3.122 (0.439)

0.187 6%

2.870 (0.252) (8%)

1. Depletion: reduction in reserves based on ore delivered to the plant and corresponding reduction in resource.

2. Other change: combination of changes due to gold price, cost, exploration, methodology, model change and scope change.

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Brazil operations: Brasil Mineração

Brasil Mineração has mining rights over 30,698ha in the state of Minas Gerais in south-eastern Brazil. The Brasil Mineração complex is located in the municipalities of Nova Lima, Sabará and Santa Bárbara, south and east of the city of Belo Horizonte and within the mining district referred to as the Iron Quadrilateral (Quadrilátero Ferrífero). This area hosts numerous historic and current gold mining operations, as well as a number of open-pit limestone and iron ore operations. Currently AngloGold Ashanti mines gold-bearing ore at the Cuiabá underground mine and from the Córrego do Sítio heap-leach mine.

Geology

Cuiabá mine, located in the municipality of Sabará, has gold mineralisation associated with sulphides and quartz veins in Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and volcanic sequences. Where BIF is mineralised, the ore appears strongly stratiform due to the selective sulphidation of the iron-rich layers. Steeply plunging shear zones tend to control the ore shoots, which commonly plunge parallel to intersections between the shears and other structures. The controlling mineralisation structures are the apparent intersection of thrust faults with tight isoclinal folds in a ductile environment. The host rocks at Brasil Mineração are BIF, and mafic volcanics (principally basaltic). Mineralisation is due to the interaction of low salinity carbon dioxide rich fluids with the high-iron BIF, basalts and carbonaceous graphitic schists. Sulphide mineralisation consists of pyrite and pyrrhotite with subordinate arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite; the latter tends to occur as a late-stage fracture fill and is not associated with gold mineralisation. Wallrock alteration is typically carbonate, potassic and silicic. The Lamego deposit is close to Cuiabá and the style of mineralisation is similar. Some 30km to the south-east, the mineralised orebodies at Córrego do Sítio are narrow NE-SW elongated lenses dipping at 20° to 30° and with a pitch angle to the northeast. In general, the mineralised orebodies comprise sericitic zones and quartz veinlets. The gold occurs as inclusions (microscopic or sub-microscopic) in millimetre-size acicular crystals of arsenopyrite, and also as intergrowths on the margins of the sulphide. Other typical minerals in the orebodies are pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Brasil Mineração

65

Mineral Resource estimation

Three dimensional models of the BIF and sulphide orebodies are created from the drill-hole data. Prototype block models of 10m x 10m x 10m are used to quantify the volume of the orebody and ordinary kriging is used as the geostatistical technique to interpolate grade estimates for all blocks. Other geostatistical techniques such as uniform conditioning and indicator kriging are also used to quantify the proportion of economic ore. This is reported according to the dimensions of the smallest mining unit.

Mineral Resource

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Brasil Mineração

~

o –

Measured

1,295

6.86

8,876

1,427

0.200

285

Corrégo do Sítio

Indicated

5,756

6.40

36,822

6,345

0.187

1,184

Inferred

5,498

6.86

37,696

6,061
 0.200
 1,212
 Total
 12,549
 6.65
 83,394
 13,833
 0.194
 2,681
 Brasil Mineração
 ~
 o –
 Measured
 7,289
 8.67
 63,211
 8,035
 0.253
 2,032
 Cuiabá
 Indicated
 2,744
 7.20
 19,765
 3,024
 0.210
 635
 Inferred
 12,498
 8.00
 99,963
 13,777
 0.233
 3,214
 Total
 22,531
 8.12
 182,939
 24,837
 0.237
 5,882
 Brasil Mineração
 ~
 o – Measured
 765
 7.40
 5,661
 843
 0.216
 182

