West Angelas Deposit F Table 1

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used at the West Angelas Deposit F 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 West Angelas 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 West Angelas Deposit F. • 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, dual rotary 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. • 1970's drilling was open hole percussion (minimum 5.5 inch diameter). • Dual rotary drilling was conducted in 1998 - 2001. • The majority of 1998-2014 drilling was reverse circulation with a 140 mm outer diameter. • Pre 2013 all reverse circulation holes were dry drilled and 2013 - 2014 programmes were wet drilled.
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. • Diamond core recovery is maximised via the use triple-tube sampling and additive drilling muds. • 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 sample performance does not indicate any chemical bias as a result of inequalities in samples weights.
Logging	• All the drill holes are geologically logged utilising standard Rio Tinto Iron Ore Material Type Classification Scheme logging codes. • Geological logging is performed on 2 m intervals for all reverse circulation drilling. • Since 2001, all drill holes are logged using downhole geophysical tools for gamma trace, calliper, gamma density, resistivity, and magnetic susceptibility.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Sub-sampling techniques: • 1998 - 2014: ○ Reverse circulation drilling was sampled at 2 m intervals. Sub sampling was carried out using a static and rotary cone splitter beneath a cyclone return system,

	producing approximate splits of: ▪ 'A' Split – Analytical sample – 8% ▪ 'B' Split – Retention sample - 8% ▪ Bulk Reject - 84%. Sample preparation: • 1998 - 2006: o 'A' split sample dried at 105° C. o Dried sample crushed using a Jacques Jaw Crusher to approx. -5 mm. The entire sample was pulverised for samples 3.5 kg and under, samples over 3.5 kg were pulverised to 90% passing 150 microns. • 2013 – 2014: o 'A' split sample dried at 105° C. o Sample crushed to -3 mm using Boyd Crusher and split using a linear sample divider to capture 1 – 2.5 kg samples. o Robotic LM5 used to pulverise total sample (1 – 2.5 kg) to 90% passing 150 micron sieve. o A 100 gram sub sample collected for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Assay methods: • An X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis is conducted to determine: o 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 1998-2014: ▪ LOI was measured at three steps of temperatures: 140° - 425° C, 425° - 650° C, 650° - 1000° C. • 1998 - 1999: Samples were submitted to the SGS Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analytical testing. • 2004 - 2014: Samples were submitted to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analytical testing. Quality assurance measures include: • Insertion of coarse reference standard 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 identification. • Field duplicates were collected by sacrificing 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 were collected as laboratory splits and repeats respectively. These sub-samples were 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 pulps at an external laboratory is performed following analysis. • 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	• Comparison of reverse circulation and twinned diamond drill core assay data distributions show that the drilling methods have similar grade distributions verifying the suitability of reverse circulation samples in the Mineral Resource estimate. • Data was returned electronically from Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth. All data is transferred to an acQuire™ database. • Written procedures outline the processes of geological logging and data importing, quality assurance and quality control validation and assay importing. 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	• From 2006 onwards, all drill hole collar locations at the West Angelas Deposit F deposit are surveyed to Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) grid by qualified surveyors using

	Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey equipment, accurate to 10 cm in both horizontal and vertical directions. • Prior to 2006, all drill hole collar locations at the West Angelas Deposit F deposit were surveyed to the Australian Map Grid 1984 (AMG84) grid by qualified surveyors. The coordinates were subsequently converted to GDA94 coordinates in the acQuire™ database using universal standard grid transformation. • 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 2015 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 deposit margins to 200 m × 100 m). • The drill spacing is deemed appropriate for sufficient deposit knowledge by the Competent Person for the Mineral Resource classification applied. • The mineralised domains for the West Angelas Deposit F 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, perpendicular to the deposit strike. • Reverse circulation drilling is predominantly vertical and intersects the folded stratigraphy at right angles.
Sample security	• Analytical 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 laboratories and external storage facilities at CTI Logistic in Perth, Western Australia.
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.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Mining lease granted to Robe River Ltd. In 1976 (53% Rio Tinto Ltd.), held under Mining Lease (ML) 248SA, Section 67 to 80.
Exploration done by other parties	• Cliffs International Inc. carried out exploration in the area between 1972 and 1978. • Robe River Mining Co Pty Ltd. performed exploration between 1992 and 1998 prior to the acquisition by Rio Tinto Ltd.
Geology	• The deposit contains both detrital and bedded-hosted iron mineralisation. It is hosted in the Marra Mamba Iron Formation. The mineralisation occurs primarily within the Mount Newman Member with minor mineralisation within the West Angela Member, MacLeod Member and Nammuldi Member. • The bedded mineralisation is generally overlain by a variable thickness zone of alluvium/colluvium with a weathering overprint.

