CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT

CDP 2009 Information Request

Respondent: Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc.

General introduction

Risk and Opportunities

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc. (Freeport-McMoRan) identifies regulatory, physical, and other risks associated with climate change, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and energy use in its 2008 Form 10-K Report, which is posted on our website (www.fcx.com). We also identify climate change related issues as a material risk in our 2007 and 2008 Working Towards Sustainable Development reports that are posted on our website. The process for identifying material risks is discussed in our 2008 GRI report which will be posted on our website in the second quarter of 2009.

Freeport-McMoRan is exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change. At a minimum, we anticipate higher energy costs associated with taxes and/or limits on greenhouse gas emissions. A number of governments or governmental bodies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change. The December 1997 Kyoto Protocol established a set of greenhouse gas emission targets for developed countries that have ratified the Protocol. Although the Kyoto Protocol has not been ratified by the U.S., several states have initiated legislative action on climate change. Climate change legislation has been introduced in, but not yet passed by, the U.S. Congress, which could result in increased future energy and compliance costs. The Obama administration is targeting passage of climate change legislation prior to the December United Nations negotiations in Copenhagen. The technical and financial ramifications of proposed U.S. legislation, as well as implementation timing, are uncertain.

We anticipate that the numerous regulatory schemes currently under discussion in the various countries within which we have facilities could also pose risks of duplication, inconsistency, and complicated regulatory compliance. Many regulatory schemes under development overlap in scope, may have duplicative caps, and have different methodologies for measuring emissions.

Further information

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

Freeport-McMoRan considers the potential impacts of climate change on our operations to be highly uncertain, and particular to geographic circumstances. These impacts may include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperatures. These effects may adversely impact the cost, production and financial performance of our operations.

Further information

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

Freeport-McMoRan operates in numerous countries around the world. The international and country specific responses to climate change issues could affect our operations. However, these effects would not be significantly different than those on other extractive industries.

Further information

4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

A move toward alternative technology, particularly for automobiles, and energy sources like wind and solar power projects to slow or halt predicted climate changes could potentially increase the demand for copper.

Several U.S. states have instituted short- and long-term goals for the use of renewable energy sources by power providers. Freeport-McMoRan has large property holdings that could be used for solar or wind facilities. We have ongoing dialogues with renewable energy companies regarding the potential use of mining-related lands for renewable energy projects.

Further information

5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

We don't know the answer to this question.

We have not evaluated potential opportunities that may arise from current or anticipated physical changes resulting from climate change, but no such opportunities are obvious to us.

Further information

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

Freeport-McMoRan provides essential metals to support changes and improvements in electronic technology, transportation and community infrastructure in the global marketplace. Copper and molybdenum products are likely to be used in many innovative products designed to address climate change, and can support energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. For example, electric vehicles (EVs) and even hybrid EVs, which greatly reduce CO2 emissions, are expected to use approximately twice as much copper as a conventional vehicle.

As described in Section 23.8, Freeport-McMoRan has pursued, and continues to pursue, process improvements that reduce energy consumption, which reduces indirect CO2 emissions. These process improvements can also result in increased copper recoveries, improving the company's financial performance, particularly during periods of high commodity prices.

Further information

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)" developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("the GHG Protocol"), see http://www.ghgprotocol.org/. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see http://www.ghgprotocol.org/ and use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 January 2008
End date: 31 December 2008
Other: Calendar year reporting is consistent with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) reporting process.

8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

Companies over which operational control is exercised.

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

Scope 3 emission sources are excluded from our reporting boundary at this time.

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

Scope 1 Emissions:
• Determine amounts of fuel combusted at each facility.
• Apply fuel-specific IPCC emission factors to amounts of fuel to calculate CO2 emissions.
• Calculate amounts of remaining five GHGs emitted at each facility.
• Apply appropriate global warming potential factor to each of the five GHGs to determine equivalent CO2 emissions.

Scope 2 Emissions:
North American Facilities:
• Determine the amount of power purchased by each facility in megawatt-hours.
• Obtain power generation percentages by fuel type from power providers on facility basis (2007).
• Use the generalized heat capacity for each fuel type to determine the amount of each fuel type used to generate power for each facility.
• Multiply the amount of fuel used by two to account for generalized 50% efficiency of typical power plants.
• Apply fuel-specific IPCC emission factors to amount of fuel to obtain CO2 emissions.