Lamego
Indicated

2,340

6.34

14,843

2,579

0.185

477

Inferred

4,142

4.94

20,461

4,566

0.144

658

Total

7,247

5.65

40,965

7,988

0.165

1,317

Brasil Mineraça

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o –

Measured

607

5.69

3,456

670

0.166

111

MMV Other Resources

Indicated

1,415

5.33

7,541

1,560

0.155

242

Inferred

3,154

6.72

21,200

3,477

0.196

682

Total

5,176

6.22

32,197

5,706
0.181
1,035
Brasil Mineraça
~
0 –
Measured
9,956
8.16
81,205
10,974
0.238
2,611
Total Mineral Resource
Indicated
12,255
6.44
78,971
13,508
0.188
2,539
Inferred
25,293
7.07
179,319
27,881
0.207
5,765
Total
47,503
7.15
339,495
52,364
0.208
10,915
Exclusive Mineral Resource
Metric
Imperial
Au
Resource
Tonnes
Grade
Au
Tons
Grade
ounces
Mine/Project
category
(Mt)
(g/t)
tonnes

(Mt)

(oz/t)

(Moz)

Brasil Mineração

Measured

2.7

7.89

21.4

3.0

0.230

0.7

Indicated

6.6

6.63

43.6

7.2

0.193

1.4

Inferred

22.1

5.71

126.4

24.4

0.167

4.1

Total

31.4

6.09

191.3

34.6

0.178

6.2

The Lamego Sulphides and MMV Resources form potentially mineable areas depending on the gold price and technical studies.

Brazil operations: Brasil Mineração continued

66

AngloGold Ashanti Supplementary Information: Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2007

Mineral Resource by-products: Sulphur

Mine/Project

Mineral Resource category

Tonnes (Mt)

Grade (%S)

Sulphur (Mt)

Brasil Mineração

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o

Measured

7.3

7.0

0.510

Indicated

2.7

7.3

0.199

Inferred

12.5

7.5

0.939

Total

22.5

7.3

1.648

AGA Mineração~

ao: Mineral Resource reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

11.0

2006

-0.4

Depletion

0.7

Gold price

-0.7

Other

0.3

Explo-

ration

11.0

2007

0.0

Cost

10.5

10.0

-0.1

Metho-

dology

Change

11.5

11.0

Ore Reserve estimation

Pit optimisation is done using Whittle® pit shells corresponding to the Ore Reserve gold price and operational costs. For the underground sulphide orebody (Cuiabá mine and Corrêgo do Sítio Sulphides) all mining parameters such as mining method, minimum mining width, dilution, MCF and the appropriate gold price are considered in determining the Ore Reserves. The Ore Reserves are scheduled and designed using Mine2-4D® computer software.

Ore Reserve

Metric

Imperial

Au

Resource

Tonnes

Grade

Au

Tons

Grade

ounces

Mine/Project

category

(000s)

(g/t)

(kg)

(000s)

(oz/t)

(000s)

Brasil Mineração

~

o –

Proved

546

6.14

3,353

602

0.179

108

Corrêgo do Sítio

Probable

1,779

5.95

10,583

1,961

0.174

340

Total

2,325

5.99
 13,936
 2,563
 0.175
 448
 Brasil Mineração
 ~
 0 –
 Proved
 6,079
 7.83
 47,618
 6,701
 0.228
 1,531
 Cuiabá
 Probable
 2,485
 6.25
 15,523
 2,739
 0.182
 499
 Total
 8,564
 7.37
 63,141
 9,440
 0.215
 2,030
 Brasil Mineração
 ~
 0 –
 Proved
 6,625
 7.69
 50,972
 7,303
 0.224
 1,639
 Total Ore Reserve
 Probable
 4,263
 6.12
 26.106
 4,699
 0.179
 839
 Total
 10,888
 7.08

77,078

12,002

0.206

2,478

AGA Mineraç~

ao: Ore Reserve reconciliation

2006 vs 2007

Ounces (millions)

2.7

2006

0.5

2007

0.2

Model

change

-0.3

Depletion

2.6

2.0

-0.1

Scope

change

Change

2.8

2.4

2.2

67

Tonnes above cut-off

Ave grade above cut-off

AGA Mineraç~

ao Surface – Metric

Tonnes above

cut-off (millions)

0.00

6.00

0.00

18.00

Cut-off grade (g/t)

Ave grade

above cut-off (g/t)

22.00

20.00

16.00