

Appendix 3 Koodaideri Table 1

6 March 2015

The following table provides a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used at the Koodaideri deposits for the reporting of 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.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples for geological logging, assay, geotechnical information, and metallurgical and density test work are collected via drilling. • All reverse circulation drilling utilises a rotating cone splitter beneath a cyclone return system for sample collection. Samples typically weighed 4-5 kg. • Geotechnical samples are collected via diamond core drilling of HQ (61 mm inside diameter). Samples are recovered using a triple-tube wireline system. • Metallurgical sampling is performed by wide diameter diamond core drilling of 203 mm (recovery via pulling the entire rod string or PQ (85 mm diameter) using a triple-tube wireline system). • Drilling is conducted on regularly spaced grids across the deposit. All intervals are sampled. • Mineralisation is determined by a combination of geological logging and assay results.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is predominantly by reverse circulation (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 core at the end of each run. Acoustic and optical televiewer images were used in specific reverse circulation and diamond drill core holes throughout the deposit to acquire additional structural orientation data. • All diamond drill core used triple tubes to hold/retrieve samples; HQ (61 mm) and PQ (83 mm) core was retrieved using a wire line on the sample tube, while Wide Diameter (203 mm) required conventional methods, due to weight.
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. • Core recovery is recorded using rock quality designation (RQD) measurements with all cavities and core loss recorded by the driller. Overall recovery from diamond drill core exceeds 95% at the Koodaideri deposits. • Based on analysis of field duplicate performance and overall grade distribution, it is unlikely that any significant bias exists between sample recovery and grades or material characteristics.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples are geologically logged. • HQ diamond core is logged geotechnically. • All diamond drill core is photographed digitally and files stored on Rio Tinto network servers. • All drill holes are logged using down-hole geophysical tools for gamma trace, calliper, gamma density, resistivity, magnetic susceptibility, and magnetic deviation. • Open-hole, acoustic and optical televiewer data are collected at select drill hole locations for structural analyses.