Remaining World-Wide Facilities (except Grasberg, Indonesia which is all Scope 1 emissions):
• Determine the amount of power purchased by each facility in megawatt-hours.
• Determine amounts of specific fuels used by power providers to generate purchased power for each facility.
• Apply fuel-specific IPCC emission factors to amount of fuel to calculate CO2 emissions.

Select methodologies:

2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

• Power plants are generally 50% efficient.
• Sub-bituminous coal is generally used to generate electricity used and produced at Freeport-McMoRan facilities; 10,000 Btu/lb assumed.
• The characteristics of fuel oil, diesel, and aviation fuel are generally the same.
• No SF6 is found at any Freeport-McMoRan facilities.

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

Compilation of facility input data was accomplished through a web-based database created by OpsEnvironmental. Global warming potentials and emission factors were derived from data published in GRI G3 protocols with reference to the “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”. Calculations of emissions were accomplished with internally-developed spreadsheets.

Select calculation tools:

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

Global warming potentials and emission factors were derived from data published in GRI G3 protocols with reference to the “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”.

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

Global warming potentials and emission factors were derived from data published in GRI G3 protocols with reference to the “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”.

Further information

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:
10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:
10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e	5108000
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e by country or region	
North America	1474000
South America	446500
Indonesia	3088000
Europe	99000

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division
and/or
10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q10.1	5108000

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q10.1	5108000

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO_2-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO_2	Metric tonnes	5063800
CH4	Metric tonnes	
CH4	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	7300
N2O	Metric tonnes	

N2O	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	15500
HFCs	Metric tonnes	
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	21400
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	0
SF6	Metric tonnes	
SF6	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	0

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:
Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:
Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

Click here to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:
11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.
Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you gave in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the “Other” option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/01/2008
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	31/12/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e	4478200
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e by country or region	
North America	2935300
South America	1464200
Indonesia	0
Europe	78800

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press “Save” at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.3. Business division
and/or
11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q11.1	4478200

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q11.1	4478200

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

Further information

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:
- Describe the main sources of emissions,
- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e,
- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel
Describe the main sources of emissions

Freeport-McMoRan does not currently track this metric.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.2. External distribution/logistics
Describe the main sources of emissions

Freeport-McMoRan does not currently track this metric. As our new mining operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo becomes fully operational, this metric may warrant tracking since both supplies and products are transported by trucks large distances to and from the mine.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.
Describe the main sources of emissions

While Freeport-McMoRan does not formally track CO2 emissions associated with the use and disposal of its products, copper can be recycled many times without loss of properties; recycling requires far less energy (and related emissions) than primary copper production. Although it is a small percentage of our feed stocks, Freeport-McMoRan recycles copper-bearing materials that we generate as well as copper-bearing materials generated by others.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.4 Company supply chain
Describe the main sources of emissions

Freeport-McMoRan does not currently track this metric.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.5 Other
If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

Transfers
Describe the main sources of emissions

Transfers
Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.

Transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Non-transfers
Describe the main sources of emissions

Non-transfers
Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.

Non-transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

Further information

14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

Freeport-McMoRan does not track this metric.

Further information

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO_2 from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2 - Please use whole numbers only

0

Further information

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

The most appropriate measurement of emissions intensity is units of GHG emissions per pound of principal product. See Section 16.2.

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO_2-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO_2-e per US$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO_2-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

16.1.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a “.” rather than a “,” i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

Metric tonnes of CO2 per pound of copper-equivalent produced (where copper-equivalent produced is a normalized value determined from the combination of production of copper, molybdenum, and gold). This unit is based on production from the Freeport-McMoRan mines in the designated region, plus the Miami, AZ, smelter

in the North America calculation. The figure for Europe is based on the copper output from the Atlantic Copper smelter in Spain.

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO_2-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

Metric tonnes of CO2 per pound of copper-equivalent produced.

16.2.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a "," i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

0.00078

Further information

Scope 1: 0.00078
Scope 2: 0.00069

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

Yes

The increase in 2008 direct emissions resulted from mining production rates that were higher than in 2007, driven by increased commodity prices. Direct emissions in 2009 are expected to decline since mining production rates have fallen with lower commodity prices.

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

13.8 %

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Increased

Further information

Freeport-McMoRan did not calculate CO2-e based on all six GHGs in 2007, and, therefore, a comparison of CO2 only is appropriate for this report. Scope 2 emissions were not reported in 2007.

