

Appendix 1 Yandicoogina Braid Table 1

6 March 2015

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used at the Yandicoogina Braid deposit for the reporting of Mineral Resources 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.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples for geological logging and assay are collected via drilling. • Drilling for collection of samples for assay is conducted on a regularly spaced grid. All intervals are sampled. • Reverse circulation drilling methods have been used. Samples are collected at 2 m intervals. Sub-samples are split using static cone splitters. Two samples are collected, one for assay (nominal 3-5 kg), and one for retention (nominal 2-3 kg). The remaining material from the 2 m interval is placed on the ground for logging purposes. • Mineralisation is determined by a combination of geological logging and assay results.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is by reverse circulation drilling methods. • All drill holes are oriented vertically.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No direct recovery measurements of reverse 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. • Based on analysis of field duplicates it is unlikely that any significant bias exists between sample recovery and grades or material characteristics.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the drill holes are geologically logged. • Geological logging is performed on 2 m after examination of drill cuttings by a Rio Tinto geologist. • Down-hole gamma logging is performed routinely for drill holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample preparation: The sample is oven dried at 105 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 24 hours. The sample is then crushed to approximately 3 mm using a Jaw Crusher and split to produce a 500 g sub-sample. The sub-sample is pulverised to 95% of weight passing 150 µm.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>Assay methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assaying of samples used in Mineral Resource estimates have been performed by independent, National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratories. • Fe, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, P, Mn, MgO, TiO₂, CaO and S are assayed using industry standard lithium metaborate fusion and X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis. • Loss on Ignition (LOI) is determined using industry standard Thermo-Gravimetric Analyser (TGA). <p>Quality assurance measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insertion of certified reference standard by Rio Tinto geologists at a rate of one in every 25 samples with a minimum of one standard per drill hole. • Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of one in every 25 samples. • Internal lab splits (post-crushing) and repeats (from pulps), at a rate of one in 20 samples. • Random, blind re-submission of pulps following analysis at an external lab. • Analysis of the performance of certified standard and field duplicates has indicated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision with no significant bias.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No twinned drilling has been completed. • Sample assay data was returned electronically from Ultra Trace laboratories in Perth. All data is transferred to an acQuire™ database. • Thorough documentation exists outlining the processes of geological logging and data importing, quality assurance and quality control procedures, validation and assay importing, etc.

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collar locations at the Yandicoogina Braid deposit are surveyed using Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) zone 50 using a Trimble RTK Global Positioning System survey equipment. The accuracy of this system is to within two to 10 cm. All drilling was vertical and no down-hole surveys were conducted. Down-hole samples are located on traces assumed to be vertical. A surface triangulation was generated using the Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) survey data. This data was filtered to a 3 m x 3 m cell size resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing of approximately 400 m x 400 m on the Main Channel Area was considered adequate to establish both geological and grade continuity for definition of an Inferred Mineral Resource. Samples were not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is approximately perpendicular to local scale folding and structure, and to the strike of the flatly dipping mineralisation. The risk of sample bias is considered to be low.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory samples (A splits) are collected by field assistants, placed onto steel sample racks, and transported to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia for analyses. Retention samples (B splits) are collected and stored in drums. Assay pulps are retained indefinitely at Rio Tinto Iron Ore facilities located at either Pannawonica or Dampier.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sampling audits have been performed.

