

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Freeport-McMoRan Inc. (Freeport-McMoRan or the company) is a leading international mining company with headquarters in Phoenix, Arizona. The company operates large, long-lived, geographically diverse assets with significant proven and probable reserves of copper, gold and molybdenum. We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. In 2017, copper accounted for approximately 74% of our revenues.

Freeport-McMoRan has initiated a multi-year process to adopt applicable reporting recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

Our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are directly correlated to changes in mining rates, which are generally correlated to global economic activity. We strive to operate in the most energy efficient manner to reduce operating costs and so the end use of our products can provide the largest leverage in reducing global GHG emissions. We maintain top-quartile equipment utilization across our operations that supports our low-cost profile with the benefit of emissions avoidance associated with inefficient use of assets. We use real-time systems to monitor equipment health, which enables achievement of the highest availability and utilization of our haul trucks. A global benchmark of this metric indicates that FMC achieves operational efficiencies 10 percent greater than our average mining company peer. Because of this performance, we avoid capital required for purchasing additional trucks, as well as the annual operating costs and direct GHG emissions associated with operating approximately 28 additional haul trucks. We anticipate however an increased total emissions over time as we respond to increasing demand for our products, principally copper.

Our indirect emissions are a direct function of the energy supply mix of the host countries where we operate. We seek economic opportunities to contract renewable power and are in the process of establishing an associated Scope 2 target.

The boundary of this response includes copper-producing operations of Freeport Minerals Corporation (FMC) consisting of Bagdad, Chino/Cobre, Morenci, Safford, Sierrita, and Tyrone mines as well as the Miami smelter in North America. It also includes Cerro Verde and El Abra in South America. As previously announced, the company has entered into a Heads of Agreement with the Indonesian state-owned enterprise PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Inalum) and PT Freeport Indonesia's (PT-FI) joint venture partner Rio Tinto. Under the terms of the agreement, Inalum's share ownership will approximate 51 percent of PT-FI (subject to an agreement between shareholders to replicate the Joint Venture economics), and Freeport-McMoRan's ownership will approximate 49 percent. PT-FI, expected to become a fully underground operation in mid-2019, self-generates all of its power requirements, using coal-fired electricity for a reliant source as a result of its extremely remote location. Due to the company's expected minority interest stake, PT-FI is excluded from the response boundary, which also allows users to review information on how FMC manages climate-related impacts and opportunities within its core open-pit mining assets that generally share long-lived, low-grade characteristics.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This report contains forward-looking statements in which we discuss factors we believe may affect our performance in the future. Forward-looking statements are all statements other than statements of historical fact. We caution readers that our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or projected in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that can cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements are described in Freeport-McMoRan's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and available on our website at fcx.com.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

| | Start date | End date | Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years | Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for |
|-------|------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Row 1 | January 1 2017 | December 31 2017 | No | <Not Applicable> |
| Row 2 | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Row 3 | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Row 4 | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Chile
Peru
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Other, please specify (Copper-producing operations of FMC)

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

Copper
Other non-ferrous metal mining (please specify) (Molybdenum)

Processing metals

Please select

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

| Position of individual(s) | Please explain |
|---------------------------|---|
| Board/Executive board | The Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Freeport-McMoRan Board of Directors is composed entirely of independent directors and assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to (1) the management of risks associated with our safety and health policies and programs; (2) environmental policy and implementation programs; (3) human rights policy and practices; (4) community health programs and related public health and medical matters; (5) community policy and practices (6); governmental and stakeholder relations and social investment and sustainable development programs (7); programs to evaluate and address climate-related impacts and opportunities; (8) charitable contributions; and (9) political activity and spending practices. |

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

| Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item | Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated | Please explain |
|---|---|--|
| Scheduled – some meetings | Reviewing and guiding strategy Other, please specify (CRC. Refer to comments.) | The Freeport-McMoRan Board of Directors (Board) as a whole is responsible for risk oversight, with reviews being conducted by the relevant Board committees that regularly report to the full Board. In its risk oversight role, the Board reviews, evaluates and discusses with members of management whether the risk management processes designed and implemented by management are adequate in identifying, assessing, managing and mitigating material risks facing the company. The Board's Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the management of risks associated with environmental policy and implementation programs, sustainable development programs and programs to evaluate and address climate-related impacts and opportunities. During 2017, the CRC reviewed climate-related disclosures. The CRC Charter was amended in February 2018 to include oversight of programs to evaluate and address climate-related impacts and opportunities. CRC Charter: https://www.fcx.com/sites/fcx/files/documents/corp_gov/corp_respons_comm.pdf |