2007 total direct CO2 emissions: 4,449,200 metric tonnes
2008 total direct CO2 emissions: 5,063,800 metric tonnes
% increase: 13.8

The increase in 2008 direct emissions resulted from mining production rates that were higher than in 2007, driven by increased commodity prices. Direct emissions in 2009 are expected to decline since mining production rates have fallen with lower commodity prices.

2007 total indirect CO2 emissions: 3,081,500 metric tonnes (adjusted for assumed 50% U.S. power plant efficiency; adjustment not done for data in CDP6 report)
2008 total indirect CO2 emissions: 4,451,700 metric tonnes
% increase: 44.5

The increase in 2008 indirect emissions was associated with increases in production plus shifts to fossil fuel energy production by our power providers, primarily in South America.

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part.(Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Scope 1 Q10.1
Scope 2 Q11.1

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

Information on Indonesian operations and Atlantic Copper was subject to external verification for 2007, and information for our worldwide operations has been externally assured for 2008 as part of our GRI reporting. Our GHG emissions for Atlantic Copper have been audited and validated by AENOR according to ISO 14001:2004 and EMAS 761/2001 for 2008, and we expect written verification to be available during the second quarter of 2009.

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

Emissions from Atlantic Copper operations are audited and verified by AENOR (Asociacion Espanola de Normalizacion y Certificacion) an entity accredited by ENAC (Entidad Nacional de Acreditacion) an organization funded and overseen by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Technology that runs the national accreditation system using the specific international criteria and standards of the European Union. The Australian standard AS4360- 2004: Risk Management and the GRI/International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Mining and Metals Sector Supplement Pilot Version 1.0 (2005) were used as part of our third-party assurance for reporting against GRI G3 Principles/Performance Indicators, including GHG emissions. Our third-party assurance statement will be posted on the website at www.fcx.com.

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Further information

Verification/assurance statement of Freeport-McMoRan 2007 information is posted on the website at www.fcx.com. Assurance statement of 2008 information will also be posted when it is completed.

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

Emission data is gathered.

In calculating indirect GHG emissions, Freeport was unable to obtain actual amounts of fuel combusted to produce purchased power at our U.S. facilities. Therefore, we assumed that power plants, in general, are approximately 50% efficient, and we adjusted our calculations accordingly, using the fuel portfolios provided by the individual power companies in 2007 and the resulting appropriation of fuels by type. Assumption of 50% efficiency means that the emissions are approximately twice as high as those based simply on the amount of megawatt-hours purchased, as done in previous years. This assumption was applied only to facilities in the U.S. since the non-U.S. facilities were able to obtain the actual amounts of fuel combusted to produce purchased power. Where coal was identified as a fuel, it was assumed that the coal was sub-bituminous.

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

Undetermined

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

Yes (Please answer the following questions - 19.3.1, 19.3.2).

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

EU emissions trading scheme

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

Atlantic Copper (AC) is involved in the EU Trading Emissions Scheme and has obtained authorization for the emission of greenhouse gases and the CO2 emission rights corresponding to that authorization. See Section 21 below.

Further information

As a member of the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), Freeport-McMoRan does have third-party assurance for our GRI reporting against G3 indicators.

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

647200000

Select currency

United States dollar

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The “Cost” column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity	647200000	United States dollar
Heat	0	United States dollar
Steam	0	United States dollar
Cooling	0	United States dollar

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

952700000

Select currency

United States dollar

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Diesel	722700000	United States dollar
Gasoline / petrol	8200000	United States dollar

Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Sub-bituminous coal	60900000	United States dollar
Distillate fuel oil No.2	80800000	United States dollar
Natural gas	71600000	United States dollar
Fuel Oil	6800000	United States dollar
Propane	1600000	United States dollar

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company’s requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

26300000 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

9000000 MWh

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).
Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

Higher heating values

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh
Sub-bituminous coal	5300000
Distillate fuel oil No.2	1100000
Natural gas	2400000
Fuel Oil	95000
Propane	25000

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

4306800 MWh

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 MWh

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 %

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 %

Further information

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

Yes (Please answer the following questions - 21.2 to 21.4)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Free allowances metric tonnes CO2	35707	35707	35707	35707	35707

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

0

21.4. The total CO_2 emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

99000

Further information

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

We only participate in the EU ETS. (Please go to question 22.2)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

Undetermined

Further information

22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.5)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired

(where applicable).