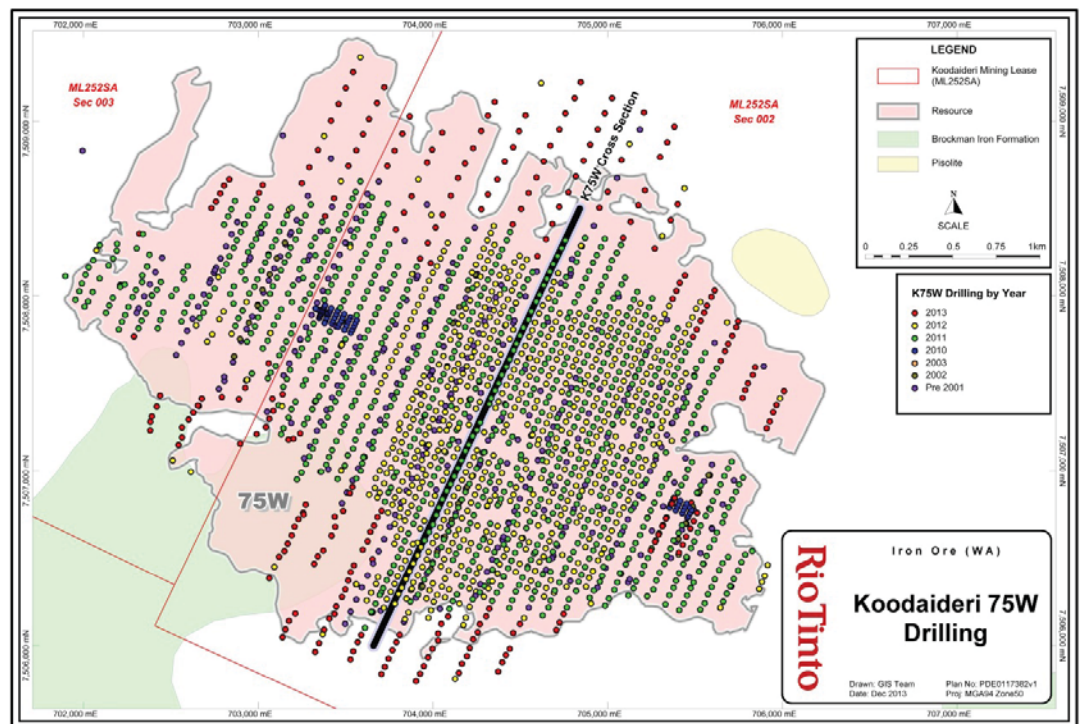
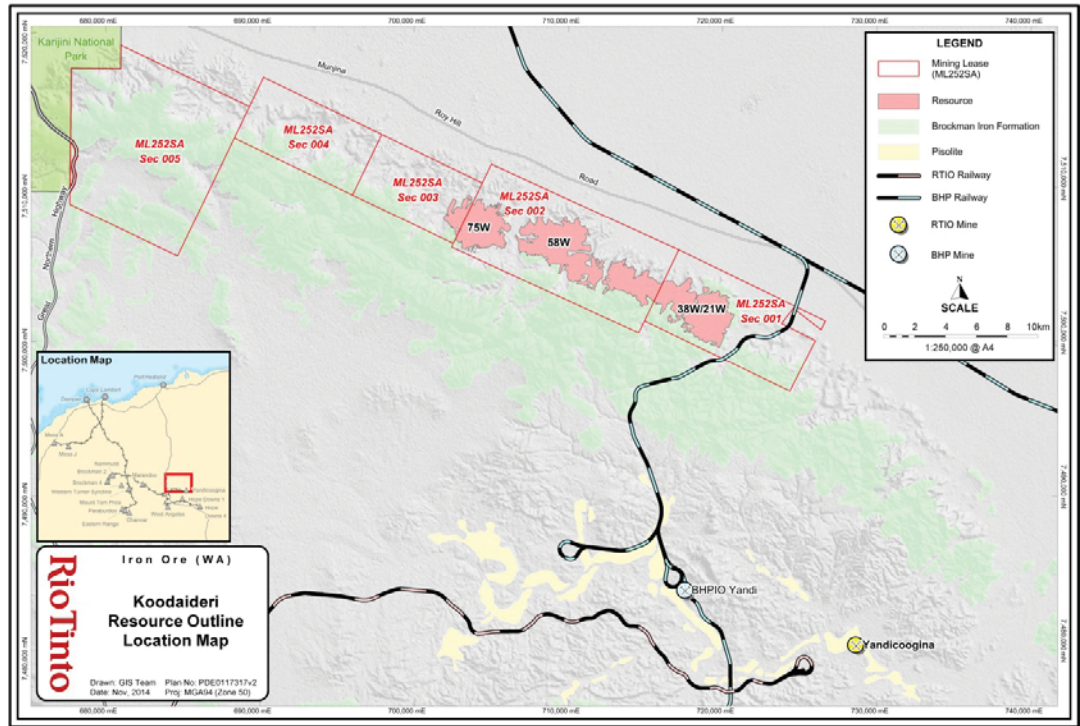
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>Reverse circulation and percussion samples :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample is oven dried at 105 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 24 hours. The sample is then crushed to approximately 3 mm using a Jaw Crusher and riffle split to produce a 500 g sub-sample. The sub-sample is pulverised to 95% of weight passing 150 µm. <p>Diamond drill core samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drill core samples were crushed completely (full core sample) if they were to be assayed.
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 20 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"> Drill hole core hole twins (twinning reverse circulation holes) have been completed throughout the deposit. 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. 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 Koodaideri deposits are surveyed using Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94) and Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) zone 50 by Rio Tinto surveyors 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 2012 Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) survey, including spot heights from DGPS drilling collars and is considered robust. Down-hole surveys were conducted on nearly every hole, with the exception of collapsed or otherwise hazardous holes; any significant, unexpected deviations were investigated and validated. Holes greater than 100 metres depth were generally surveyed with an in-rod gyro tool. A comparison of drill hole collar coordinates versus the LiDAR-based topographic surface found that all points matched within a two metre tolerance.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koodaideri 75W and 58W: drill hole spacing is predominately 50 m × 50 m with some areas at 100 m × 50 m and 200 m × 50 m. Geotechnical diamond core drilling has been completed to intersect planned final pit walls. Koodaideri 38W and 21W: average drilling spacing is 400 m × 50 m.