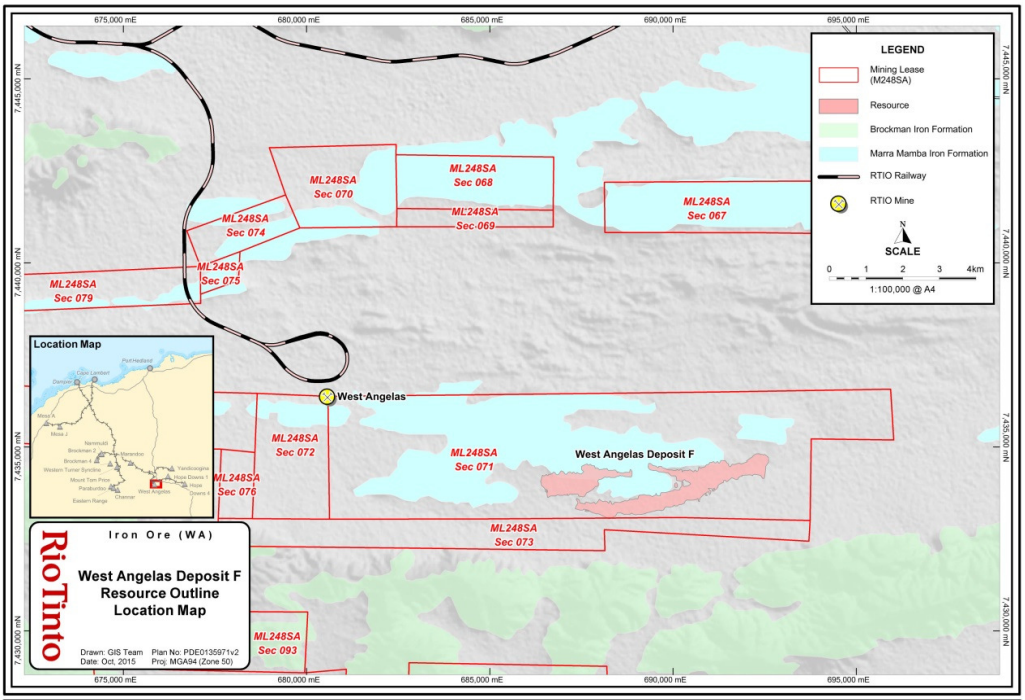
Drill hole Information	

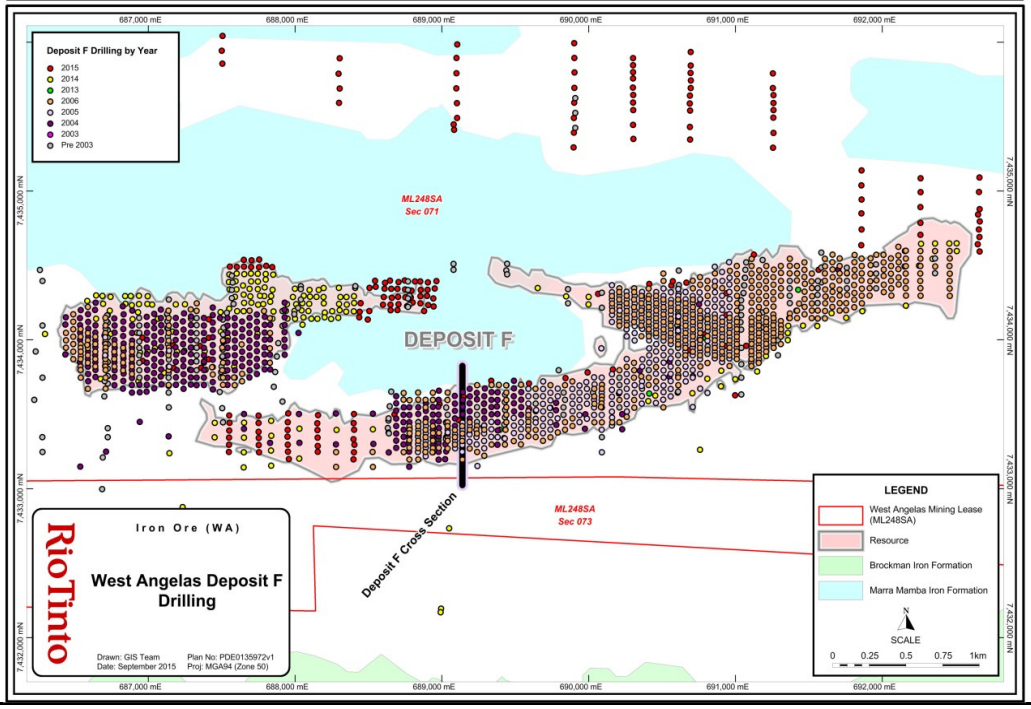
Year	Diamond Holes		Dual Rotary		Reverse Circulation		Percussion (Open hole)	
	# Holes	Metres	# Holes	Metres	# Holes	Metres	# Holes	Metres
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	168
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1,957
1998	-	-	-	-	33	2,408	-	-
1999	-	-	12	816	52	5,006	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	20	1,672	-	-
2001	4	270	16	1,073	44	3,944	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	344	23,652	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	277	26,497	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	564	56,506	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	6	1,140	-	-