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.7)

22.6. Please provide details including:

• Your role in the project(s),
• The locations and technologies involved,
• The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
• Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
• The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
• Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

No. (Please go to question 23)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

Further information

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

Freeport-McMoRan has established goals for energy efficiency-related projects and for advancing renewable energy projects on mining-related property (see Section 23.8 for a detailed discussion of our energy efficiency/energy reduction efforts).

As previously stated in Section 17, our direct and indirect emissions are directly correlated to changes in our mining production, both up and down. During periods of low commodity prices (reflected by decreased production rates) we may see reductions in our direct and indirect emissions, but we will also see significant increases in those emissions during periods of high commodity prices (reflected by higher production rates). Nonetheless, we are actively seeking opportunities to reduce our emissions in each individual production component of our operations.

A key component of our direct emissions is associated with our mining equipment. Caterpillar is a significant supplier of mining equipment to Freeport-McMoRan and Caterpillar has established a corporate goal of reducing GHG emissions from their products by 20 percent by 2020. In the near-term, Freeport-McMoRan will focus on improving the operating efficiencies of its truck haulage fleet as a method of reducing direct emissions.

For indirect emissions, we have established goals for energy efficiency-related projects and for advancing renewable energy projects on mining-related property. A number of our power providers have renewable energy standards that will result in reductions in our indirect emissions; however, Freeport-McMoRan has not, to date, evaluated the emissions reductions plans of its major power providers.

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

Freeport-McMoRan has not yet selected a baseline year. For Atlantic Copper, the baseline period is 2000-2002. The Andalusia Regional Government established this baseline period in the last issue of the National Allocation Plan (PNA, Plan Nacional de Asignacion).

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

No emissions reduction targets have yet been set for the corporation as a whole. Atlantic Copper's target has been established to keep the present level of unitary energy consumption.

Freeport-McMoRan has focused its efforts on developing processes, technologies or services that improve energy efficiency. This approach will continue through 2009, as Freeport-McMoRan will adhere to the ICMM Position Statement on Climate Change through Freeport-McMoRan's participation in that organization. The ICMM's Position Statement requires reduction of GHG emissions, and allows members to measure adherence to the requirement in absolute terms, by unit of production, or through improved energy efficiency.

The response in Section 23.8 offers examples of our existing energy efficiency projects. In addition, our technology development group has developed an overall "energy consumption map" for the various processes Freeport-McMoRan uses to extract ore from the ground to transportation of a final product to market. While not site-specific, this "energy consumption map" provides a basis to identify top priority opportunities for energy efficient improvement projects. Freeport-McMoRan also has many other projects currently in testing phase, making it premature to accurately predict actual savings.

Further information

23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Note: Estimates of energy savings used in this response are provided for informational purposes. These estimates are based on estimates of the total energy to produce saleable copper cathode product from un-mined copper ore in the ground. Estimates of past and future energy savings have been made based on reasonable engineering and scientific assumptions, assessments and analyses of existing technologies in use and the expected benefits of new and emerging technologies. Estimates of future energy savings are subject to some uncertainty.

Processes

Between 2000 and 2006, Freeport-McMoRan installed 240 MW of natural gas fired state-of-the-art combined cycle generation to supplement its power requirement. This new generation installation reduces the requirement from the local utility companies to install additional coal fired generation, which emits at least twice as much GHG.

Technologies

Freeport-McMoRan operates a Technology Center at Safford, Arizona, which directs a technology development program that invests significant capital to improve the energy efficiency of our operations, and improve the overall efficiency of our copper mining and recovery processes. The facility was established to provide support services for the continuous improvement of existing operations and technologies currently in use, as well as to develop new cost-competitive technologies. Freeport-McMoRan spends approximately $25 million per year on technology development, excluding major project capital expenditures.

A significant portion of the technology development effort is geared toward improving energy efficiency and decreasing energy consumption. Energy efficiency improvement reduces potential GHG emission. This section discusses examples of projects in the mining, recycling and processing areas that have the potential to improve both energy efficiency and the company's overall operating efficiency.

Mining Technologies

• The company has applied new engine technology for large mining equipment (240-ton class haul trucks) to improve diesel fuel consumption per engine operating hour, including installation of new Fuel-Efficient High Displacement engines in 128 large haul trucks during the last 5 years between 2003 and 2007. These engines have reduced fuel consumption in haulage by an average of 5%. Freeport-McMoRan operations have spent $35 million to convert 40% of our fleets to HD engines.