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

| Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s) | Responsibility | Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Operating Officer (COO) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (Executive VP/Chief Administrative Officer) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Sustainability committee | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (All Business Unit Presidents) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (Director Sustainability Programs) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Environmental Services Sustainable Development) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Supply Chain) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (Deputy Gen Counsel & Corporate Secretary) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Health and Safety) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Human Resources) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Land and Water) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Sales) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |
| Other, please specify (VP Security) | Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities | As important matters arise |

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

The company's Sustainable Development Leadership Team considers both imminent matters and emerging trends while providing strategic guidance for our sustainability programs. The team is sponsored by our Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer and is led by our Vice President of Environmental Services and Sustainable Development. Our Chief Operating Officer, business unit presidents, as well as Vice President-level or senior staff from the safety, supply chain, security, human resources, sales, legal/compliance, and land and water functions comprise the team. Members of the Sustainable Development Leadership Team periodically engage executive management and the CRC on important sustainability matters, including climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Freeport-McMoRan Sustainable Development framework is based on operation-specific factors and influences, including regional context, type and stage of operation and social setting. Essential to this framework is the Sustainable Development Risk Register process, which prioritizes the most significant risks that could have negative consequences to our business and our stakeholders in areas including health and safety, respect for human rights, the environment, community stability and economic impacts. The company's Sustainable Development Risk Register process is implemented at all operations and has been updated in 2018 to specifically include climate-related impacts and opportunities including, but not limited to increased renewable energy consumption, international to local regulatory signals, and potential physical impacts to operations and local communities. The company's Sustainable Development Risk Register Process is externally assured, including site-level assurance at major operations.

The company's Sustainable Development leadership team regularly evaluates key climate-related matters, including within the Sustainable Development Risk Register Process and through meeting agenda items such as water supply and management, community adaptation, transition opportunities to increased renewable energy consumption, and operational efficiencies with a benefit of carbon abatement.

We actively participate in business networks and associations that address climate-related matters which assists us in monitoring related risks and opportunities as well as stakeholder interests. For example, we are members of the International Mining and Metals Climate Change Working Group and International Copper Association's Health, Environment and Sustainable Development Steering Committee. We also inform, consult and involve communities and partners in order to develop and improve our policies, programs, projects and initiatives. We formally engage with community stakeholders across our portfolio, as well as economic partners and development institutions, government, regulators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community leaders and general members of the public. Annually, hundreds of entities are engaged via community foundations, formal grievance systems, community liaison officer interactions, workshops, participatory group panels, town hall meetings and specific surveys. Engagement also occurs through regulatory consultation processes with governmental entities and community groups, including with indigenous peoples. All of these processes provide the opportunity to engage on climate-related matters with our key stakeholders.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

No

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

| | From (years) | To (years) | Comment |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--|
| Short-term | 0 | 5 | For the purposes of CDP reporting we provide these values however they are not specifically established in our programs. |
| Medium-term | 5 | 10 | For the purposes of CDP reporting we provide these values however they are not specifically established in our programs. |
| Long-term | 10 | 25 | For the purposes of CDP reporting we provide these values however they are not specifically established in our programs. |

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

| | Frequency of monitoring | How far into the future are risks considered? | Comment |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Row 1 | Six-monthly or more frequently | >6 years | The Freeport-McMoRan Sustainable Development (SD) framework is based on operation-specific factors and influences, including regional context, type and stage of operation and social setting. Essential to this framework is the SD Risk Register (SD RR) process, which prioritizes the most significant risks that could have negative consequences to our business and our stakeholders. The SD department and senior, multi-disciplinary experts coordinate with operations personnel to ensure prioritization processes are consistent with corporate procedures and provide associated guidance. The company's SD RR process is implemented at all operations and has been updated to specifically include climate-related impacts and opportunities including, but not limited to increased renewable energy consumption, international to local regulatory signals, and potential physical impacts to operations and local communities. The company's SD RR Process is externally assured, including site-level assurance. |

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

The company's Sustainable Development Leadership Team meets on a monthly basis and considers both imminent matters and emerging trends while providing strategic guidance for our programs. The team is sponsored by our Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer and is led by our Vice President of Environmental Services and Sustainable Development. Our Chief Operating Officer, business unit presidents, as well as Vice President-level or senior staff from the safety, supply chain, security, human resources, sales, legal/compliance, and land and water functions comprise the team.