2014	38	3,185	-	-	186	14,032	-	-
Total	**42**	**3,455**	**28**	**1,889**	**1,526**	**134,857**	**36**	**2,125**

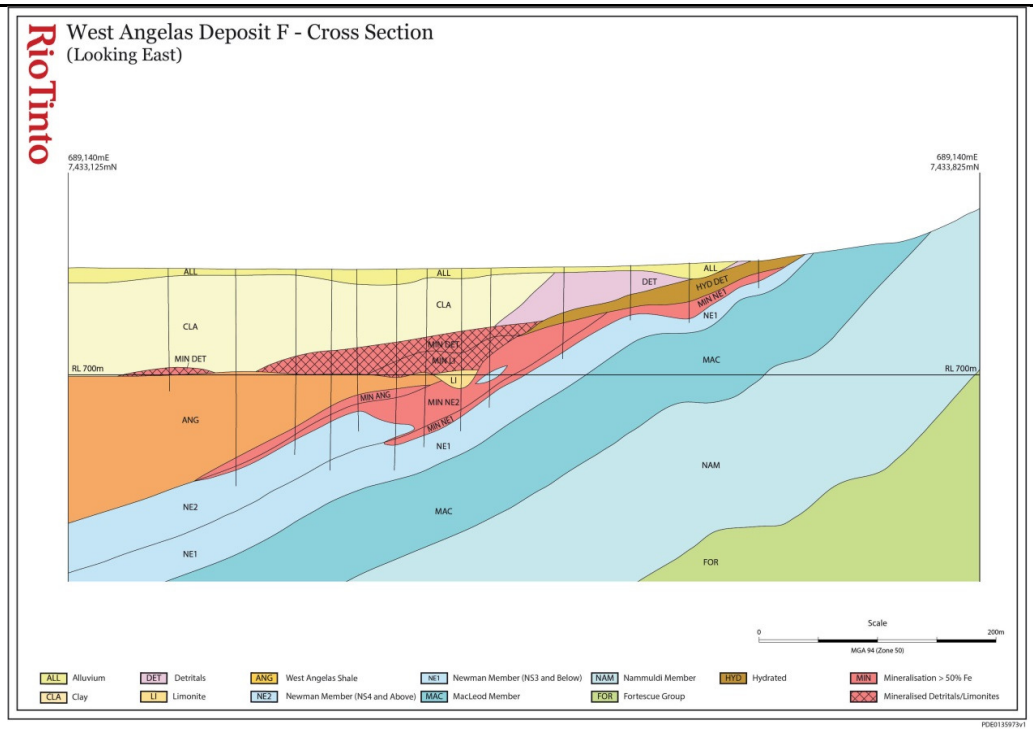
- All drilling data has been used for geological interpretation.
- No quality assurance and quality control processes were performed prior to 1998. Following a review of the 1970's data, these sample assays have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.
- A review of the 2000 – 2001 sample assay results has determined a significant bias in the assay results and this data has not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.

