Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital - Table 1

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used at the Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit for the reporting of exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition)*. Criteria in each section apply to all preceding and succeeding sections.

A summary of the Ore Reserve estimate for Brockman 2 is provided at the end of this document

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Samples for geological logging, assay, geotechnical, metallurgical and density test work are collected via drilling at Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital. • Drilling for collection of samples for assay is conducted on a North-South grid at 50 m × 50 m collar spacing. All intervals are sampled. • All reverse circulation drilling utilises a static and rotary cone splitter beneath a cyclone return system for sample collection. The rotary cone splitter used in most recent holes produces two 8% samples ('A' and 'B') and one 84% reject sample. • All diamond core drilling uses triple-tube sampling; HQ-3 (61.1 mm core diameter) and PQ-3 (83.0 mm core diameter). • Geotechnical and density samples are collected via diamond core drilling of HQ-3 core. • Metallurgical and density samples are collected from via diamond core drilling of PQ-3 core. • Dry bulk density is derived from accepted gamma-density data collected at 10 cm intervals from down-hole geophysical sondes. Density measured from accepted gamma-density is corrected for moisture from diamond drill core twinned with reverse circulation drilling. • Mineralisation is determined by a combination of geological logging and assay results.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling is predominantly by reverse circulation with a lesser proportion of percussion and diamond drill core (Refer to Section 2, Drill hole Information, for a detailed breakdown of drilling by method and year). • The majority of drilling is oriented vertically. • Geotechnical diamond core was oriented using the ACE orientation tool, which marks the bottom of the core at the end of each run.
Drill sample recovery	• No direct recovery measurements of reserve circulation samples are performed. Sample weights are recorded from laboratory splits and the recovery at the rig is visually estimated for loss per drilling interval. • Diamond core recovery is maximised via the use of triple-tube sampling and additive drilling muds. • Diamond core recovery is recorded using rock quality designation (RQD) measurements with all cavities and core loss recorded in the Rio Tinto Iron Ore acQuire™ database. Overall recovery from diamond drill core showed acceptable levels of recovery (>92%) for all holes. • Sample recovery in some friable mineralisation may be reduced; however it is unlikely to have a material impact on the reported assays for these intervals. • Thorough analysis of duplicate samples performance does not indicate any chemical bias as a result of inequalities in samples weights.
Logging	• All drill samples are geologically logged utilising standard Rio Tinto Iron Ore Material Type Classification Scheme logging codes. • 1986 - 1995: Geological logging was performed on 1.5 m intervals and on 2 m intervals afterwards. • Since 2009, all drill holes are logged using downhole geophysical tools for gamma trace, calliper, gamma density, resistivity, magnetic susceptibility. • Since 2013, acoustic and optical televiewer data are collected at select drill hole locations for geological structural analyses.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sub-sampling techniques: • 1986 – 1993: ○ Percussion drilling was sampled and logged on 1.5 m intervals. Two 1 kg sub samples were collected for each 1.5 m interval by riffle splitting. Rig mounted cyclones and sample splitters were used. Wet samples collected in buckets or in a