We utilize a combination of audit and assessment programs along with an annual program for site-level independent assurance of our sustainability framework that encompasses commitments of the ICMM Sustainable Development Framework. Environmental management systems obtain independent certification to Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001. These systems include corrective and preventive action tracking for internal and external audit findings. For example, we complete the Responsible Minerals Initiative risk readiness assessment processes for certain facilities, which include inquires related to our carbon footprint.

In addition to our own audit programs, customers and financial institutions periodically request to conduct sustainability-focused audits or assessments at certain facilities. Our operations are routinely inspected by regulatory agencies of host governments. Findings and feedback from these processes can be improvement opportunities for our collective programs.

Our Project Development Sustainability Review process allows us to integrate sustainability considerations into mine development or expansion projects. The review is designed to help multi-disciplinary project teams identify risks, unintended consequences, trade-offs and opportunities so they may be addressed early and continuously through each stage of project development. Project Development Sustainability Reviews may occur at the scoping, prefeasibility, feasibility and/or engineering/construction stages of projects, and are also applicable to exploration projects.

These processes complement our operational Sustainable Development Risk Register procedure and include climate-related impacts and opportunities. The process evaluates key climate-related matters, including items such as water supply and management, community adaptation, transition opportunities to increased renewable energy consumption, and operational efficiencies with a benefit of carbon abatement.

Freeport-McMoRan has initiated a multi-year process to adopt applicable reporting recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

| | Relevance & inclusion | Please explain |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Current regulation | Relevant, always included | |
| Emerging regulation | Relevant, always included | |
| Technology | Relevant, always included | |
| Legal | Not relevant, explanation provided | Freeport-McMoRan is not involved in the mining of fossil fuels. |
| Market | Relevant, always included | |
| Reputation | Not relevant, explanation provided | We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power. |
| Acute physical | Relevant, always included | |
| Chronic physical | Relevant, always included | |
| Upstream | Not relevant, explanation provided | Our mining assets are at the base of the metals value chain. |
| Downstream | Relevant, always included | |

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Freeport-McMoRan has instituted a Sustainable Development Risk Register (SD RR) process that is a formal management system for the identification and prioritization of sustainability issues across its mining and metals operations. This tool allows us to identify key risks and opportunities across the safety, environmental, social, economic and value chain spectrums including water supply and management, community adaptation, transition opportunities to increased renewable energy consumption, and operational efficiencies with a benefit of carbon abatement. The process prioritizes the most significant risks that could have negative consequences to our business and our stakeholders in areas including health and safety, respect for human rights, the environment, community stability and economic impacts. The company's SD RR process is implemented at all operations and has been updated in 2018 to specifically include climate-related impacts and opportunities including, but not limited to increased renewable energy consumption, international to local regulatory signals, and potential physical impacts to operations and local communities. The company's SD RR process is externally assured, including site-level assurance at major operations. To ensure the process is inclusive, we consider feedback from our stakeholder engagement processes, emerging regulations, industry leading practice, and trends tracked by the media, nongovernmental organizations and researchers. Each site (asset level) has a Sustainable Development Leader who facilitates identification through a cross-functional evaluation of risks and opportunities for that operation. All site-specific risk assessments are compiled into a company-wide SD RR. Our Project Development Sustainability Review process is used by our project teams to incorporate environmental, social and economic considerations into our development projects at the earliest stages (scoping or prefeasibility). Resulting sustainability focus areas identified through the SD RR process and project reviews are reviewed annually by our Sustainable Development Leadership Team (corporate level) and communicated to the board of directors.

We are also a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), a CEO-led organization focused on improving contributions to sustainable development, including a climate change position statement (updated in 2015). A key benefit of our ICMM membership is the ability to identify risks and opportunities at the industry-wide level. We actively participate in ICMM's Climate Working Group, which discusses science-based target setting, various climate-related tools and models, stakeholder questions and concerns, and reporting initiatives.