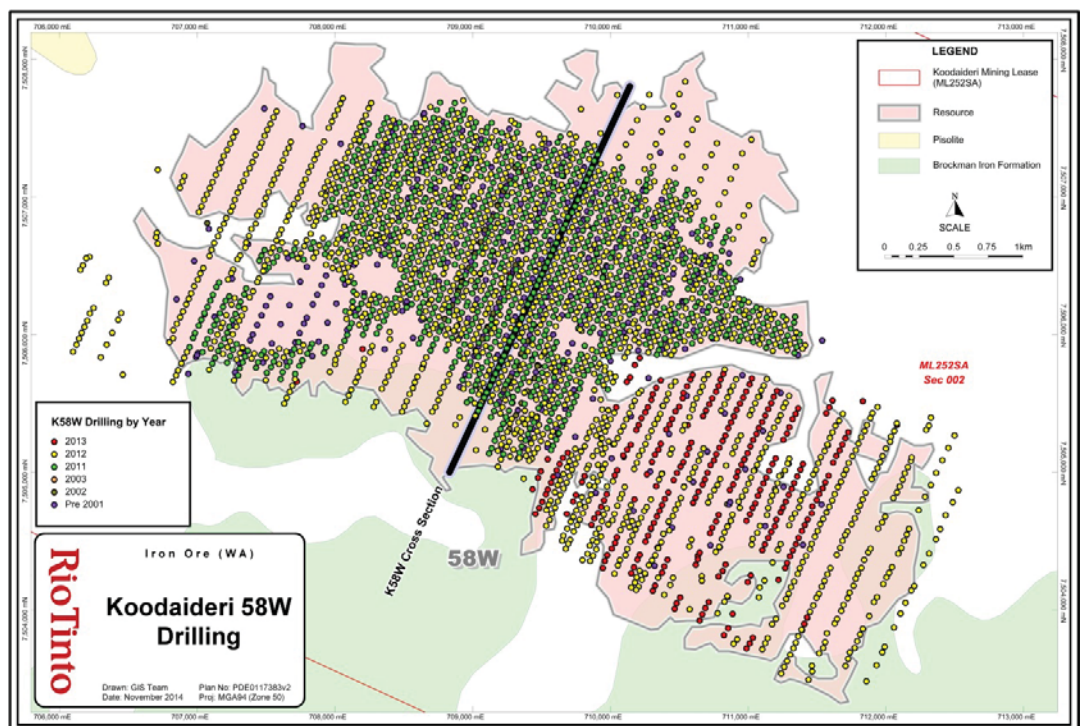
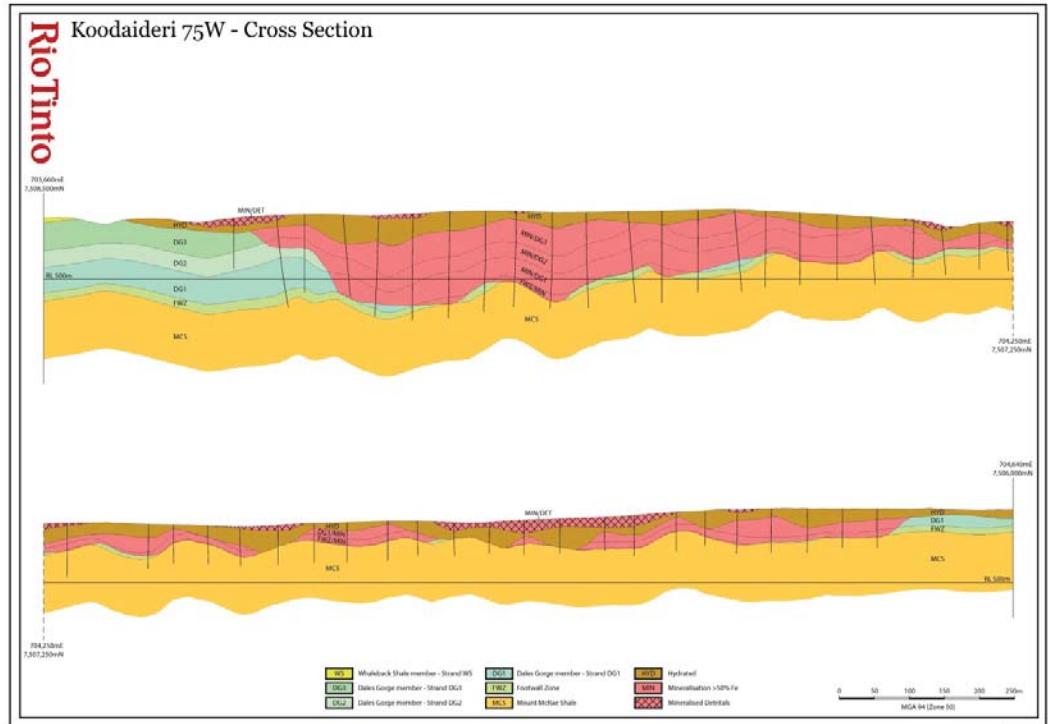
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines lie north-northeast to south-southwest (NNE-SSW) along MGA94 grid and perpendicular to the deposit strike. • Reserve circulation drilling is predominantly vertical and intersects the gently undulating stratigraphy at right angles. • Metallurgical holes were also vertical. • Geotechnical diamond drill holes are angled with a maximum dip of -85 degrees.
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 laboratories in Perth, Western Australia for analyses. Retention samples (B splits) are collected and stored in drums for two years at on-site facilities. • Assay pulps are retained indefinitely at Rio Tinto facilities located at two sites, Pannawonica or Dampier.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