• Fuel additives are being tested to improve fuel economy, lubricity and emissions at several of the company's mines. These additives are estimated to provide 2-3% reductions in diesel consumption. Global use of these additives at all our operations could potentially reduce diesel consumption by several million gallons annually. The use of fuel additives could cost at least an additional $5 million annually.

• New products and processes are being used at the company's Bagdad, Safford, Sierrita and Morenci mines to improve fragmentation within rock mass, thereby using less energy to process the ore in the crushing and grinding circuits. This means using less electricity and/or other energy-related power sources. Improved fragmentation also reduces dig energy required during the loading process while reducing emissions associated with auxiliary support equipment due to improved ripping and dozing conditions.

• Auto drill technology is being developed for use on large drill equipment, resulting in improved energy efficiency. For example, we have converted four Bucyrus Eyrie Model 49R II series rotary drills, two Atlas Copco Pit Viper Model 351's and one Pit Viper Model 271 for auto drill operation at our Morenci, Arizona mine, which automatically drills 55 ft. deep rotary blast holes 20% more efficiently than manual operation. We have a total of 7 in operation at Morenci, 3 at Safford, and 3 at Grasberg.

• The company has partnered with other parties to design and build a more energy efficient shovel dipper. The new dipper design will be able to move more easily through the blasted rock bank and is estimated to provide up to a 3.5% reduction in energy requirements associated with loading. Currently, we have large Optima 110 Cu dippers (74 cubic yards) in use at our Morenci operation.

Recycling

Freeport-McMoRan recycles a variety of copper-containing materials, including copper wire, copper alloys, and copper-bearing sludges produced by others. We actively recycle copper-containing soils and sludges. We also have applied the "BioteQ" biological sulfide reduction technology to recover copper from low-grade process

solutions. The company is aggressively applying environmental process technology and copper-bearing waste recycling to capture metal value from waste and effluent streams. Recycling copper-containing materials provides a reduction in GHG emissions associated with these pounds of produced copper.

We have established facilities in Freeport-McMoRan to utilize used engine oil to produce blasting agents used in fragmentation of rock in the mines. Previously all used engine oil was handled by a waste disposal firm or returned to the supplier for recycling. By extracting the energy value of this used oil, we are currently reducing diesel consumption by approximately 1.9 million gallons annually while safely eliminating disposal of the same quantity of used oil. Utilizing used oil in blasting has required a $1.2 million investment for six sites. Additionally, our Indonesian operations convert used oil to energy, replacing over 200 terajoules of energy from diesel fuel.

At Morenci, the Company recycles high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe instead of purchasing new pipe. Since the program began, over 11.3 million pounds of pipe have been recycled, providing an overall reduction in GHG emissions that would have otherwise been associated with the manufacturing of new pipe.

Processing

Freeport-McMoRan produces a significant portion of its copper as electrowon copper cathode using leaching and solution extraction / electrowinning (SX/EW) technology. In general, leaching and SX/EW requires between 30 and 50% less energy than a typical mining, milling, flotation, smelting and refining route to a saleable cathode product, but this energy-saving technology can only be applied when the specific ore mineralogy allows such technology.

During 2006 Freeport-McMoRan began deploying advanced biologically enhanced heap leaching technology to improve the leaching of primary chalcopyrite and bornite ores, which historically have proven difficult to leach using conventional methods. Low-grade chalcopyrite stockpiles are being treated using this technology at the Bagdad and Morenci operations in Arizona. In addition, as an outgrowth of this work, the El Abra operation in Chile will use biologically-enhanced heap leaching to treat primary bornite ore. All of these processes provide significant overall energy savings (30-50%) for copper extraction when compared with conventional milling, flotation, smelting and refining technology.

Over the past decade, Freeport-McMoRan developed and commercialized a copper concentrate leaching technology that can be applied for the treatment of certain concentrates as an alternative to conventional smelting and refining. In 2003, the company installed a large-scale demonstration plant at the Bagdad, Arizona mine to produce approximately 16,000 tons per year of copper using a high temperature or medium temperature concentrate pressure leaching process. The high temperature copper process consumes approximately 18% less energy than the smelting and refining route for copper production, so that with 16,000 tons of production, energy savings are approximately 4,780 Btu/lb of copper, or 160,000 GJ/yr. The demonstration plant operated successfully for several years processing copper concentrate and was recently converted to process molybdenum concentrate.