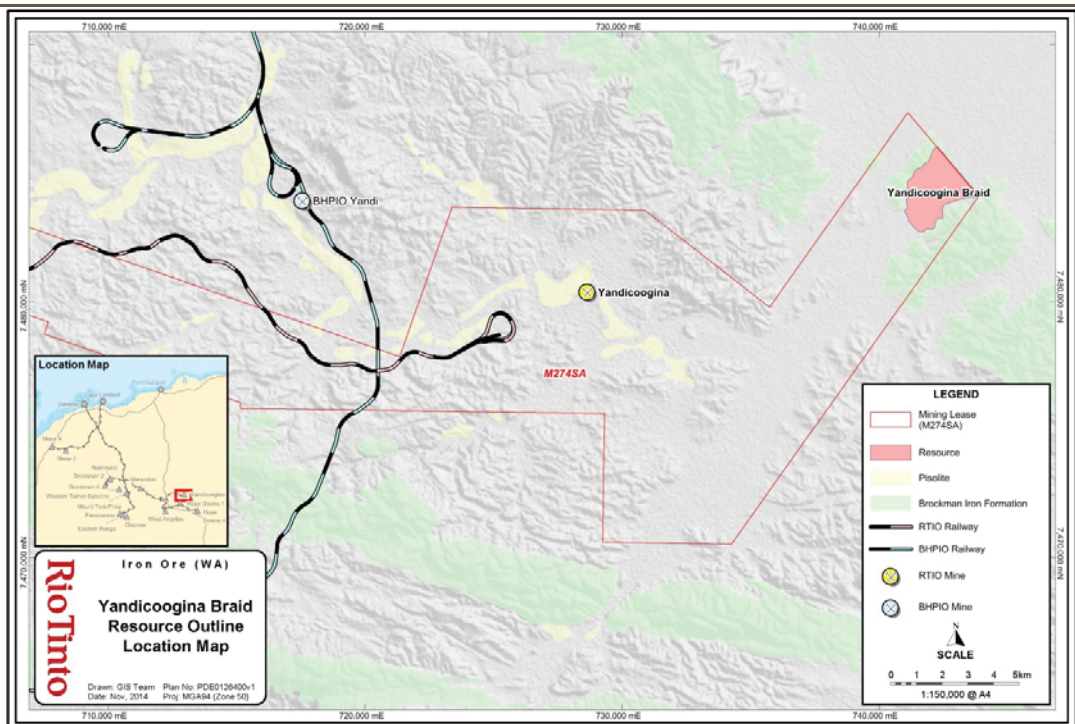
SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