	wheel barrow placed below the cyclone. • 1994 - 1995: o Reverse circulation drilling samples were collected on 1.5 m intervals (1994 and 1995) and on 2.0 m intervals (1995). Two sub samples were collected from a multi-level riffle splitter; one was the reference sample of 1 kg contained in a plastic jar with a sample tag placed inside the container. A second sample, used for chemical analysis, weighing approximately 5 kg was collected in a calico bag with the sample tag stapled on top of the bag. • 1996 - 2000: o Reserve circulation drilling samples were collected on 2 m intervals with the sub sampling procedure the same as from 1994 - 1995. • 2001 - 2005: o Reverse circulation drilling samples were collected on 2 m intervals. Sub samples were collected through a three-tiered riffle splitter. It produced approximate splits of: ▪ 'A' Split - Analytical sample – 12.5% ▪ 'B' Split - Retention sample – 12.5% ▪ Bulk reject – 75% • 2006 – 2014: o Reserve circulation drilling samples were collected on 2 m intervals. Sub sampling was carried out using a Rotating Cone Splitter rotating at a nominal 20 - 25 RPM, beneath a cyclone return system, produces approximate splits of: ▪ 'A' Split - Analytical sample – 8% ▪ 'B' Split - Retention sample –8% ▪ Bulk reject – 84% Sample preparation: • Pre 2000: o Reserve circulation drilling samples were prepared by crushing the 5 kg drill sample to -3 mm. This was split to 200 – 300 g using a rotary splitter. The sample was dried for eight hours at 105° C and then pulverised in a ring mill to 95% passing a 100 micron sieve for assay. • 2001-2014: o 'A' split samples dried at 105° C. o Sample crushed to -3 mm by Boyd crusher and splitting through linear splitting device to capture 1 – 2.5 kg samples. o Robotic LM5 used to pulverise the total sample (1 – 2.5 kg) to 150 microns. o A 100 gram sub sample collected for assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assay methods: • An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis is conducted to determine : o Pre 2001 : ▪ Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, CaO, TiO, Mn and MgO o 2001 - 2014 ▪ Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, TiO_2, Mn, CaO, P, S, MgO, K_2O, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ba, V, Cr, Cl, As, Ni, Co, Sn, Sr, Zr, Na • Loss on Ignition (LOI) is determined using industry standard Thermo-Gravimetric Analyser (TGA) o Pre 2001 : ▪ LOI was measured using a LECO TGA 500 analyser. For this, 1 to 2 g aliquot was ignited to 900° C until a dehydrated constant weight was achieved. o 2007 – 2010: ▪ LOI was measured at three steps of temperatures: 110° - 425° C, 425° - 650° C, and 650° - 1000° C. o 2011 – 2014: ▪ LOI was measured at three steps of temperatures: 140° - 425° C, 425° - 650° C, 650° - 1000° C. • Pre 2000, samples were sent to the Rio Tinto internal Dampier Laboratory. • 2000 - 2012 samples were sent to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analytical testing. • 2013 - Present: samples are sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analytical testing. Quality assurance measures include: • Insertion of coarse reference standards by Rio Tinto geologists at a rate of one in every 30