Data aggregation methods	• 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 interval lengths reported are essentially true width due to vertical drilling and gently dipping or horizontal strata.

Diagrams


LEGEND
Mining Lease (M248SA)
Resource
Brockman Iron Formation
Marra Mamba Iron Formation
RTIO Railway
RTIO Mine
SCALE
1:100,000 @ A4
Location Map
West Angelas
West Angelas Deposit F
ML248SA Sec 067
ML248SA Sec 068
ML248SA Sec 069
ML248SA Sec 070
ML248SA Sec 071
ML248SA Sec 072
ML248SA Sec 073
ML248SA Sec 074
ML248SA Sec 075
ML248SA Sec 076
ML248SA Sec 079
ML248SA Sec 093
Iron Ore (WA)
West Angelas Deposit F
Resource Outline
Location Map
Drawn: GIS Team
Date: Oct, 2015
Plan No: PDE0135971v2
Proj: MGA94 (Zone 50)


Deposit F Drilling by Year
2015
2014
2013
2006
2005
2004
2003
Pre 2003
DEPOSIT F
Deposit F Cross Section
ML248SA Sec 071
ML248SA Sec 073
LEGEND
West Angelas Mining Lease (ML248SA)
Resource
Brockman Iron Formation
Marra Mamba Iron Formation
SCALE
Iron Ore (WA)
West Angelas Deposit F
Drilling
Drawn: GIS Team
Date: September 2015
Plan No: PDE0135972v1
Proj: MGA94 (Zone 50)



Balanced reporting	• Not applicable as Rio Tinto Ltd. has not released exploration results for this deposit.
Other substantive exploration data	• Geological surface mapping has been collected at 1:25,000 scale in 1972, 1:10,000 between 1993 – 1996 and most recently at 1:5,000 scale in 2015 • Approximately 89% of the Mineral Resource lies above 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. The system is backed up nightly on servers in Perth, Western Australia. The backup system has been tested in 2015, demonstrating that it is effective.
	• The drilling database used for Mineral Resource estimation has been internally validated by Rio Tinto Iron Ore personnel by the following methods:
	  ○ acQuire™ scripts for relational integrity, duplicates, total assay and missing / blank assay values;
	  ○ Grade ranges in each domain;
	  ○ Domain names and tags;
	  ○ Null and below analytical detection limit grade values;
	  ○ Missing or overlapping intervals;
	  ○ Duplicate data.
	• Drill hole data is also validated visually by domain and compared to the geological model.