Based on successful testing at the Bagdad, Arizona, mine, Freeport-McMoRan installed a large-scale copper concentrate leaching facility at Morenci, Arizona to process concentrates in 2007. The plant was designed to operate in the medium temperature mode but was later configured to operate in the high temperature mode. This new process technology provides energy savings of approximately 22% compared with conventional transportation, smelting and refining, so that with a design production of 74,000 tons per year of copper, the high temperature concentrate leach process saves approximately 5,400 Btu/lb of copper, or 820,000 GJ/yr when fully operational. The operation of this facility will depend on the company's concentrate and acid balance. Freeport-McMoRan continues to pursue and further develop effective concentrate leaching technology as a potential alternative to smelting and refining in certain applications.

The application of high pressure grinding rolls at our Cerro Verde primary sulfide operation in Peru, which began operation in 2006, and at our Indonesian operations results in a 13% lower energy consumption when compared with conventional semi-autogenous milling technology, resulting in a reduction of overall power consumption of approximately 3.8 kWh/t (20 MW). These are the first applications of such technology in the processing of "hard rock" base metal ores.

Freeport-McMoRan also is advancing the development of more energy-efficient electrowinning technology for the recovery of copper from solution. The primary technology we are implementing is the use of alternative anodes. The alternative anode technology has been fully implemented at our Chino, New Mexico operation resulting in a 15% energy reduction. This is the first commercial application of the technology in the world. In addition to the implementation of alternate anode technology at Chino, Freeport-McMoRan is planning the following additional installations:

Bagdad (AZ): Have installed 15 cells and will install an additional 17 cells in 2Q09
Tyrone (NM): Three cells currently being installed, with a potential for 22
Safford (AZ): Will install 3 cells in Q309
Morenci Stargo (AZ): Will install 3 cells in Q209
El Abra (Chile): Will install 2 more cells for a total of 6 in 3Q09

Our Atlantic Copper smelter generates 20-25% of its electrical requirements through recovery of heat generated during sulphuric acid production, avoiding the generation of carbon dioxide.

Freeport-McMoRan intends to advance these research projects aggressively; however, there is no assurance that the company will be able to commercialize or exploit any of these technologies.

Further information

23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Our focus is on implementation of energy efficiency projects, targeting priority opportunities identified from our "energy consumption map" which allows us to track progress on overall reduction in energy use per unit of production.

Further information

23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The “Investment number” column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale

Further information

23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The “Number” column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback

23.13. Please estimate your company’s future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Metric tonnes of CO2 per pound of copper-equivalent produced (where copper-equivalent produced is a normalized value determined from the combination of production of copper, molybdenum, gold, and cobalt; cobalt is added to the normalization due to full commercial production targeted for the Tenke Fungurume Mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the second half of 2009). This unit is based on production from the Freeport-McMoRan mines in the designated region, plus the Miami, AZ, smelter in the North America calculation. The data for Europe is based on the output of the Atlantic Copper smelter. There is no historical data for mining at Tenke, which is scheduled to reach full commercial production levels in the second half of 2009. Therefore, an historical average of North American and South American mines was used for estimating purposes.

The data presented below should not be compared with actual emissions of CO2-e presented elsewhere in this report or interpreted as actual forecasts of emissions. Emissions shown are million metric tonnes of CO2 only and are based on multiple variable parameters—including an estimate of copper-equivalent production--at Freeport-McMoRan mining facilities, plus the Miami and Atlantic Copper smelters, and they may change significantly during the three-year period shown, based on commodity price changes. Our current operating plans, based on January 2009 forecasts, reflect a copper price of $1.50 per pound, a molybdenum price of $8 per pound, and a gold price of $800 per ounce. As of April 2009, our forecasts have varied slightly downward in 2010-2011 for North America production, while the remaining regions have remained essentially the same. As such, we expect ongoing variability to our production forecasts, particularly as commodity prices shift, and therefore the data presented below should only be viewed as an approximation of our potential direct and indirect emissions.

The 2009-2011 estimated potential direct emissions illustrate the correlation between production rates and emissions. Our North American production forecasts have been significantly decreased from our 2007-2008 actual production levels, resulting in a reduction in direct emissions from 1.47 million metric tonnes of CO2-e in 2008 to an estimated 0.87 million metric tonnes of CO2 in 2009. However, the production forecasts for our other regions have remained similar to 2008 levels and our direct emissions are estimated to remaining relatively level in these regions for the next several years, with the exception of the Tenke Fungurume Mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is expected to reach full commercial production in the second half of 2009.