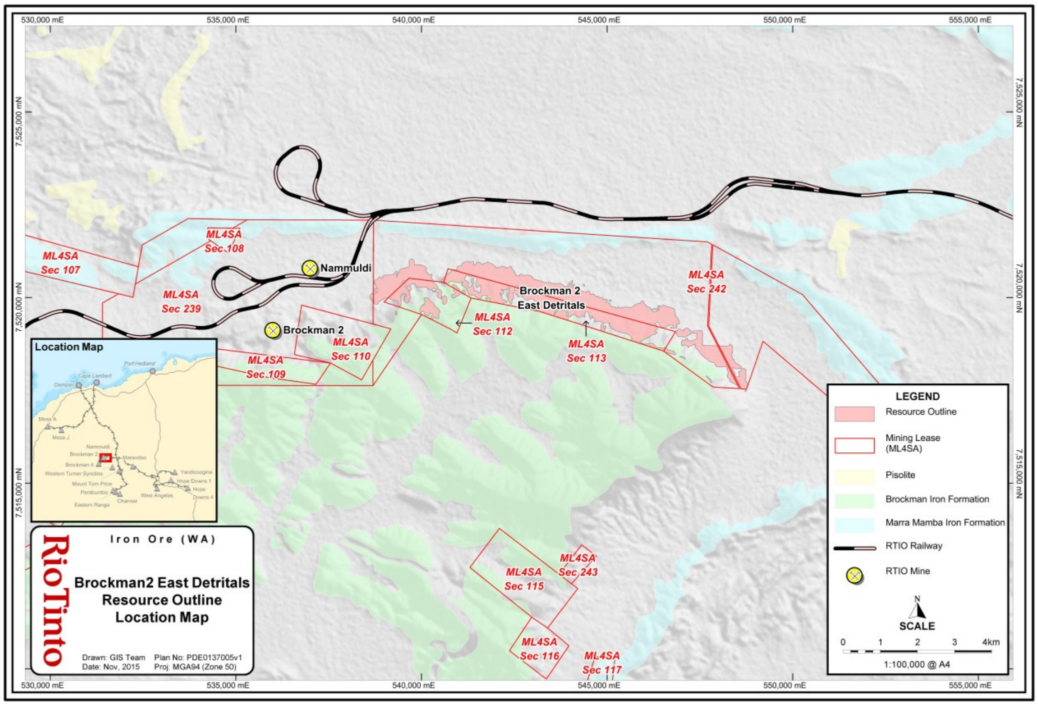
	samples in mineralised zones and one in every 60 samples in waste zones with a minimum of one standard per drill hole. Reference material is prepared and certified by Rio Tinto Iron Ore following ISO 3082:2009 (Iron Ores – Sampling and sample preparation procedures) and ISO 9516-1:2003 (Iron Ores – Determination of various elements by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry – Part 1: Comprehensive procedure). • Coarse reference standards contain a trace of strontium carbonate that is added at the time of preparation for ease of analytical detection. • Field duplicates are collected by using a 'B' split retention sample directly from the rig splitter. Duplicate insertion occurred at a frequency of one in 20. Trace zinc is included in the duplicate sample for later identification. • At a frequency of one in 20, -3 mm splits and pulps are collected as laboratory splits and repeats respectively. These sub samples are analysed at the same time as the original sample to identify grouping, segregation and delimitation errors. • Internal laboratory quality assurance and quality control measures involve the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material in the form of pulps, blanks and duplicates were inserted in each batch. • Random re-submission of coarse splits and pulps at an external laboratory was performed as part of Inter Laboratory Check Assay. • Analysis of the performance of certified standard and field duplicates has indicated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision with no significant bias. • Pre 1997 – No quality assurance and quality control processes were performed prior to 1997 at the time of drilling. Where logged geology from these drill holes was comparable with more recent drilling, the sample assays were deemed valid and included in the Mineral Resource estimate.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• No twinned drilling has been conducted at Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit. • Data was returned electronically from Ultra Trace and ALS laboratories in Perth. All data is transferred to an acQuire™ database. • An extensive quality control process is performed prior to accepting a batch of assay results from the laboratory. • Written procedures outline the processes of geological logging and data importing, quality assurance and quality control validation and assay importing, etc. A robust, restricted-access database is in place to ensure that any requests to modify existing data go through appropriate channels and approvals, and that changes are tracked by date, time, and user.
Location of data points	• All drill hole collar locations at the Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit are surveyed using Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) zone 50 using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey equipment. • Drill hole collar reduced level (RL) data is compared to detailed topographic maps and show that the collar survey data is accurate. The topographic surface is based on 10 m grid sampling of the 2008 Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) survey, including spot heights from DGPS drilling collars and is considered robust.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill spacing is predominantly 50 m × 50 m (increases towards the eastern deposit margins to 200 m × 200 m). • The drill spacing is deemed appropriate for sufficient deposit knowledge by the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource classification applied. • The mineralised domains at Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to support the definition of Mineral Resources, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code guidelines.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drill lines are oriented North/South along the Brockman Mine grid and perpendicular to the deposit strike. • Drilling is predominantly vertical, however in areas of restricted access or to intersect structures perpendicularly, angled holes were utilised. • Geotechnical drill holes were typically angled at -85° minimum on a 0° or 180° azimuth to be perpendicular to drill lines.