Site visits	• The Competent Person visited West Angelas Deposit F regularly between 2011 and 2015. There were no outcomes as a result of these visits.
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 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 density, grade and geology variation for Mineral Resource reporting. • The geological model is sub-divided into domains and both the composites and model blocks are coded with these domains.
Dimensions	• West Angelas Deposit F strikes East-West for approximately 6 km and has a width of 800 m. The mineralisation extends from surface to a depth of 200 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The grade estimation process was completed using Maptek Vulcan software. • Mineralised domains were estimated by ordinary kriging and non-mineralised domains were estimated by a moving average method. • A block size of 25 m (X) × 10 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 carried out on data from all domains. High yield limits were applied to Mn, SiO_2, and CaO for the mineralised domains. The limits differed for different domains and were selected based on histograms and the spatial distribution of the respective assay values. • Grades are extrapolated to a maximum distance of approximately 450 m from data points. • 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 for high grade ore is greater than or equal to 58% Fe.

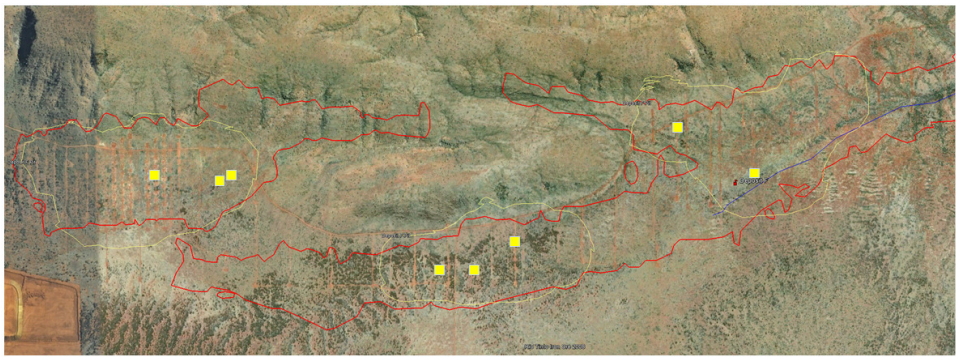
Mining factors or assumptions	• Development of this Mineral Resource assumes mining using standard Rio Tinto Iron Ore equipment and methods similar to other Rio Tinto Iron Ore operations. The assumed mining method is conventional truck and shovel, open pit mining at an appropriate bench height. Mining 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 West Angelas Deposit F.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Rio Tinto Iron Ore has an extensive environmental and heritage approval process. A detailed review of these requirements has been undertaken in a recent Preliminary Feasibility Study. 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 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 West Angelas Deposit F are consistent with those applied at other deposits which 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. • The accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the current level of study (Preliminary Feasibility).

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 July 2013. Subsequent to the completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study an updated Mineral Resource estimate was completed in April 2015 (incorporating more recent drilling information). The most recent Mineral Resource estimate together with the Pre-Feasibility Study pit designs were used for reporting Ore Reserves. • The declared Ore Reserves are for the West Angelas Deposit F. • Mineral Resources are reported additional to Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• The Competent Person has visited West Angelas Deposit F in 2014.
Study status	• A Pre-Feasibility Study was completed in 2015. A Feasibility Study is in progress.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grade for high-grade Marra Mamba ore is greater than or equal to 58% Fe.
Mining factors	• The Mineral Resource model was regularised to a block size of 25 m E × 10 m N × 8 m RL