Freeport-McMoRan has initiated a multi-year process to adopt applicable reporting recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks (with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business)?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

| | Primary reason | Please explain |
|-------|--|--|
| Row 1 | Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business | Carbon-based energy is a significant input in our operations, although the use of diesel in our haul trucks, coal for power generation, and availability of renewable energy for purchased power varies significantly depending on site production and country-specific circumstances. The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain, and would vary by operation based on particular geographic circumstances. As a result of the Paris Agreement reached during the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015, a number of governments have pledged "Nationally Determined Contributions" to control and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Although EPA finalized regulations governing greenhouse gas emissions from new, modified, and existing power plants (known as the Clean Power Plan), implementation of these rules has been delayed with the goal of revising the Clean Power Plan. Increased regulation of greenhouse gas emissions may increase our costs. We do not operate in jurisdictions where existing mechanisms for carbon pricing signal a material increase to our costs. However, as countries implement programs to meet objectives of the COP 21 agreement, we may experience increased costs relating to changes in energy sources for, and GHG emissions from, our operations. In addition, the cost of electricity and other inputs that we purchase may increase if our suppliers incur increased costs from the regulation of their GHG emissions. We continue to model a hypothetical carbon tax of \$50 per metric ton on our GHG emissions (both Scope I and II) associated with our global copper mines. The associated hypothetical increase in operating costs does not necessitate changes to our business plans. |

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Positive copper market fundamentals)

Company- specific description

In general, demand for copper reflects the rate of underlying world economic growth, particularly in industrial production and construction. According to Wood Mackenzie, a widely followed independent metals market consultant, copper's end-use markets (and their estimated shares of total consumption) are construction (30 percent), consumer products (24 percent), electrical applications (24 percent), transportation (12 percent) and industrial machinery (10 percent). We believe copper will continue to be essential in these basic uses as well as contribute significantly to new technologies for energy efficiencies, to advance communications and to enhance public health. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Unknown

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

Expected positive copper market fundamentals from long-term global growth and low-carbon technologies.

Strategy to realize opportunity

We believe that we have a high-quality portfolio of long-lived copper assets positioned to generate long-term value. We have commenced a project to develop the Lone Star oxide ores near the Safford operation in eastern Arizona. We are also pursuing other opportunities to enhance net present values, and we continue to advance studies for future development of our copper resources, the timing of which will be dependent on market conditions.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

| | Impact | Description |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Products and services | Impacted | We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's ongoing transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power. |
| Supply chain and/or value chain | Not yet impacted | We do not operate in jurisdictions where existing mechanisms for carbon pricing signal a material increase to our costs. However, as countries implement programs to meet objectives of the COP 21 agreement, we may experience increased costs relating to changes in energy sources for, and GHG emissions from, our operations. In addition, the cost of electricity and other inputs that we purchase may increase if our suppliers incur increased costs from the regulation of their GHG emissions. We continue to model a hypothetical carbon tax of \$50 per metric ton on our GHG emissions (both Scope I and II) associated with our global copper mines. The associated hypothetical increase in operating costs does not necessitate changes to our business plans. |
| Adaptation and mitigation activities | Please select | |
| Investment in R&D | Please select | |
| Operations | Not yet impacted | The potential specific physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain. Operations in arid regions conduct annual scenario planning to evaluate the potential impacts of hypothetical reductions of total water availability (physical or otherwise caused) and hypothetical extreme precipitation events. This program aims to help us plan to adapt operations to water shortage or extreme surplus time periods. Our mining operations and associated infrastructure networks are temporarily affected by weather from time to time, primarily extreme precipitation and wind events. For example, in the first quarter of 2017, the Arequipa region was struck by severe rain events that caused localized flooding and damage to roads. Cerro Verde's production was impacted, resulting in lower than planned sales volumes for that quarter. While the physical risks of climate-related impacts (including location, timing and duration) remain highly uncertain, we are embarking on a risk assessment to determine vulnerabilities within our business. |
| Other, please specify | Please select | |

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

| | Relevance | Description |
|---|------------------|---|
| Revenues | Please select | |
| Operating costs | Not yet impacted | We do not operate in jurisdictions where existing mechanisms for carbon pricing signal a material increase to our costs. However, as countries implement programs to meet objectives of the COP 21 agreement, we may experience increased costs relating to changes in energy sources for, and GHG emissions from, our operations. In addition, the cost of electricity and other inputs that we purchase may increase if our suppliers incur increased costs from the regulation of their GHG emissions. We continue to model a hypothetical carbon tax of \$50 per metric ton on our GHG emissions (both Scope I and II) associated with our global copper mines. The associated hypothetical increase in operating costs does not necessitate changes to our business plans. |
| Capital expenditures / capital allocation | Please select | |
| Acquisitions and divestments | Please select | |
| Access to capital | Please select | |
| Assets | Please select | |
| Liabilities | Please select | |
| Other | Please select | |

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b)

(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.