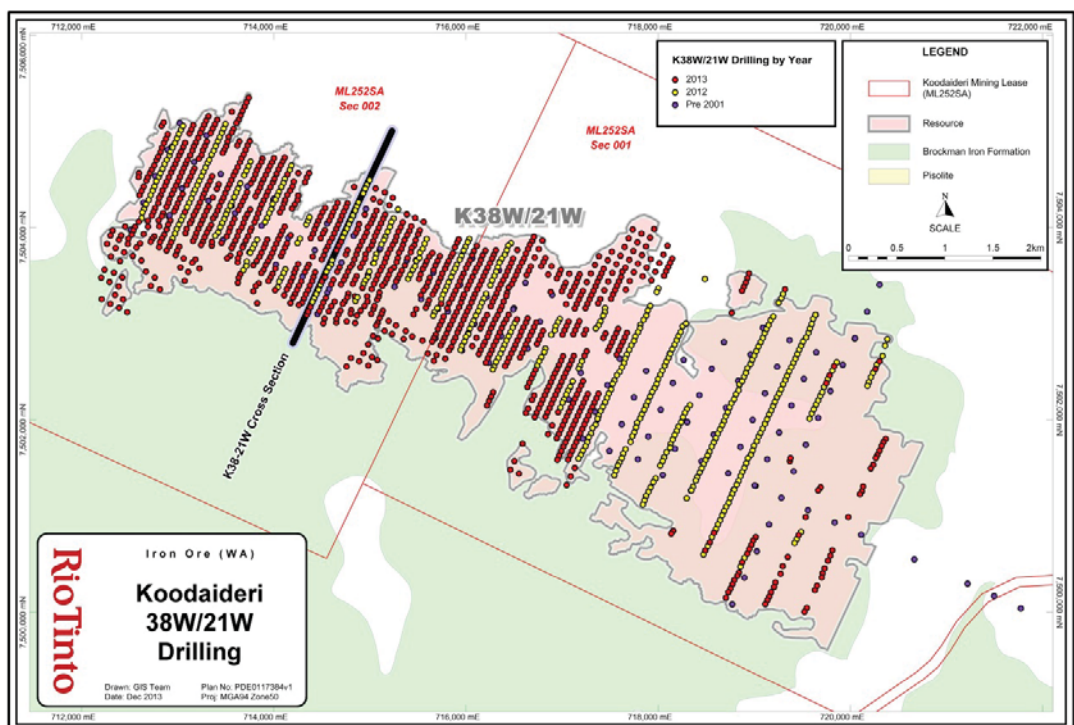
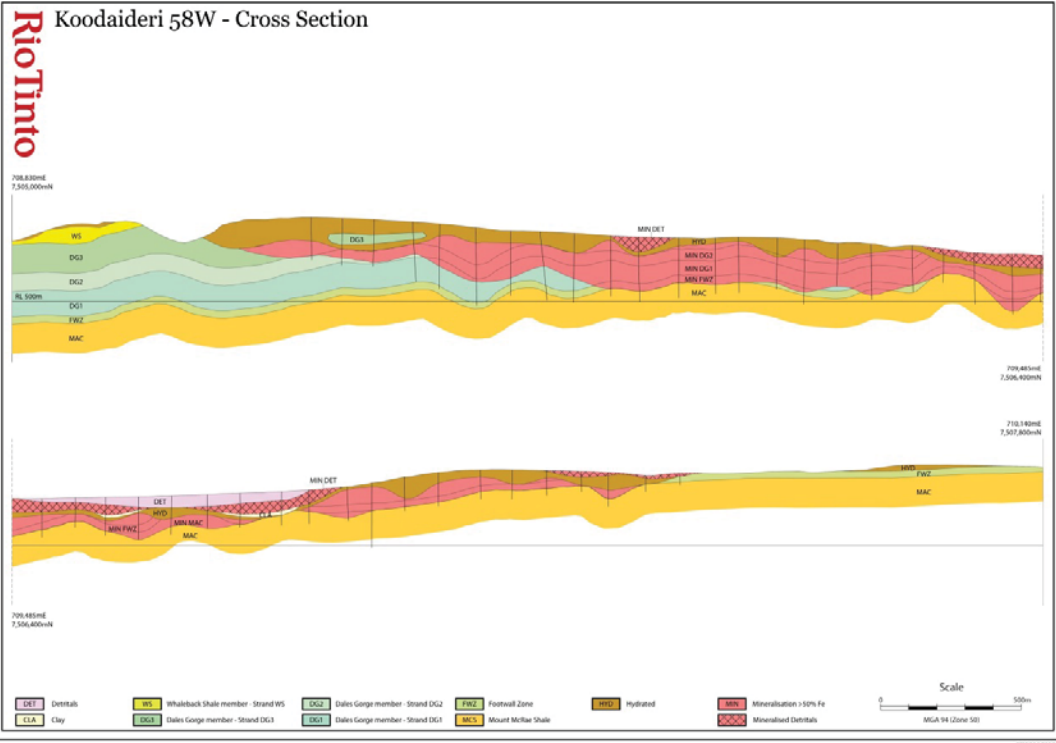
SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Commentary																																												
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">100% owned by Hamersley Iron Proprietary Limited (100% Rio Tinto Limited), held under Mining Lease (ML) 252SA Section 1 to 4.																																												
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initial exploration drilling at Koodaideri 38W and 21W was undertaken by Mt. Bruce Mining Limited during the 1970's. This data has not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate as a result of investigations indicating that the assay data was biased.																																												
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The deposit type is a bedded iron ore deposit hosted in the Dales Gorge Member of the Archean Brockman Iron Formation.Mineralisation occurs as a high-phosphorous Brockman Iron deposit with a weathering overprint.																																												
Drill hole Information	<div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Drilling data summary:</div><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Year</th><th colspan="2">Diamonds</th><th colspan="2">Reverse Circulation</th></tr><tr><th># Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th># Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td></td><td></td><td>57</td><td>4,956</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>8</td><td>514</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td></td><td></td><td>58</td><td>3,705</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>47</td><td>2,720</td><td>1,961</td><td>122,390</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>56</td><td>2,721</td><td>2,112</td><td>135,015</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td></td><td></td><td>444</td><td>24,468</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>111</td><td>5,955</td><td>4,632</td><td>290,534</td></tr></table></div>	Year	Diamonds		Reverse Circulation		# Holes	Metres	# Holes	Metres	2002			57	4,956	2003	8	514			2010			58	3,705	2011	47	2,720	1,961	122,390	2012	56	2,721	2,112	135,015	2013			444	24,468	Total	111	5,955	4,632	290,534
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Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All assay, geology, and density data have been composited to 2 m for Mineral Resource modelling and estimation.No grade truncations are performed.																																												
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Down-hole sample lengths are reported which are essentially true width due to predominantly vertical drilling and gently folded strata with an average dip of 10 degrees.																																												