Sample security	• Analytical samples (A splits) are collected by field assistants, placed onto steel sample racks, and transported to Ultra Trace and ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia for analyses. Retention samples (B splits) are collected and stored in drums for two years at a Rio Tinto Iron Ore Resource Evaluation camp located onsite. • Pulps are retained indefinitely at Laboratories and external storage facilities at CTI Logistics located in Perth, Western Australia.
Audits or	• No external audits have been performed. • Internal Rio Tinto Iron Ore peer review processes and internal Rio Tinto technical reviews

reviews	have been completed. These reviews concluded that the fundamental data collection techniques are appropriate.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>100% owned by Hamersley Iron Proprietary Limited (100% Rio Tinto Limited), held under the Mining Lease ML4SA (section 110, 112, 113, 239 and 242) and the Exploration lease (E47/00031).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>There was no exploration completed on this ground by other parties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>The deposit contains both detrital and bedded-hosted iron mineralisation.
The detrital portion of the deposit is a Brockman Iron Formation-derived detrital iron deposit overlying the bedded Dales Gorge Member of the Archean Brockman Iron Formation.
The bedded-hosted portion of the deposit contains iron mineralisation which occurs as a high-phosphorus Brockman Iron deposit with a weathering overprint.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">Percussion</th><th colspan="2">Diamond</th><th colspan="2">Reverse Circulation</th></tr>
<tr><th># Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th># Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th># Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>1986</td><td>93</td><td>4,089</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>1987</td><td>1</td><td>26</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>1993</td><td>15</td><td>1,104</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>1994</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>3</td><td>237</td></tr>
<tr><td>1995</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>30</td><td>1,707</td></tr>
<tr><td>1997</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>622</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>11</td><td>1,720</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>342</td><td>31,418</td></tr>
<tr><td>2011</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>389</td><td>28,566</td></tr>
<tr><td>2013</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>17</td><td>1,872</td><td>382</td><td>22,820</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>54</td><td>435</td><td>32,614</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>109</td><td>5,219</td><td>18</td><td>1,926</td><td>1,596</td><td>119,704</td></tr>
</table>
All drilling data has been used for geological interpretation and Mineral Resource estimation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>No data aggregation. A majority of the reverse circulation samples are collected at 2 m intervals (91%), no sample compositing was performed.
No grade truncations were performed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>Geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is well-defined in most areas of the deposit. The strata are generally horizontal with slight folding and perceived true width is held consistent during geological interpretations. Down-hole interval lengths reported are essentially true width due to vertical drilling and gently dipping or horizontal strata.</td></tr>
</table>