Yes

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

The Freeport-McMoRan Sustainable Development framework is based on operation-specific factors and influences, including regional context, type and stage of operation and social setting. Essential to this framework is the Sustainable Development Risk Register process, which prioritizes the most significant risks that could have negative consequences to our business and our stakeholders in areas including health and safety, respect for human rights, the environment, community stability and economic impacts. The company's Sustainable Development Risk Register process is implemented at all operations and has been updated in 2018 to specifically include climate-related impacts and opportunities including, but not limited to increased renewable energy consumption, international to local regulatory signals, and potential physical impacts to operations and local communities. The company's Sustainable Development Risk Register Process is externally assured, including site-level assurance at major operations. The company's Sustainable Development leadership team regularly evaluates key climate-related matters, including within the Sustainable Development Risk Register Process and through meeting agenda items including such as water supply and management, community adaptation, transition opportunities to increased renewable energy consumption, and operational efficiencies with a benefit of carbon abatement.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

| Climate-related scenarios | Details |
|--|---|
| Other, please specify (Hypothetical carbon tax modeling) | We continue to model multiple carbon tax scenarios to understand the range of potential increases to our operating costs. The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations and supporting infrastructure are highly uncertain and episodic; however we are reviewing potential adaptation measures. We utilize a water management system to determine near and longer-term water use requirements, as well as to seek sustainable water sources based on catchment factors such as drought exposure and rights to access. Our system begins with using operational-based water models to understand our water use in order to minimize water losses, maintain quality standards and identify recycling opportunities. This allows us to seek a reduction in water needs where operational efficiencies allow, depending on production requirements. |

C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e

(C-AC3.1e/C-CE3.1e/C-CH3.1e/C-CO3.1e/C-EU3.1e/C-FB3.1e/C-MM3.1e/C-OG3.1e/C-PF3.1e/C-ST3.1e/C-TO3.1e/C-TS3.1e) Disclose details of your organization's low-carbon transition plan.

We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

Freeport-McMoRan has instituted a Sustainable Development Risk Register (SD RR) process that is a formal management system for the identification and prioritization of sustainability issues across its mining and metals operations. This tool allows us to identify key risks and opportunities across the safety, environmental, social, economic and value chain spectrums water supply and management, community adaptation, transition opportunities to increased renewable energy consumption, and operational efficiencies with a benefit of carbon abatement. To ensure the process is inclusive, we consider feedback from our stakeholder engagement processes, emerging regulations, industry leading practice, and trends tracked by the media, nongovernmental organizations and researchers. Each site (asset level) has a Sustainable Development Leader who facilitates identification through a cross-functional evaluation of risks and opportunities for that operation. All site-specific risk assessments are compiled into a company-wide SD RR. Our Project Development Sustainability Review process is used by our project teams to incorporate environmental, social and economic considerations into our development projects at the earliest stages (scoping or prefeasibility). Resulting sustainability focus areas identified through the SD RR process and project reviews are reviewed annually by our Sustainable Development Leadership Team (corporate level) and communicated to the board of directors. We are also a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), a CEO-led organization focused on improving contributions to sustainable development, including a climate change position statement (updated in 2015). A key benefit of our ICMM membership is the ability to identify risks and opportunities at the industry-wide level. Additionally, the company has initiated a multi-year process to adopt applicable reporting recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you do not have emissions target and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

| | Primary reason | Five-year forecast | Please explain |
|-------|---|--|---|
| Row 1 | Other, please specify (Scope 2 target in development) | Scope 1 emissions are expected to be flat to slightly increasing while scope 2 emissions are expected to be reduced as we take advantage of opportunities to purchase economic, renewable power. | Our indirect emissions are a direct function of the energy supply mix of the host countries where we operate. We seek economic opportunities to contract renewable power and are in the process of establishing an associated Scope 2 target. |

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

| | Number of projects | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Under investigation | | |
| To be implemented* | | |
| Implementation commenced* | 9 | 300000 |
| Implemented* | | |
| Not to be implemented | | |

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Activity type

Other, please specify (Operational emissions abatement)

Description of activity

<Not Applicable>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

300000

Scope

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Please select

Comment

We have rapidly adopted "Internet of Things" capabilities, which include a wireless network that allows us to monitor machine health in real time. These capabilities have enabled us to achieve a 90 percent haul truck availability rate in our Americas fleet of 400 haul trucks. This performance indicates that, absent operational improvements made over the last eight years, 28 additional trucks would have been required in our fleet in order to maintain today's mine plans. As a result, we avoid emissions from these additional trucks along with the associated capital and operating costs.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

| Method | Comment |
|--------|--|
| Other | Sustaining capital and maintenance plans allow us to achieve a 90% rate of haul truck availability of our Americas fleet of 400 haul trucks. |