Diagrams







SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2014, demonstrating that the system is effective. The drilling database used for Mineral Resource estimation has been internally validated by Rio Tinto Iron Ore personnel using acQuire™ scripts for relational integrity, duplicates, total assay and missing and blank assays. Additional drill hole assay data are validated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade ranges in each domain Domain names and tags Survey data down-hole consistency Null and negative grade values Missing or overlapping intervals Duplicate data.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person visited Koodaideri in 2013. There were no outcomes as a result of this visit.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall confidence in the geological interpretation of the area is good, based on quantity and quality of data available. Geological modelling is undertaken 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 and hydration boundaries. Three-dimensional wireframes of the sectional interpretations are created to produce the geological model. The geological model is subdivided into domains and both the composites and model blocks are coded with these domains. Blocks in domains are estimated using composites from the same domain. Mineralisation is continuous. It is effected by stratigraphy, structure and weathering. The drill hole spacing is sufficient to capture grade and geology changes at a large scale.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation extends 4.5 km (58W and 75W) or 8.6 km (38W/21W) along strike in a west-northwest to east-southeast (WNW-ESE) direction, up to 2.5 km (58W and 75W) or 2.8 km (38W/21W) across strike in a north-northeast to south-southwest (NNE-SSW) direction and to a maximum depth of 100 m below the current topographical surface (averaging 75 m in depth). The hardcap (weathering) overprint extends across the deposits, varying in depth from 2 m to 40 m below the current topographical surface (averaging 20 m in depth).
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised domains are estimated by ordinary kriging and non-mineralised domains are estimated by inverse distance weighting to the first power. These methods are appropriate for estimating the tonnes and grade of the reported Mineral Resources. The geological model is used to construct hard-boundary domains used for estimation. The estimation process was completed using Isatis and Vulcan computer software. Grades are extrapolated to a maximum distance of approximately 400 m from data points. Block models are rotated to align with the orientation of the deposits. A 'high yield limit' or grade dependent restriction on a sample's range of influence was used for manganese. The limits differed for different domains and were selected based on histograms and spatial distribution of manganese data. No other grade capping or cutting was applicable. The estimated model was validated using a combination of visual, statistical and global