Diagrams


Iron Ore (WA)
RioTinto
Brockman2 East Detritals Resource Outline Location Map
Drawn: GIS Team
Date: Nov, 2015
Plan No: PDE0137005v1
Proj: MGA94 (Zone 50)
Location Map
Nammuldi
Brockman 2
Brockman 2 East Detritals
ML4SA Sec 107
ML4SA Sec 108
ML4SA Sec 239
ML4SA Sec 109
ML4SA Sec 110
ML4SA Sec 112
ML4SA Sec 113
ML4SA Sec 242
ML4SA Sec 115
ML4SA Sec 243
ML4SA Sec 116
ML4SA Sec 117
LEGEND
Resource Outline
Mining Lease (ML4SA)
Pisolite
Brockman Iron Formation
Marra Mamba Iron Formation
RTIO Railway
RTIO Mine
N
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4km
1:100,000 @ A4
530,000 mE
535,000 mE
540,000 mE
545,000 mE
550,000 mE
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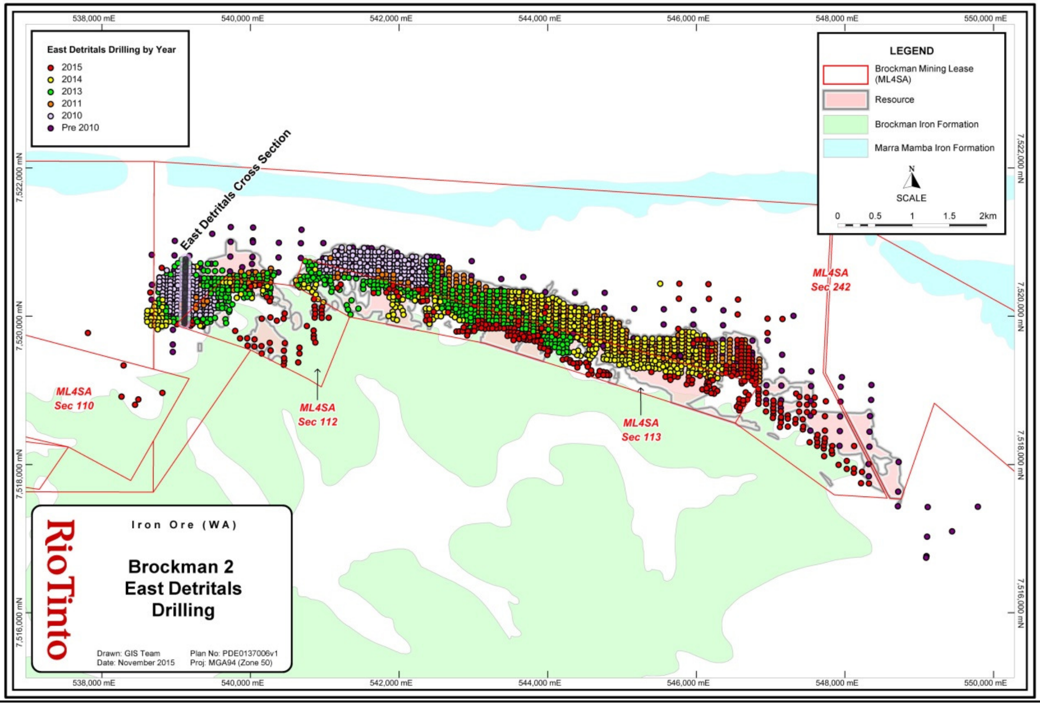
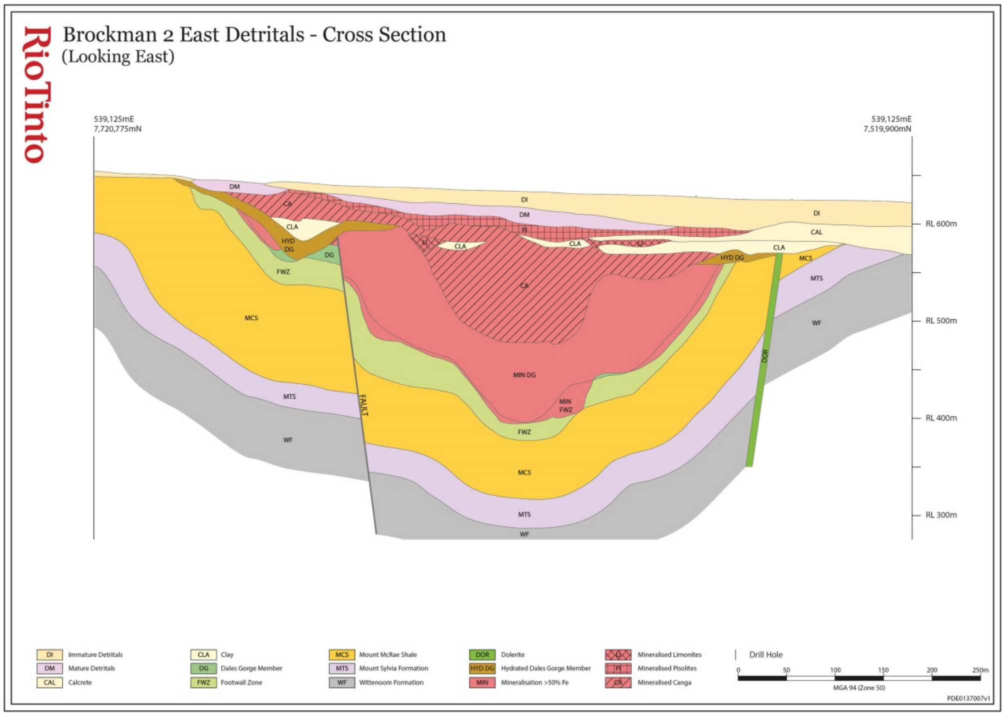
7,520,000 mN
7,525,000 mN