Our production rates for 2012 and 2013 are highly uncertain, based on unknown long-term commodity prices. If commodity prices in this time period are similar to 2011, we would expect our potential direct and indirect emissions to be similar to the 2011 estimates. However, increases in commodity prices would be expected to result in increased direct and indirect emissions. As such, we have limited our estimates to the 2009-2011 three year period.

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Metric tonnes of CO2 only

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Metric tonnes of CO2 only

Table 15 - The “Scope” columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.
Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press “Add Territory/Region”. If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write “global” in the box labelled “Enter name of territory or region”.

Click here to see a sample table.

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY	31/12/2009		31/12/2010		31/12/2011		31/12/2012		31/12/2013	
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2
North America	870000	2270000	750000	1950000	720000	1890000				
South America	410000	790000	380000	720000	370000	710000				
Indonesia	3710000	0	3780000	0	3850000	0				

Europe	90000	60000	100000	60000	10000	60000				
Africa	70000	170000	180000	420000	180000	420000				

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Energy Use forecast (in MWh):

Grid Electricity:
8,100,000 (2009)
8,000,000 (2010)
8,000,000 (2011)

Other fuels:
16,900,000 (2009)
17,200,000 (2010)
17,200,000 (2011)

Total:
25,000,000 (2009)
25,200,000 (2010)
25,200,000 (2011)

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.
Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

Click here to see a sample table.

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY	31/12/2009		31/12/2010		31/12/2011		31/12/2012		31/12/2013	
Energy use estimates for territory/region	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units
North America	9300000	MWh	9300000	MWh	9500000	MWh				
South America	4500000	MWh	4500000	MWh	4300000	MWh				
Indonesia	9700000	MWh	9800000	MWh	9900000	MWh				
Europe	700000	MWh	700000	MWh	700000	MWh				
Africa	700000	MWh	900000	MWh	800000	MWh				

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

Each operation provides an estimate of energy requirements based on production plans for each year.

Further information

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

Freeport-McMoRan forecasts only known or reasonably estimable costs into our three-year operating budgets. Emission costs are not yet known and Freeport's host utilities have not provided their own estimates or timetables.

To date, these considerations have not impacted Freeport-McMoRan's investment decisions. We are evaluating potential ramifications of cap-and-trade costs or carbon tax costs on our operating costs (i.e., $15-20 per metric ton of CO2 emissions in each region). While not internally mandated, we can consider the cost benefits of avoiding future emissions as part of evaluating project investments.

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

A committee of the Freeport-McMoRan Board of Directors called the Public Policy Committee (PPC) has responsibility for policy matters, including climate change.

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

The Public Policy Committee meets regularly during the year to review all aspects of the operations, including environmental issues and climate change, and reports to the Freeport-McMoRan Board of Directors. The information is presented to the PPC in scheduled meetings by Freeport-McMoRan's senior management.

Further information

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

No. (Please go to question 27.1)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

Further information

At present there is no incentive established for individual performance related directly to climate change or GHGs. However, overall environmental performance is a significant factor included in the incentive bonus programs for management and staff.

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

Yes

Freeport-McMoRan has published general information on the risks posed by regulation of GHG emissions in its 2008 Form 10-K report submitted to the SEC. Freeport-McMoRan also provides details of its GHG emissions in its 2008 Working Toward Sustainable Development Report, which will be posted on our website, www.fcx.com, in May 2009, and our 2008 GRI report, which was posted on our website in second quarter 2009 .

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

Freeport-McMoRan engages with policymakers through trade organizations of which it is a member, and by conferring directly with legislators. Freeport-McMoRan also participates as a stakeholder in various state and regional activities, including the Western Climate Initiative. Freeport-McMoRan has not yet formulated a company position either in favor of or opposed to the possible responses to climate change that are currently under discussion, including taxation, regulation and carbon trading. As a general matter, because legislative proposals are overwhelmingly directed at carbon trading, Freeport-McMoRan advocates for regulatory schemes that will (i) be

consistent and not duplicative, (ii) have broad-based market incentives, (iii) have realistic targets, and (iv) allow industry sectors that compete on a global basis, such as the extractive industries, to remain cost competitive in the various countries in which we operate.

Further information