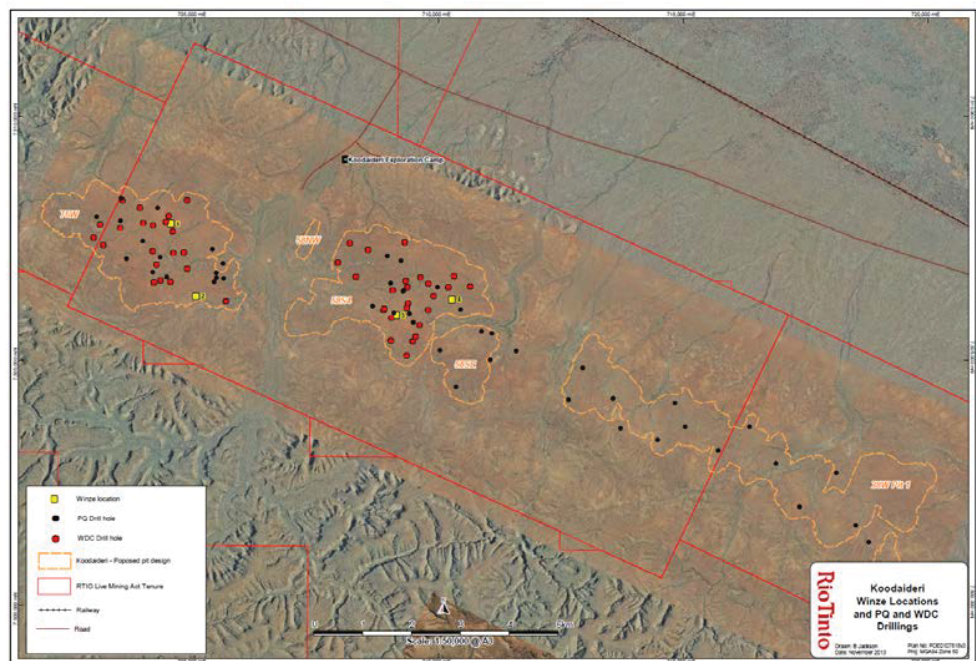
	<p>change of support techniques as there are no production data for reconciliation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koodaideri 75W & 58W: block size of 25 m E (Easting) × 25 m N (Northing) × 5 m RL (elevation) for parent blocks. Parent blocks are sub-celled to the geological boundaries to preserve volume. Koodaideri 38W and 21W: Block sizes are 100 m E × 25 m N × 5 m RL 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 reported on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut-off grade for High-Grade ore is greater than or equal to 60% Fe. The cut-off for Brockman Process Ore is material $50\% \leq \text{Fe} < 60\%$ and $\geq 3\% \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 < 6\%$ (geology domain must be Dales Gorge, Joffre or Footwall Zone).
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 standard dry crush and screening processes used by Rio Tinto Iron Ore will be applicable for the processing of the Koodaideri 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 been undertaken in a recent Pre-Feasibility Study. No issues were identified that would impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koodaideri 75W and 58W: Dry bulk density is derived from accepted gamma-density data collected at 10 cm intervals from down-hole geophysical sondes. Accepted gamma-density data is corrected for moisture using diamond drill core specifically drilled throughout the deposit. 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. The maximum length of sample for each density measurement is 1.5 m. Core recovery, core loss and core gain are all recorded and accounted for. The core is then dried and dry core masses are measured and recorded. Dry core densities are then calculated. Koodaideri 38W and 21W: No dry core density data is available. Density values are assigned to each mineralised domain using data from the adjacent Koodaideri 58W deposit. Bulk density was estimated using ordinary kriging in mineralised zones and inverse distance weighted to the first power in non-mineralised zones.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource includes the classifications: Measured, Indicated, and Inferred with additional material (greater than 50% Fe) set as unclassified. Koodaideri 75W and 58W are predominantly Measured Mineral Resources while the wider drill spacing at Koodaideri 38W and 21W results in these deposits being predominantly Inferred Mineral Resources. 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	<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/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio Tinto Iron Ore operate multiple mines in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Mineral Resource data collection and estimation techniques used for Koodaideri are consistent with those applied at other deposits which are being mine. Reconciliation of

confidence	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accuracy and confidence of the Mineral Resource estimate is consistent with the current level of study (Pre-Feasibility Study).
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SECTION 4 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF ORE RESERVES

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial generation of the modifying factors for this Ore Reserve estimate were based on a Mineral Resource estimate completed in April 2012. Subsequent to the completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study an updated Mineral Resource estimate was completed (incorporating more recent drilling information) in 2014 which formed the basis for a redesign of the open pits. 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 Koodaideri 58 west and 75 west deposits. Mineral Resources are reported additional to Ore Reserves.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competent Person visited Koodaideri in 2013.
Study status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Pre-Feasibility Study was completed in 2013. A Feasibility Study is in progress.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut-off grade for high-grade Brockman ore is greater than or equal to 60% Fe.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource model was regularised to a block size of 25 m E × 25 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-Grossmann 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 utilise in-pit crushing and conveying to transport ore to a central processing facility. The geotechnical parameters have been applied based on geotechnical studies informed by assessments of 50 drill holes drilled during the 2011, 2012 & 2013 drilling programmes, specifically drilled for geotechnical purposes on the surrounding host rock. The resultant inter ramp slope angles vary between 16 and 35 degrees depending on the local rock mass 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 crushing and conveying systems, dump & stockpile locations, maintenance facilities, access routes, explosive storage, water, and power.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Koodaideri mine has been designed with a dry crush and screen processing facility similar to processing facilities at other Rio Tinto Iron Ore mining operations. Studies into alternative processing technologies continue, however this has been excluded from this ore reserve declaration.