or assumptions	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 mines were selected. The mine has been designed to transport ore to an existing central crushing and processing facility. • Geotechnical design recommendations for the Pre-Feasibility Study have been supplied based on geotechnical studies informed by the assessment of 7 fully cored and geotechnically logged diamond drill holes (totalling 694 m) drilled in 2014. The resultant design recommendations produce inter-ramp slope angles varying between 20 and 38 degrees depending on the local rock mass, hydrogeology, and structural geological conditions. • 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. • The Pre-Feasibility Study considered the infrastructure requirements associated with the conventional truck and shovel mining operation including dump and stockpile locations, and access routes.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The West Angelas mine has been designed with a dry crush and screen processing facility similar to processing facilities at other Rio Tinto Iron Ore mining operations. • The proposed metallurgical process is a well-tested and proven processing methodology, having been utilised at Rio Tinto Iron Ore mining operations for decades. • During a drill campaign in 2014 a total of 558 m of metallurgical diamond drill core (PQ-3 core) was drilled at West Angelas Deposit F. Data obtained from this core formed the basis for metallurgical test work which informed the study for the design of the processing facility and metallurgical models. The map below shows the location of these drill holes.  • The diamond drill core test results were utilised to develop metallurgical models representing different metallurgical domains which were considered representative of the ore body. The metallurgical models predict product tonnage and grade parameters for lump and fines products.
Environmental	• The Deposit A west and Deposit F Proposal was formally referred to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) under section 38 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 in December 2014 and was assessed at a level of Assessment on Proponent Information (API), Category A. The EPA published its Report and Recommendations (Report 1551) in June 2015 and the Minister for the Environment approved the Proposal, subject to the conditions of Ministerial Statement 1015, on 21 August 2015. • Pursuant to Section 45B of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 for Revised Proposals, Ministerial Statement 1015 is to be read as an addendum to the existing Ministerial Statement 970 (dated 12 June 2014). Ministerial Statement 1015 includes only one additional condition, Condition 10 requiring the Proponent to contribute $750 (excluding GST) per hectare of 'good to excellent' condition native vegetation cleared to a government-established conservation offset fund.

	• A geochemical risk assessment has been completed for the West Angelas deposits. The assessment encompasses all material types present at the site, and tests have been conducted in accordance with industry standards. West Angelas deposits pose a low acid mine drainage risk.
Infrastructure	• West Angelas Deposit F is approximately 10 km from the existing West Angelas mining operations. • Access to West Angelas Deposit F during construction will be from the Great Northern Highway and then into the mine site via the mine access road. • Operation of West Angelas Deposit F will utilise the existing processing and non-processing infrastructure that are used to operate the West Angelas mine. • Some minor infrastructure will be established near West Angelas Deposit F including offices, crib facilities, ablutions, refuelling and communications. • Water for dust suppression at West Angelas Deposit F will be sourced from bores located at the deposit and in the adjacent Deposit E. These bores will support construction activities and ongoing water demands. • Ore will be railed to Rio Tinto's ports at Dampier and Cape Lambert. The port and railway networks will have sufficient capacity to accommodate ore supply from West Angelas Deposit F.
Costs	• The capital costs are based on a Preliminary Engineering Study utilising experience from the construction of existing similar Rio Tinto Iron Ore projects in the Pilbara, Western Australia. • 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 West Angelas Deposit F 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 West Angelas Deposit F deposits are located within existing tenure Mineral Lease (ML) 248SA, which was granted under the Iron Ore (Robe River) Agreement Act 1964. • The West Angelas Deposit F expansion and proposed associated infrastructure falls within the area of the Yinhawangka and Ngarlawangga groups' registered native title claim. • The West Angelas Deposit F and associated infrastructure are located within the Shire of East Pilbara. Rio Tinto Iron Ore has established an ongoing engagement with the Shire of East Pilbara which includes scheduled meetings and project updates. Engagement with the Shire on West Angelas Deposit F has been established and will be ongoing throughout the project.
Other	• Semi-quantitative risk assessments have been undertaken throughout the West Angelas Deposit F study phases, no material naturally occurring risks have been identified through the above mentioned risk management processes.
Classification	• The Ore Reserves consist of 74% Proved Reserves and 26% Probable Reserves. • The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated 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 West Angelas Deposit F 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. • Accuracy and confidence of modifying factors are generally consistent with the current level of study (Pre-Feasibility Study). It is anticipated that the modifying factors will be further refined during the Feasibility Study which is currently under way.

2015 Annual Report Ore Reserve Table, showing line items relating to West Angelas 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											
Robe River JV (Australia)											
- West Angelas (Marra Mamba ore) (c)	O/P	153	62.0	55	60.0	**209**	185	**61.4**	61.5	53	**111**

(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) Robe River JV West Angelas (Marra Mamba ore) Reserves tonnes increased due to the addition of a new pit, updated geological models and pit design modifications. 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.