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product and avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (N/A)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

74

Comment

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2008

Base year end

December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5399371

Comment

Boundary condition in 2018 CDP reporting has changed from the base year.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2008

Base year end

December 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5003970

Comment

Boundary condition in 2018 CDP reporting has changed from the base year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

ISO 14064-1

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1792267

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

Please select

Comment

Working with our power providers we expect to initiate some Scope 2 market-based reporting in the coming years.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

3115658

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

205405

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions represented are an estimate of emissions from the production of lime (calcium oxide) purchased by Freeport-McMoRan copper facilities for use in flotation and other processes. The estimate is made by using molar masses and assuming a complete reaction of calcium carbonate to calcium oxide and CO2.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
9694

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions total represents commercial airline travel by Freeport-McMoRan employees. Emission factor used is from the GHG Protocol Mobile Guide v. 1.3.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
7637

Emissions calculation methodology

Emissions total includes ground transportation of copper "concentrate" (i.e. the product of milling copper ore) and copper anodes (copper product from the smelter) within the U.S. Emission factor used is from IPCC SAR Road Transport.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

263584

Emissions calculation methodology

Because Freeport-McMoRan operates vertically integrated assets, many downstream processing emissions that would be considered Scope 3 emissions for other companies are Scope 1 emissions for Freeport-McMoRan. For example, the majority of copper concentrate product produced at Freeport-McMoRan mines is smelted by Freeport-McMoRan-owned smelters and the majority of copper anodes produced by the smelter are processed in Freeport-McMoRan owned Refineries. However, some concentrate and anodes are sold to third parties for smelting. The emissions reported here only represent emissions from the smelting of concentrate and the refining of copper anodes sold to third parties. Emissions were calculated by applying the average emissions at Freeport-McMoRan smelters and refinery to the amount of concentrate and anodes sold to third parties.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Explanation

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

As a producer of commodities, all products produced by Freeport-McMoRan require further processing for use; we do not have access to emissions information for the broad spectrum of downstream processing and manufacturing. None of our products are directly used and thus do not have any direct or indirect use-phase emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

The lifespans of copper products, other than vehicles, and molybdenum use in stainless steel are measured in decades. Both copper and molybdenum have very high end of life recycling rates.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Freeport-McMoRan does not have downstream leased assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Freeport-McMoRan does not operate any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

Explanation

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

49246

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.5504667309

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

4907925

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

8915934

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

759

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The boundary of this response includes copper-producing operations of Freeport Minerals Corporation (FMC) consisting of Includes Bagdad, Chino/Cobre, Morenci, Safford, Sierrita, and Tyrone mines as well as the Miami smelter in North America. It also includes Cerro Verde and El Abra in South America. As previously announced, the company has entered into a Heads of Agreement with the Indonesian state-owned enterprise PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium (Inalum) and PT Freeport Indonesia's (PT-FI) joint venture partner Rio Tinto. Under the terms of the agreement, Inalum's share ownership will approximate 51 percent of PT-FI (subject to an agreement between shareholders to replicate the Joint Venture economics), and Freeport-McMoRan's ownership will approximate 49 percent. PT-FI, expected to become a fully underground operation in mid-2019, self-generates all of its power requirements using coal-fired electricity for a reliant source as a result of its extremely remote location. Due to company's expected minority interest stake, PT-FI is excluded from the response boundary, which also allows users to review information on how FMC manages climate-related impacts and opportunities within its core open-pit mining assets that generally share long-lived, low-grade characteristics.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

| Greenhouse gas | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e) | GWP Reference |
|----------------|---|---|
| CO2 | 1616244 | IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) |
| CH4 | 3091 | IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) |
| N2O | 161381 | IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) |
| HFCs | 11 | IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) |
| SF6 | 2512 | IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) |

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

| Country/Region | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Chile | 90178 |
| Peru | 492085 |
| United States of America | 1210004 |

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

| Facility | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Bagdad | 131305 | | |
| Cerro Verde | 492085 | | |
| Chino/Cobre | 159014 | | |
| El Abra | 90178 | | |
| Miami | 83695 | | |
| Morenci | 533444 | | |
| Safford | 145394 | | |
| Sierrita | 123530 | | |
| Tyrone | 33621 | | |