- 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 drill campaigns in 2003, 2011, 2012 and 2013 a total of 4,857 m of metallurgical diamond drill core (2858m PQ and 1999m Wide Diameter) were drilled in the K58W and K75W deposits and to a lesser extent K21W and K38W. 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 show 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

- Rio Tinto Iron Ore referred the Koodaideri project to the Environmental Protection Agency on 28 May 2012, followed by the Commonwealth referral on 5 June 2012. The Koodaideri project was given a level of assessment of a Public Environmental Review under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1986. The Koodaideri project was also determined to be a controlled action under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The project is being assessed by the State under the bilateral assessment process agreed with the Commonwealth. State and Commonwealth environmental approvals and conditions are expected to be granted in 2015.
- 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. 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.

Infrastructure

- Access to the site during construction will be from the Great Northern Highway and then along the Roy Hill Road. A second access road from the south will link the existing Yandicoogina Access Road to the Koodaideri operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ore will be railed to Rio Tinto's ports at Dampier and Cape Lambert. Upon completion of current and planned/approved construction projects, the port and railway networks will have sufficient capacity to accommodate ore supply from Koodaideri. Main fuel freight and supply for ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO) will access Koodaideri via the Roy Hill Road. Fly-in, Fly-out (FIFO) personnel access will be via the southern corridor access road from Barimunya Airport. Designs for buildings, explosives storage, workshops and related facilities proposed for the Koodaideri project have been modelled on existing Rio Tinto Iron Ore facilities, with changes included as a result of operating experience. A central hub for all non-process support facilities, will be located close the existing Munjina-Roy Hill road for ease of access. It is located central to the mine, processing plant and accommodation precinct. The Koodaideri Explosive Facility is located south of the K58W pit and will be similar to ones constructed at recent Rio Tinto Iron ore projects in the Pilbara, Western Australia. Electric power will be supplied to Koodaideri from the Rio Tinto transmission network via linking into an existing Rio Tinto 220 kV transmission line between Juna Downs and Yandicoogina. Water for Koodaideri will be initially sourced from bores located to the east of Koodaideri together with other surrounding bores at Koodaideri. These bores will support the early works and construction activities water demands.
Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 with 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio Tinto applies a common process to the generation of commodity prices 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Koodaideri 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Koodaideri deposits are located within existing tenure Mining Lease (ML)252SA, which was granted under the Iron Ore (Mount Bruce) Agreement Act 1972 (Mount Bruce SA). Additional tenure is required to connect the mine with the existing Rio Tinto Iron Ore rail network, as well as for roads, power, water and camp locations located outside of the Mining Lease. Rio Tinto Iron Ore is currently in the process of negotiating third party consent to facilitate the grant of tenure for rail and ancillary infrastructure corridors.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Koodaideri mine and most of the proposed associated infrastructure falls within the area of the Banjima group's registered native title claim. The north-west rail option route lies within the Yindjibarndi group which has both determined native title and a registered native title claim. The Koodaideri project is located in the Hamersley Range, which has a deep and rich history of Aboriginal occupation. In total, six ethnographic surveys and 24 archaeological surveys have been completed to date in which a total of 316 heritage sites have been identified. The locations of these sites were considered during mine planning and engineering activities. Rio Tinto Iron Ore has undertaken environmental surveys across the project area to support the development of the Koodaideri project including flora and vegetation and vertebrate fauna surveys, troglofauna sampling and an assessment of bat colonies and aquatic habitats. A number of native vegetation clearing permits have been granted by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to allow for preliminary works such as sterilization drilling, geotechnical investigations, mineral exploration, a construction camp, and associated activities. The Koodaideri deposits and associated infrastructure are located within the Shire of Ashburton and the Shire of East Pilbara. Rio Tinto Iron Ore has established engagement frameworks with the Shire of Ashburton and the Shire of East Pilbara which includes scheduled meetings and project updates. Engagement with both Shires on Koodaideri has been established and will be ongoing throughout the project.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-quantitative risk assessments have been undertaken throughout the Koodaideri study phases, no material naturally occurring risks have been identified through the above mentioned risk management processes. The mine and associated rail routes require additional tenure. Negotiations are ongoing with third parties and are generally progressing satisfactorily.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ore Reserves consist of 54% Proved Reserves and 46% Probable Reserves. The Competent Person is satisfied that the stated Ore Reserve classification reflects the outcome of technical and economic studies.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rio Tinto Iron Ore operates multiple mines in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The Ore Reserve estimation techniques utilised for the Koodaideri deposits 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.