Iron Ore (WA)
RioTinto
Brockman 2 East Detritals Drilling
Drawn: GIS Team
Date: November 2015
Plan No: PDE0137006v1
Proj: MGA94 (Zone 50)
East Detritals Drilling by Year
2015
2014
2013
2011
2010
Pre 2010
East Detritals Cross Section
ML4SA Sec 110
ML4SA Sec 112
ML4SA Sec 113
ML4SA Sec 242
LEGEND
Brockman Mining Lease (ML4SA)
Resource
Brockman Iron Formation
Marra Mamba Iron Formation
N
SCALE
0 0.5 1 1.5 2km
538,000 mE
540,000 mE
542,000 mE
544,000 mE
546,000 mE
548,000 mE
550,000 mE
7,516,000 mN
7,518,000 mN
7,520,000 mN
7,522,000 mN

	
Balanced reporting	- Not applicable as Rio Tinto has not released exploration results for this deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	- Geological surface mapping has been conducted in 1976 at 1:12,000 scale and in 2013 - 2014 at 1:5,000 scale. - Approximately 29% of the Mineral Resource lies below the water table.
Further work	- Further infill reverse circulation drilling is planned to achieve a final designed drilling grid at 50 m × 50 m spacing.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• All drilling data is securely stored in an acQuire™ geoscientific information management system managed by a dedicated team within Rio Tinto Iron Ore. The system is backed up nightly on servers located in Perth, Western Australia. The backup system has been tested in 2015, demonstrating that it is effective. • The drill hole database used for Mineral Resource estimation has been internally validated. Methods include: o acQuire™ scripts for relational integrity, duplicates, total assay and missing / blank assay values; o Grade ranges in each domain; o Domain names and tags; o Survey data down-hole consistency; o Null and negative grade values; o Missing or overlapping intervals; o Duplicate data. • Drill hole data is also validated visually by domain and compared to the geological model.
Site visits	• The Competent Person visited Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital deposit regularly between 2011 and 2015. There were no outcomes as a result of the most recent visit.
Geological interpretation	• Overall the Competent Person's confidence in the geological interpretation of the area is good, based on the quantity and quality of data available, and the continuity and nature of the mineralisation. • Geological modelling was performed by Rio Tinto geologists. The method involves interpretation of down-hole stratigraphy using surface geological mapping, lithological logging data, down-hole gamma data, and assay data. • Cross-sectional interpretation of each stratigraphic unit is performed followed by interpretation of mineralisation boundaries. Three-dimensional wireframes of the sectional interpretations are created to produce the geological model. • Mineralisation is continuous. It is affected by stratigraphy, structure and weathering. The drill hole spacing is sufficient to capture grade and geology changes at a large scale. • The geological model is sub-divided into domains and both the composites and model blocks are coded with these domains.
Dimensions	• The mineralisation extends 10 km along strike in an East – West direction, up to 1 km perpendicular to strike in a South - North direction and to a maximum depth of 230 m below the current topographical surface. The hydrated and detrital domains are mostly continuous with the pod-like bedded domains and the average depth varying.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The mineralised domains are estimated using ordinary kriging or inverse distance weighted to the second power and non-mineralised domains were estimated using inverse distance weighting to the first power or a scripted average of composited sample data. These methods are appropriate for estimating the tonnes and grade of the reported Mineral Resources. • A block size of 12.5 m (X) × 12.5 m (Y) × 5 m (Z) was used for parent blocks. Parent blocks are sub-celled to the geological boundaries to preserve volume. • All domains were estimated with hard boundaries applied. • Statistical analysis was performed on data from all domains. • A high yield limit was used for manganese to restrict particular samples' range of influence. The limits differed for each domain and were selected based on the histograms and spatial distribution of manganese. • The grade estimation process was completed using Maptek's Vulcan software. • Grades are extrapolated between 250 m to 1,000 m from data points, depending on the domain. • The block model was validated using a combination of visual, statistical, and multivariate global change of support techniques.
Moisture	• All Mineral Resource tonnages are estimated and reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grade for high grade ore is greater than or equal to 60% Fe. • The cut-off for Brockman Process Ore is 50% ≤ Fe < 60% and 3% ≤ Al_2O_3 < 6% (geology domain must be Dales Gorge Member, Joffre or Footwall Zone).
Mining factors	• Development of this Mineral Resource assumes mining using standard Rio Tinto Iron Ore

or assumptions	equipment and methods similar to other Rio Tinto Iron Ore operations. The assumed mining method is conventional truck and shovel, open pit mining at an appropriate bench height. Mining practices will include grade control utilising blast hole data.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• It is assumed that standard crushing and screening processes used by Rio Tinto Iron Ore will be applicable for the processing of the Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Rio Tinto Iron Ore has an extensive environmental and heritage approval process. No issues were identified that would impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.
Bulk density	• Gamma-density logs are collected from reverse circulation drill holes. • Dry core densities are generated via the following process: ○ The core volume is measured in the split and the mass of the core is measured and recorded. ○ Wet core densities are calculated by the split and by the tray. ○ Core recovery is recorded. ○ The core is then dried and dry core masses are measured and recorded. ○ Dry core densities are then calculated. • Density measured from accepted gamma-density logs is corrected for moisture from diamond drill core twinned with reverse circulation drilling. • Dry bulk density was estimated using ordinary kriging in mineralised zones and inverse distance weighted to the first power in waste zones.
Classification	• The model has been classified into the categories of Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The determination of the applicable Mineral Resource category has considered the average data density for the respective domains, the interpreted geological continuity and the estimation statistics. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated Mineral Resource classification reflects the data spacing, data quality, level of geological continuity and the estimation constraints of the deposits.
Audits or reviews	• All stages of Mineral Resource estimation have undergone a documented internal peer review process, which has documented all phases of the process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Rio Tinto Iron Ore operates multiple mines in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Mineral Resource data collection and estimation techniques used for Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposit are consistent with those applied at other deposits that are being mined. Reconciliation of actual production with the Mineral Resource estimates for individual deposits is generally accurate to within ten percent for tonnes on an annual basis. This result is indicative of a robust process.

SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Initial generation of the modifying factors for this Ore Reserve estimate were based on a Mineral Resource estimate completed in April 2014. • The most recent Mineral Resource estimate together with the latest update of pit designs were used for reporting Ore Reserves. • The declared Ore Reserves are for the Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital Pit 8, Pit 11 & Pit 12. • Mineral Resources are reported additional to Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• The Competent Person visited Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital deposit in 2013.
Study status	• The Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital deposit is a brownfields expansion of existing operations at Brockman Syncline 2.
Cut-off parameters	• A variable cut-off grade is applied at Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The Mineral Resource model was regularised to a block size of 12.5 m E × 12.5 m N × 10 m RL which was determined to be the selective mining unit following an analysis of a range of

	selective mining units. Dilution and mining recovery were modelled by applying the regularisation process to the sub-block geological model. • Metallurgical models were applied to the regularised model in order to model products tonnage, grades and yields. • Pit optimisations utilising the Lerchs-Grosmann algorithm with industry standard software were undertaken. This optimisation utilised the regularised Mineral Resource model together with cost, revenue, and geotechnical inputs. The resultant pit shells were used to develop detailed pit designs with due consideration of geotechnical, geometric and access constraints. These pit designs were used as the basis for production scheduling and economic evaluation. • Conventional mining methods (truck and shovel) similar to other Rio Tinto Iron Ore operating mines are utilised. • The geotechnical parameters have been applied based on geotechnical studies informed by assessments of diamond drill holes drilled during the 2011, 2012 & 2013 drilling programmes, specifically drilled for geotechnical purposes on the surrounding host rock. • Structural geology was assessed based on angled reverse circulation drill holes. • During the above process, Inferred Mineral Resources were excluded from mine schedules and economic valuations utilised to validate the economic viability of the Ore Reserves.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• There are two existing dry crush and screen processing facilities and one existing wet desliming processing facility to which Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital ore could be fed. Product prediction regressions for both dry and wet processing routes are assigned to the designated domains, based on the most appropriate available metallurgical data generated from PQ-3 cores, WDC, winzes and production data. • The dry plants crush and screen the ore into dry lump and fines products. • The wet desliming plant scrubs, screens and deslimes the ore to produce washed lump and fines products. The plant was commissioned in early 2015. • Product moisture assumptions are based on a combination of data from operating sites with similar ore type and results from bench to pilot scale product dewatering test work. • Conversion of railed products to shipped products is based on the results of test work that estimates the conversion during rail and port handling process. • During drill campaigns in 1999, 2005 and 2010 metallurgical drill core was obtained, mostly from the western half of Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital and Brockman Syncline 2. These drill cores are believed to have intersected all major geology member/strands with relevant grades. Additional metallurgical PQ-3 core was obtained from eastern half of Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital in 2014 and 2015 but the data is not yet available for inclusion in the regressions. The map below show the location of these drill holes, excluding 2014/2015 PQ-3 core holes. 
Environmental	• On behalf of Hamersley Iron Pty Limited (the Proponent) Rio Tinto Iron Ore referred the Nammuldi - Silvergrass Expansion Project to the Environmental Protection Authority on 25 June 2010. The proposal was given a level of assessment of a Public Environmental Review under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (**EP Act**). The proposal included the development of above and below water deposits at each of Nammuldi, Silvergrass and Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital. The Minister for Environment authorised the Nammuldi - Silvergrass Expansion on 13 January 2013 via Ministerial Statement 925. • Minor above water table extension to pits within the Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposits was authorised under s45C of the EP Act ion 17 June 2015 (MS 925 as amended). • Assessment of the potential for impacts on Matters of National Environmental Significance did not trigger a requirement to refer the proposed development of the Nammuldi, Silvergrass and Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital deposits for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. • Rio Tinto Iron Ore has an extensive environmental and heritage approval process. A review of these requirements was undertaken during a PFS and FS study in 2012/2013. The Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital project is located in the Hamersley Range, which has a deep and

	rich history of Aboriginal occupation. A total of 34 heritage sites were identified within the project area. The locations of these sites were considered during mine planning and engineering activities. Twenty of these sites have been or are proposed to be impacted. • A geochemical risk assessment has been completed for the project. The assessment encompasses all material types present at the site, and tests have been conducted in accordance with industry standards. The majority of mining operations at the project pose a low acid mine drainage risk based on current pit designs and the assessment of samples from within the pit locations; however some material that will pose an acid mine drainage risk is likely to be encountered in one of the pits and will be managed according to existing procedures.
Infrastructure	• Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital utilises existing facilities located at the Brockman Syncline 2 and Nammuldi mines.
Costs	• Operating costs were benchmarked against similar operating Rio Tinto Iron Ore mine sites. • Exchange rates were forecast by analysing and forecasting macro-economic trends in the Australian and World economy. • Transportation costs were based on existing operating experience at Rio Tinto Iron Ore mine sites in the Pilbara, Western Australia. • Allowances have been made for royalties to the Western Australian government and other private stakeholders.
Revenue factors	• Rio Tinto applies a common process to the generation of commodity price estimates across the group. This involves generation of long-term price curves based on current sales contracts, industry capacity analysis, global commodity consumption and economic growth trends. In this process, a price curve rather than a single price point is used to develop estimates of mine returns over the life of the project. The detail of this process and of the price point curves is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed.
Market assessment	• The supply and demand situation for iron ore is affected by a wide range of factors, and as iron and steel consumption changes with economic development and circumstances. Rio Tinto Iron Ore delivers products aligned with its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves; these products have changed over time and successfully competed with iron ore products supplied by other companies.
Economic	• Economic inputs such as foreign exchange rates, carbon pricing, and inflation rates are also generated internally at Rio Tinto. The detail of this process is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed. • Sensitivity testing of the Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital Ore Reserves using both Rio Tinto long-term prices and a range of published benchmark prices demonstrates a positive net present value for the project sufficient to meet Rio Tinto Limited investment criteria.
Social	• The Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital deposits are located within Mining Lease (ML) 4SA sections 112, 113, 239 and 242 which have been granted pursuant to the Iron Ore (Hamersley Range) Agreement Act 1963. • The Brockman 2 East Detrital mine and proposed associated infrastructure falls wholly within the area of the Eastern Guruma groups' native title determination. Rio Tinto has a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Eastern Guruma People, which informs the manner in which native title and heritage are managed in the project area. Representatives of the Eastern Guruma People were involved in the multiple archaeological and ethnographic surveys undertaken throughout this area. • Rio Tinto Iron Ore has undertaken environmental surveys across the project area to support the development of the Nammuldi - Silvergrass Expansion (including Brockman Syncline 2 – East Detrital). Surveys comprised flora and vegetation and terrestrial, aquatic and subterranean fauna.
Other	• Semi-quantitative risk assessments have been undertaken throughout the Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital study phases, no material naturally occurring risks have been identified through the above mentioned risk management processes.
Classification	• The Ore Reserves for the Brockman 2 Hub consist of 50% Proven Reserves and 50% Probable Reserves. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the Ore Reserve classification reflects the outcome of technical and economic studies.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits have been performed. • Internal Rio Tinto Iron Ore peer review processes and internal Rio Tinto technical reviews

	have been completed. These reviews concluded that the fundamental data collection techniques are appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Rio Tinto Iron Ore operates multiple mines in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Ore Reserve estimation techniques utilised for the Brockman Syncline 2 - East Detrital deposit are consistent with those applied at the existing operations. Reconciliation of actual production with the Ore Reserve estimate for individual deposits is generally within 10 percent for tonnes on an annual basis. This result is indicative of a robust Ore Reserve estimation process.

2015 Annual Report Ore Reserve Table, showing line items relating to Brockman 2 upgrade

		Proved Ore reserves at end 2015		Probable Ore reserves at end 2015		Total Ore reserves 2015 compared with 2014					
	Type (a)	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Tonnage		Grade		Interest %	Recoverable metal
						2015	2014	**2015**	2014		
IRON ORE (b)		millions of tonnes	%Fe	millions of tonnes	%Fe	**millions of tonnes**	millions of tonnes	**%Fe**	%Fe		**Marketable product millions of tonnes**
Reserves at Operating Mines											
Hamersley Iron (Australia)											
- Brockman 2 (Brockman ore) (c)	O/P	47	62.5	46	62.1	**93**	62	**62.3**	62.8	100.0	**93**

(a) Type of mine: O/P = open pit (b) Reserves of iron ore are shown as recoverable Reserves of marketable product after accounting for all mining and processing losses. Mill recoveries are therefore not shown.

(c) Hamersley Iron Brockman 2 (Brockman ore) Reserves tonnes increased due to the inclusion of additional pits, updated geological models and cut-off grade changes. A JORC table 1 in support of this change will be released to the market contemporaneously with the release of this Annual report and can be viewed at riotinto.com/factsheets/JORC.