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

| | Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e | Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e | Comment |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| Cement production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Chemicals production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Coal production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Electric utility generation activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Metals and mining production activities | 1792267 | <Not Applicable> | |
| Oil and gas production activities (upstream) | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Oil and gas production activities (downstream) | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Steel production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Transport OEM activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Transport services activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

| Country/Region | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) | Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh) | Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh) |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Chile | 403818 | | 526490 | |
| Peru | 761249 | | 3383149 | |
| United States of America | 1950590 | | 4883150 | |

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

| Facility | Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|-------------|---|--|
| Bagdad | 223858 | |
| Cerro Verde | 761249 | |
| Chino/Cobre | 202712 | |
| El Abra | 403818 | |
| Miami | 164456 | |
| Morenci | 961167 | |
| Safford | 93823 | |
| Sierrita | 218925 | |
| Tyrone | 85650 | |

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

| | Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e | Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e | Comment |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| Cement production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Chemicals production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Coal production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Metals and mining production activities | 3115658 | | |
| Oil and gas production activities (upstream) | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Oil and gas production activities (downstream) | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Steel production activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Transport OEM activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Transport services activities | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

| | Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Direction of change | Emissions value (percentage) | Please explain calculation |
|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Change in renewable energy consumption | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Other emissions reduction activities | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Divestment | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Acquisitions | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Mergers | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in output | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in methodology | 1259325 | Decreased | 20.42 | The decrease in emissions is driven by the eGrid emission factors, which directly impact Scope 2 data. The eGrid factors for North America were revised by EPA, while those for South America were revised based on knowledge of the regional grid makeup. $[(4907925 - 6167250) / 6167250] * 100 = 20.42\%$ |
| Change in boundary | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Change in physical operating conditions | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Unidentified | | <Not Applicable > | | |
| Other | | <Not Applicable > | | |

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

| | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity |
|--|--|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) | Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | No |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | Yes |

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

| | Heating value | MWh from renewable sources | MWh from non-renewable sources | Total MWh |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock) | HHV (higher heating value) | 189952 | 5882315 | 6072267 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | <Not Applicable> | 2483407 | 6309382 | 8792789 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | <Not Applicable> | 24 | <Not Applicable> | 24 |
| Total energy consumption | <Not Applicable> | 2673383 | 12191697 | 14865080 |

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

| | Heating value | Total MWh |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) | HHV (higher heating value) | 6072267 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | <Not Applicable> | 8792789 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | <Not Applicable> | <Not Applicable> |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | <Not Applicable> | 24 |
| Total energy consumption | <Not Applicable> | 14865080 |

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

| | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity | No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam | No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling | No |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | No |

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Biodiesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3793269

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1458599

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Motor Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

75868

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

712208

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26963

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Waste Oils

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5360

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Biodiesel

Emission factor

0.27078

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

Fuel Oil Number 2

Emission factor

0.27749

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

Motor Gasoline

Emission factor

0.25695

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

Natural Gas

Emission factor

0.18127

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

Propane Liquid

Emission factor

0.21027

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

Waste Oils

Emission factor

0.26777

Unit

metric tons CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines Vol. 2 Energy

Comment

Emission factors were normalized for all applicable combustion processes (e.g., mobile, stationary, etc.).

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

| | Total Gross generation (MWh) | Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh) | Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh) | Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh) |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Electricity | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Heat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

C-MM8.2e

(C-MM8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated for metals and mining production activities.

| | Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary | Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary |
|-------------|---|--|
| Electricity | 24 | 24 |
| Heat | 0 | 0 |
| Steam | 0 | 0 |
| Cooling | 0 | 0 |

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

No purchases or generation of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low-carbon emission factor

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We could not account for market-based emissions. In that context we would not know the electricity amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor.

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product

Copper

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

1377560

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

1545843

Scope 1 emissions

1791186

Scope 2 emissions

3186398

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Pricing methodology is based on reserve pricing.

Comment

Freeport-McMoRan Inc. is a leading international mining company with headquarters in Phoenix, Arizona. We are the world's largest publically traded copper producer. In 2017, copper accounted for approximately 74% of our revenues. Data associated with the presentation of copper-equivalent units and Scope 1 and 2 emissions include the production of molybdenum, gold and silver byproducts at certain assets within the report boundary. Please refer to our 2017 Form 10-K pages 4 and 5 for additional information on our products.