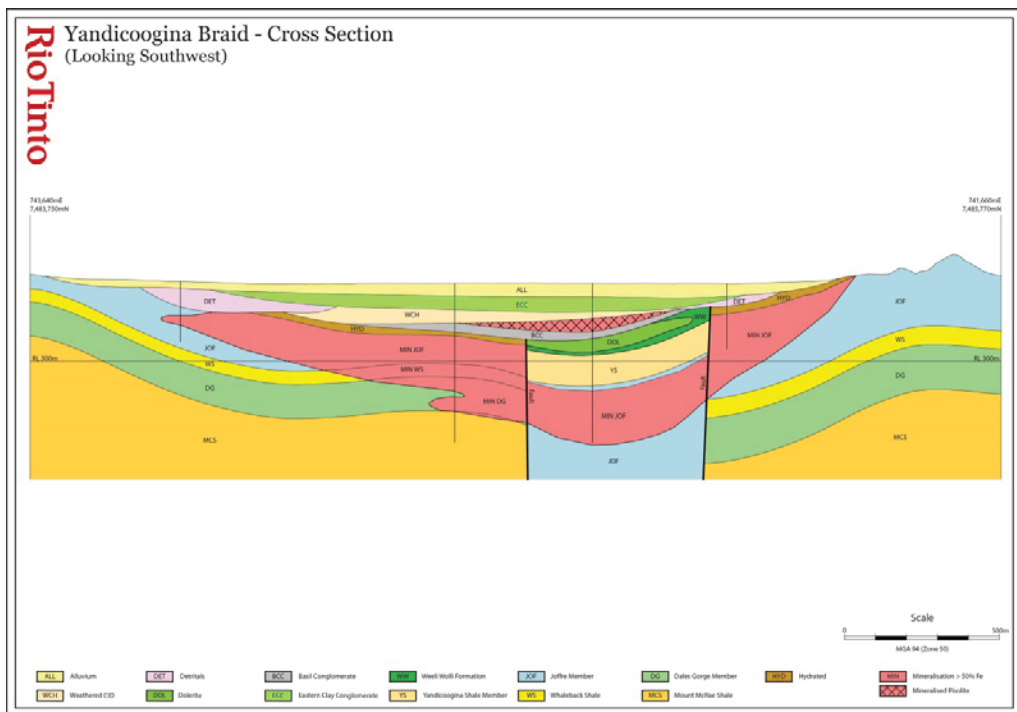
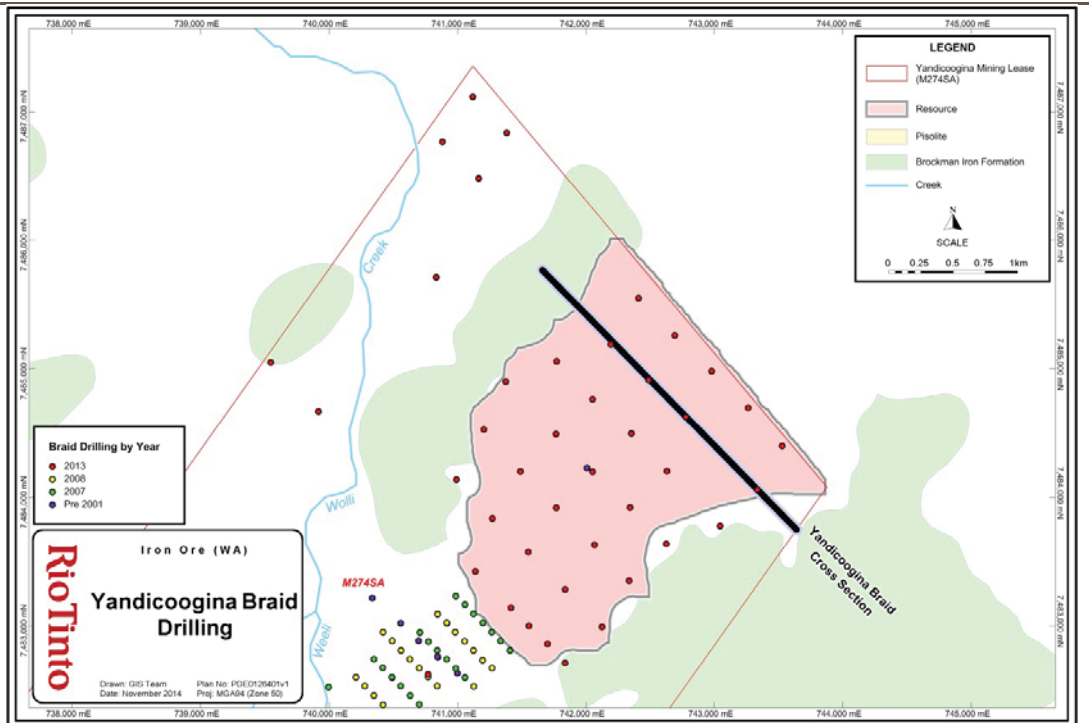
Criteria	Commentary								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% owned by Hamersley Iron-Yandi Pty Limited (HIY), 100% Rio Tinto Limited, held under Mining Lease (ML) 274SA. 								
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no exploration completed on this ground by other parties. 								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit is a combination of bedded and channel iron deposits hosted in the Dales Gorge Member of the Archean Brockman Iron Formation. More than 85% of the mineralisation occurs in the Joffre Member. Mineralised Dales Gorge has also been intercepted in the northern sections. The bedded mineralisation is generally overlain by a variable thickness zone of Tertiary alluvium/colluvium. 								
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling data summary: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Reverse Circulation</th> </tr> <tr> <th># Holes</th> <th>Metres</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>41</td> <td>6,944</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Year	Reverse Circulation		# Holes	Metres	2013	41	6,944
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	# Holes	Metres							
2013	41	6,944							
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data aggregation. All reverse circulation samples collected at 2 m intervals. No grade truncations are performed. 								

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths

- Down-hole lengths are reported which are essentially true width due to predominantly vertical drilling and gently folded, horizontal strata.

Diagrams





Note the water table is approximately 40 m below the ground surface. Approximately 95% of the Mineral Resource is below the Water Table.

Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as Rio Tinto has not specifically released exploration results for this deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yandicoogina Braid area was mapped on 1:10,000 scale by Rio Tinto Exploration geologists in 2012. Electromagnetic (EM) and gravity geophysical surveys have been completed by Rio Tinto. The water table is approximately 40 m below the ground surface. Approximately 95% of the Mineral Resource lies below the water table.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further infill reverse circulation and diamond core drilling is planned.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<p>All drilling data is securely stored in an acQuire™ geoscientific information management system managed by a dedicated team within Rio Tinto. The system is backed up nightly on servers located in Perth, Western Australia. The backup system has been successfully tested in 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling database used for Mineral Resource estimation has been internally validated by Rio Tinto Iron Ore personnel by/for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> acQuire™ scripts for relational integrity, duplicates, total assay and missing / blank assay values; Grade ranges in each domain; Domain names and tags; Null and negative grade values; Missing or overlapping intervals; Duplicate data. Drill hole data is also validated through comparison of the assigned domain to the geological model.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person visited Yandi Braid in 2014. There were no outcomes as a result of this visit.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological modelling was undertaken by Rio Tinto geologists. The method involves interpretation of down-hole stratigraphy using surface geologic mapping, lithological logging data, down-hole gamma data, EM and gravity geophysical data, and assay data. Cross-sectional interpretation of each stratigraphic unit is performed followed by interpretation of mineralisation and hydration boundaries. Three-dimensional wireframes of the sectional interpretations are created to produce the geological model. The geological model is subdivided into hard-boundary estimation domains based on lithology and mineralisation. In the Competent Person's opinion the continuity of mineralisation is reasonable. Mineralisation at Yandicoogina Braid is affected by stratigraphy, structure and weathering. The drill hole spacing is sufficient to capture grade and geology changes at a broad scale.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yandicoogina Braid deposit extends for approximately 2,600 m in a north-east - south-west direction and 3,500 m in a north-west – south-east direction. The mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of approximately 300 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yandicoogina Braid deposit is domained based on mineralisation and stratigraphy, with all estimation domains applied as hard boundaries. Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all domains. High grade cuts were not applied as low coefficients of variation (CV) were observed. The geological model was subdivided into domains and both the composites and model blocks are coded with these domains. Model domains are estimated using composites from the same domain. Inverse distance squared (ID²) was used to estimate block grades using Vulcan software. Grades are extrapolated to a maximum distance of approximately 500 m from data points. Validation was conducted on all mineralised domains by elevation and easting. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> grades. A block size of 200 m × 200 m × 10 m was used for parent blocks. Parent blocks are sub-celled to the geological boundaries to preserve volume.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Mineral Resource tonnages are estimated and reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<p>Cut-off grades for Bedded Mineralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-Grade (HG) is greater than or equal to 60% Fe. Brockman Process Ore (BPO) is material 50% ≤ Fe < 60% and ≥ 3% Al₂O₃ < 6% (geology domain must be Dales Gorge, Joffre or Footwall Zone) <p>Cut-off grades for Channel Iron Mineralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fe ≥ 50% within the channel domain.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of this Mineral Resource assumes mining using standard Rio Tinto Iron Ore equipment and methods similar to other Pilbara iron ore mines. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that a mixture of dry and wet crush and screening processes used by Rio Tinto Iron Ore will be applicable for the processing of the Yandicoogina Braid deposit.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio Tinto Iron Ore has an extensive environmental and heritage approval process. A detailed review of these requirements has not been undertaken as yet. Future project development will include detailed assessment of environmental impacts.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density values are assigned in the model based on estimation domain. Average density values were derived from measurements from other Rio Tinto Iron Ore sites and applied to the Yandicoogina Braid deposit.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion of the CID and the HG and BPO Brockman Iron Formation mineralisation have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource based on the number of drill holes and the assumed continuity. The north-western areas of the deposit and the detritals in the main channel have not been classified due to lack of data (wide space drilling). This reflects the Competent Person(s) view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stages of Mineral Resource estimation have undergone a documented internal peer review process. The Mineral Resource estimate has been accepted by the Competent Person.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spacing and amount of data at this stage only supports an Inferred Resource. The deposit has a reasonable degree of geological complexity and further drilling is needed to better define the geology. There is uncertainty around density, as no data has been gathered, and hole location at depth due to lack of down-hole surveys. There is uncertainty around geotechnical and metallurgical properties of the rock as no data has been gathered. The accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the current level of study (Conceptual).