Output product

Other non-ferrous metal mining (Please specify) (Molybdenum)

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

28712

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

Scope 1 emissions

Scope 2 emissions

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

Pricing methodology is based on reserve pricing.

Comment

Freeport-McMoRan Inc. is a leading international mining company with headquarters in Phoenix, Arizona. We are the world's largest publically traded copper producer. In 2017, copper accounted for approximately 74% of our revenues. Data associated with the presentation of copper-equivalent units and Scope 1 and 2 emissions include the production of molybdenum, gold and silver byproducts at certain assets within the report boundary. Please refer to our 2017 Form 10-K pages 4 and 5 for additional information on our products.

C-MM9.6

(C-MM9.6) Disclose your organization's low-carbon investments for metals and mining production activities.

Investment start date

January 1 2017

Investment end date

December 31 2017

Investment area

Products

Technology area

Green metals

Investment maturity

Large scale commercial deployment

Investment figure

Low-carbon investment percentage

81 - 100%

Please explain

We are the world's largest publicly traded copper producer. Society's transition to a lower carbon economy is linked to the increasing use of copper. Examples of areas we believe will require additional copper in the future include: (i) high efficiency motors, which consume up to 75 percent more copper than a standard motor; (ii) electric vehicles, which consume up to four times the amount of copper in terms of weight compared to vehicles of similar size with an internal combustion engine, and require copper-intensive charging station infrastructure to refuel; and (iii) renewable energy such as wind and solar, which consume four to five times the amount of copper compared to traditional fossil fuel generated power.

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

| | Verification/assurance status |
|--|--|
| Scope 1 | Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 3 | Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Appendix E - Verification Statement Letter_08.01.18.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Appendix E - Verification Statement Letter_08.01.18.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope

Scope 3- all relevant categories

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Attach the statement

Appendix E - Verification Statement Letter_08.01.18.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1 and 2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

| Disclosure module verification relates to | Data verified | Verification standard | Please explain |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| C6. Emissions data | Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2) | ISO14064-3 | Third party verification is performed on an annual basis. As part of this effort, the verifier evaluates the year-on-year change in emissions for Scope 1 and 2. |

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (OEM engagement on GHG reduction)

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In collaboration with other major mining companies through ICMM we are engaging OEMs on GHG reduction opportunities.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Comment

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Trade associations

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

In October 2015, the International Council on Mining and Metals issued the following statement on climate change: Climate change is an undeniable and critical global challenge, and its causes must be addressed by all parts of society. ICMM member companies are committed to being part of the solution. We support an effective binding global agreement on climate change. We support a price on carbon, and other market mechanisms that drive reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and incentivize innovation. We recognize the need to reduce emissions from the use of coal, and support collaborative approaches to accelerate the use of low-emission coal technologies as part of a measured transition to a lower-emissions energy mix. That transition should recognize the importance of coal in the global economy, and particularly in the developing world. We support greater use of renewable energy and other cost effective low-emission technologies, and improved energy efficiency, including in our own operations. We will help our host communities, and equip our operations, to adapt to the physical impact of climate change. We will continue to ensure that climate change is a part of our planning process. We will engage with our peers, governments and society to share solutions and develop effective climate change policy.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

As an active member of ICMM, Freeport-McMoRan participated in the development of the position statement along with other members and ICMM secretariat.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Policy engagement is coordinated through the Legal and Environmental Services and Sustainable Development Departments at Freeport-McMoRan's corporate headquarters.

However, Freeport-McMoRan is a member of various trade associations and other organizations that provide information and assistance with policy issues of concern to Freeport-McMoRan. When we fund a trade association, we do so because we believe the association generally represents our best interests, although we may not support an association's position on every issue.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

FCX_10-K_2017.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

wtsd_2017.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Other metrics

Publication

Other, please specify (2017 GHG Verification Statement)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Appendix E - Verification Statement Letter_08.01.18.pdf

Content elements

Emissions figures

Publication

Other, please specify (2017 External Assurance Statement)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

FCX External Assurance_2017.pdf

Content elements

Other, please specify (ICMM Sustainable Development Framework)

Publication

Other, please specify (<https://www.fcx.com/sustainability>)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Other metrics

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

| | Job title | Corresponding job category |
|-------|--|---|
| Row 1 | Vice President of Environmental Services and Sustainable Development | Other, please specify (EnvironmentalServicesSustainableDevel) |

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

| | Public or Non-Public Submission | I am submitting to |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| I am submitting my response | Public | Investors |

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms