

20 April 2021

Rio Tinto releases first quarter production results

Rio Tinto Chief Executive Jakob Stausholm, said: "We achieved an overall solid operating performance in the first quarter. We have maintained guidance ranges in all our products, with site teams successfully managing the effects of significant rainfall, in particular at our Australian iron ore assets.

"It has been a period of deep reflection for the company, and I have personally spent a significant amount of time listening, learning and taking actions, in particular to better manage Traditional Owner partnerships and cultural heritage. I have appointed a new leadership team and the transition is progressing well. We have set out clear priorities to develop a stronger Rio Tinto. Our focus is to become the best operator, strive for impeccable ESG credentials, excel in development and secure a strong social licence. This ambition will enable us to continue to deliver superior returns to shareholders, invest in sustaining and growing our portfolio, and make a broader contribution to society."

| Production* | | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|--|----|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pilbara iron ore shipments (100% basis) | Mt | 77.8 | +7% | -12% |
| Pilbara iron ore production (100% basis) | Mt | 76.4 | -2% | -11% |
| Bauxite | Mt | 13.6 | -2% | +2% |
| Aluminium | kt | 803 | +3% | -1% |
| Mined copper | kt | 120.5 | -9% | -9% |
| Titanium dioxide slag | kt | 279 | -5% | +3% |
| IOC iron ore pellets and concentrate | Mt | 2.3 | -8% | -14% |

*Rio Tinto share unless otherwise stated

Q1 Operational update

- Health, safety and well-being remains our top priority. Our all injury frequency rate (AIFR) of 0.35 improved versus the first quarter of 2020 (0.40). However, we recognise there is no room for complacency and continue to focus on providing strong support for our employees, contractors and host communities, while maintaining critical COVID-19 controls.
- Pilbara iron ore shipments of 77.8 million tonnes (100% basis) were 7% higher than the first quarter of 2020. Production of 76.4 million tonnes (100% basis) was 2% lower, driven by above average wet weather in the mines through February and fixed plant reliability. Labour resource availability and weather challenges disrupted maintenance. Tropical Cyclone Seroja impacted mine and port operations in April. Full year iron ore guidance remains unchanged.
- Bauxite production of 13.6 million tonnes was 2% lower than the first quarter of 2020 due to wet weather in Eastern Australia. The port at the Amrun mine closed for 14 days due to large swells and cyclones. Full year bauxite guidance remains unchanged.
- Aluminium production of 0.8 million tonnes was 3% higher than the first quarter of 2020, with the Becancour smelter, Quebec operating at full capacity and Kitimat, British Columbia nearing the end of its pot relining cycle.
- Mined copper production of 120.5 thousand tonnes was 9% lower than 2020, with lower recoveries and throughput at Escondida and Kennecott partly offset by the anticipated higher grade from the Oyu Tolgoi open pit. Kennecott saw a marginal increase in head grade as it begins the transition into higher grades from the south wall ore, with grades expected to gradually increase through 2021. Oyu Tolgoi shipments have been affected by Chinese border restrictions due to increased cases of COVID-19 in Mongolia. We continue to work closely with authorities and our customers to manage the risk of supply chain disruptions.
- Titanium dioxide slag production of 279 thousand tonnes was 5% lower than 2020 due to a planned furnace rebuild at the Rio Tinto Fer et Titane (RTFT) metallurgical complex in Quebec resulting in operation of 8 out of 9 furnaces.
- Production of pellets and concentrate at Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC) was 8% lower than 2020 due to the impacts of weather, loading unit availability on mine feed and reduced concentrator mill availability. There was a fire at one of the two reclaimers at the port on 31 March. Full year production guidance remains unchanged.

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- On 8 April, we [released Taxes Paid: Our Economic Contribution 2020](#), showing that we made a total direct economic contribution of \$47 billion in the countries and communities where we operate, including \$8.4 billion of taxes and royalties.
 - As part of our Climate Strategy, in the first quarter of this year, we entered into two partnerships to progress our work to decarbonise our value chain. Together with Paul Wurth S.A. and SHS-Stahl-Holding-Saar GmbH & Co., we are exploring the viability of transforming iron ore pellets into low-carbon hot briquetted iron, a low-carbon steel feedstock, using green hydrogen generated from hydro-electricity in Canada. At our Boron site in California, we are exploring the deployment of Heliogen's breakthrough solar technology which will use heat from the sun to generate and store carbon-free energy to power the mine's industrial processes. Further details in the *Climate change and our value chain* section below.

Production guidance

| Rio Tinto share, unless otherwise stated | 2020 Actuals | Q1 2021 Actuals | 2021 Unchanged |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Pilbara iron ore (shipments, 100% basis) (Mt) | 331 | 77.8 | 325 to 340 |
| Bauxite (Mt) | 56 | 13.6 | 56 to 59 |
| Alumina (Mt) | 8.0 | 2.0 | 7.8 to 8.2 |
| Aluminium (Mt) | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 to 3.3 |
| Mined copper (kt) | 528 | 120.5 | 500 to 550 |
| Refined copper (kt) | 155 | 59.2 | 210 to 250 |
| Diamonds (M carats) ¹ | 3.7 | 1.0 | 3.0 to 3.8 |
| Titanium dioxide slag (Mt) | 1.1 | 0.3 | ~1.1 to 1.3 |
| IOC iron ore pellets and concentrate (Mt) | 10.4 | 2.3 | 10.5 to 12.0 |
| Boric oxide equivalent (Mt) | 0.5 | 0.1 | ~0.5 |

¹Diamonds 2021 guidance and actuals are for Diavik only for comparability, following Argyle closure in 2020. Unadjusted Diamonds production for 2020 was 14.7 million carats, including both Diavik and Argyle operations.

- We will continue to monitor and adjust production levels and product mix to meet customer requirements in line with our value over volume strategy, government-imposed restrictions related to COVID-19 and any other potential COVID-19 related disruptions.
- Iron ore shipments and bauxite production guidance remain subject to weather and market conditions. Iron ore guidance remains subject to risks associated with tying in approximately 90 million tonnes of replacement mine capacity at existing hubs in Robe Valley, West Angelas and Western Turner Syncline Phase 2 as well as the start-up of Gudai-Darri.
- The future impact on our Pilbara iron ore operations, mine developments and heritage approach from the reform of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA) remains unknown. We will maintain a high level of engagement with Traditional Owners regarding current and proposed plans for mining activities. We continue to work through scenarios in an iterative manner as cultural assessments and mine designs progress, with a broad range of options subject to heritage and environmental approvals, given the flexibility in our Pilbara network.

Operating costs

- Pilbara iron ore 2021 unit cost guidance of \$16.7-\$17.7 per tonne remains unchanged. Operating cost guidance is based on A\$:US\$ exchange rate of 0.77.
- Copper C1 unit cost guidance in 2021 is unchanged at 60-75 US cents/lb.

EBITDA Sensitivities: previously published for 2020, next update on 28 July 2021

| | Average price/rate for 2020 | (\$m) impact on full year 2020 underlying EBITDA of 10% price/rate change |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Copper | 281c/lb | 370 |
| Aluminium | \$1,702/t | 577 |
| Gold | \$1,770/oz | 62 |
| Pilbara iron ore (FOB)* | \$98.9/dmt | 2,318 |
| A\$ | 0.69US\$ | 617 |
| C\$ | 0.75US\$ | 201 |
| Oil (Brent) | \$42/bbl | 85 |

*FOB based on monthly freight-adjusted 62% iron fines CFR

Note: The sensitivities give the estimated effect on underlying EBITDA, assuming that each individual price or exchange rate moved in isolation. The relationship between currencies and commodity prices is a complex one and movements in exchange rates can affect movements in commodity prices and vice versa. The exchange rate sensitivities include the effect on operating costs but exclude the effect of revaluation of foreign currency working capital. Please use them with care.

Investments, growth and development projects

- We have proactively managed COVID-19 challenges as well as some wet weather impacts in Australia, and overall project delivery is satisfactory. Uncertainty continues to exist around local situations, border access, availability and movement of people and goods. Capital expenditure remains unchanged at around \$7.5 billion each year from 2021 to 2023.
- Exploration and evaluation operating expense in the first quarter of 2021 was \$157 million, \$13 million higher than the first quarter of 2020, with continued progress in Australia, and ramp-up of activities in Europe and Central Asia following easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

Pilbara replacement projects

- Gudai-Darri progress continues with production ramp-up on track for early 2022.
- First ore from the Robe River Joint Venture sustaining production projects (West Angelas C, D and Mesa B, C and H at Robe Valley) is still expected in 2021, consistent with previous guidance.
- Construction continues to progress at Western Turner Syncline Phase 2, with the project maintaining first ore in 2021.

Oyu Tolgoi underground project

Technical progress

- Work on the underground Material Handling System 1 advanced in line with the definitive estimate¹ outlined in December, with sustainable production expected in October 2022 and development capital of \$6.75 billion. Progress on shafts 3 and 4, and other planned works, have however been significantly affected by COVID-19. We will provide an update on panels 1 and 2 ramp-up, which shafts 3 and 4 support, when the work to understand any potential impact is complete.
- In addition to ongoing flight restrictions and government imposed lockdowns - including an "all-out readiness state" declared by the Mongolian State Emergency Commission in November 2020 and again in April 2021 - Oyu Tolgoi imposed a site-wide quarantine period and all underground construction was temporarily halted for two weeks in March following the detection of two positive cases of COVID-19 on site. The impact of these additional restrictions is ongoing and still to be determined.
- Underground access has resumed, but work on shafts 3 and 4 will remain shut-down throughout April, and pending easing of restrictions. Site resourcing has been limited due to COVID-19 constraints, with travel restrictions, quarantine and fatigue management likely to continue through May. In addition, international border controls will continue to limit the availability of skilled shaft sinking resources resulting in delays to the progress of shafts 3 and 4.
- Site-wide COVID-19 testing is in place and preparations for a vaccination programme are progressing.

Other updates

- On 9 April, we [announced](#) we had entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with Turquoise Hill Resources (TRQ) for an updated funding plan for the completion of the Oyu Tolgoi underground project. The funding plan addresses the estimated remaining funding requirement of approximately \$2.3 billion, building on and replacing the arrangements established in the Memorandum of Understanding that Rio Tinto and TRQ previously entered into on 9 September 2020. Rio Tinto and TRQ have agreed to jointly obtain an order dismissing the current arbitration on a without prejudice basis, including an order vacating the interim measures order.
- The Mongolian Tax Authority required payment from Oyu Tolgoi for the full amount of the 2018 assessment (2013-2015 years) and 2020 assessment (2016-2018 years) - a total of approximately \$356m in respect of all of the disputed items. In line with Mongolian legislation, Oyu Tolgoi has paid these amounts in full. However, Oyu Tolgoi continues to dispute them through arbitration.

Other key projects and exploration and evaluation

- The Zulti South project in South Africa remains on full suspension.
- At the Kemano hydropower tunnel project in British Columbia, Canada, site activities were significantly reduced from December 2020 due to a COVID-19 outbreak in the region. The majority of construction work has resumed from March 2021, but the COVID-19 situation in British Columbia continues to impact the return to a full restart.
- At the Resolution project in Arizona, we are reviewing the impact of the US Department of Agriculture's announcement directing the US Forest Service to withdraw the Notice of Availability and rescind the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and draft Record of Decision. We are committed to ongoing stakeholder engagement in our effort to seek consent to progress the project consistent with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Statement on Indigenous Peoples and Mining.
- At the Winu project in Western Australia, drilling and fieldwork activities continue. First ore is expected in 2024, subject to regulatory approvals, Traditional Owner and other consents and COVID-19 restrictions. We continue to further develop our ground holdings in the Paterson region with an expanded 2021 exploration programme planned for the Citadel project, where we now hold a 65% interest.
- At the Simandou iron ore project in Guinea, preliminary results from the first phase of the technical optimisation of the infrastructure components are now being received from Chinese design institutes. Activity at the mine is ramping up, with a focus on identifying opportunities to optimise costs and construction schedule. Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) implementation continues.
- The feasibility study at the Jadar lithium-borate project in Serbia is progressing to plan. An investment decision is scheduled for later this year, subject to permitting and other approvals, and granting of an exploitation license.

1 The level of accuracy of the remaining capital and schedule within the definitive estimate is at a better level than feasibility study. The 2020 estimate assumed COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 that were no more stringent than those experienced in September 2020 and noted that should COVID-19 constraints continue beyond 2021 or should the COVID-19 situation escalate further in 2021 leading to tougher restrictions, additional costs and schedule impacts will arise. Since the definitive estimate, Mongolia has implemented additional restrictions in response to community transmission cases, and in March 2021 the first cases of COVID-19 were identified at Oyu Tolgoi resulting in temporary site shutdown, quarantine measures and further travel and movement restrictions. The impact of these additional restrictions, which are beyond those experienced in September 2020, is ongoing and still to be determined.

All figures in this report are unaudited. All currency figures in this report are US dollars, and comments refer to Rio Tinto's share of production, unless otherwise stated.

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Sustainability highlights

We continue to advance our sustainability agenda. In February, we enhanced our disclosures via a suite of materials that accompanied our [2020 Annual Report](#) including: [Climate Change report](#), [Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions calculation methodology](#), [Industry Association Disclosure](#), and [Sustainability Fact Book](#).

A key change to our Remuneration Policy in 2021 has been the introduction of environmental, social, governance (ESG) measures into the Short Term Incentive Plans (STIP). These targets (page 173 of our [Annual Report](#)) - which now make up 15% of total STIP - are related to our climate change initiatives towards the achievement of our 2030 targets and scope 3 goals, diversity and inclusion and governance of our cultural heritage. Our 2021 ESG incentives approach is set out on page 145 of our Annual Report.

Communities & Social Performance (CSP)

To help strengthen our relationship with host communities around the world, including Traditional Owners in Australia, we are taking a number of actions globally as highlighted in our CSP Seminar focused on cultural heritage - materials can be found [here](#).

Key highlights from the quarter are outlined below, with further information available on our [website](#).

Cultural heritage

In the Pilbara, we have now reviewed more than 1,300 sites, with 54 million dry tonnes of iron ore removed from Reserves. Our iron ore reserves totalled 3 billion tonnes at the end of 2020 across the Pilbara. We are further integrating heritage considerations into mine planning and development studies and embedding the lessons learned in Western Australia to relevant operations globally.

We continue to actively support the long overdue reform of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA), making clear our support for a right of appeal by Traditional Owners in relation to approvals to impact cultural heritage sites on their country. We are also engaging with the Chamber of Minerals and Energy in Western Australia, the Minerals Council of Australia and the ICMM, sharing the lessons that we have learned from Juukan Gorge.

Our communities expertise

We are currently expanding our CSP Area of Expertise. This will enhance our technical capacity and strengthen our standards, assurance and reporting processes.

In the first quarter, we launched internal development initiatives to increase awareness and training on community and heritage issues, and in the first half we will launch the first modules of the CSP Foundations training programme conducted by the University of Queensland's Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining. This programme will upskill our teams on the Rio Tinto Communities Standard requirements. In the second half of the year, 'Agreement Making' and 'Cultural Heritage' programmes will be delivered to provide a deeper understanding of current good practice.

With our \$50 million investment to advance professional and leadership employment opportunities and accelerate the career development of Indigenous Australians in our business, we have been able to double the number of Indigenous managers in our business and increase university student applications in Australia by ~60% versus last year. We are encouraged by the number of Indigenous candidates coming forward to be a part of this important journey.

Indigenous Advisory Group

We have committed to establishing an Indigenous Advisory Group (IAG) to help us to better manage policies and positions that are important to Indigenous Australia and our business. The IAG will provide context for our Indigenous strategy in Australia along with coaching, mentoring and advice to senior leadership including the Board.

Other key community initiatives in the quarter

In February we [announced](#) we had awarded contracts valued at over \$385 million to local Western Australian and Pilbara Aboriginal businesses to support the latest development of the Greater Tom Price Operations. Construction of the Western Turner Syncline Phase 2 expansion commenced in early 2020 and to date, more than 85% of spending has been awarded to Western Australian and Pilbara Aboriginal businesses. We currently employ more than 50% of workers living in Tom Price and this latest development will support a workforce of over 1,000 people at peak construction. We also [announced](#) a contribution of \$15 million (A\$20 million) to the Western Australian government to help fund a new hospital at Tom Price in the Pilbara. Our contribution to replace the current 54-year old Tom Price District hospital forms part of the company's ongoing commitment to the region.

Climate change and our value chain

Rio Tinto is committed to being part of the transition to a low-carbon future. The commodities we produce are essential to this transition and cannot be substituted in many important applications. In the first quarter, we announced new scope 3 goals and two partnerships. We also developed innovative solutions to reduce waste, found new ways to meet demand for emerging commodities like lithium, and enhanced the transparency of our products, as outlined below.

As a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, we also announced that we will work towards disclosures consistent with the evolving CA100+ benchmark and intend to put our annual TCFD-aligned reporting to an advisory vote at our 2022 annual general meetings.

Decarbonisation initiatives

- On 16 February, we [announced](#) a partnership with Paul Wurth S.A. and SHS-Stahl-Holding-Saar GmbH & Co. KGaA (SHS) to explore the viability of transforming iron ore pellets into low-carbon hot briquetted iron, a low-carbon steel feedstock, using green hydrogen generated from hydro-electricity in Canada. The feasibility study is expected to be complete in late 2021, with an investment decision on a hydrogen based direct reduction plant at industrial scale expected to follow.
- On 24 March, we [announced](#) a partnership with energy technology company, Heliogen to explore the deployment of breakthrough solar technology at our borates mine in Boron, California. The technology will use heat from the sun to generate and store carbon-free energy - via steam generation combined with the heat storage in rock salts - for the industrial processes. Operations are planned to commence in 2022, subject to permits and approvals. The installation at Boron will be used to evaluate the potential deployment at other Rio Tinto operations.
- On 1 April, we [announced](#) we had joined Japan's Green Value Chain Platform Network (GVC Network), a collaboration established by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment to lead transparent decarbonisation efforts in the country. GVC Network member companies work to set science-based targets for emissions reduction that are economically feasible and effective for the achievement of their Scope 1, 2 and 3 targets.

Product stewardship initiatives

- On 3 February, we [announced](#) the launch of START™ - the first sustainability label for aluminium using blockchain technology. START is now available for aluminium purchased from our managed operations, with 27 customers signed up to use the technology. Additionally, we have again become the world's first company to be re-certified against the Performance Standard by the Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI). Our Canadian operations were the first in the world to be ASI-certified in 2018.
- On 8 March, we [announced](#) construction of a new plant that will recover tellurium, a critical mineral used in solar panels, from copper refining at our integrated Kennecott operations in Utah. We are investing \$2.9 million in the plant, which will have a capacity of approximately 20 tonnes of tellurium per year. We expect to commence production in the fourth quarter of 2021.
- On 10 March, we [announced](#) our first commercial sale of high-performance aluminium-scandium alloy from our North American operations to Amaero, a leader in metal additive manufacturing. We will continue to deliver alloy billets made of responsibly produced, low-carbon aluminium from our hydro-powered Canadian smelters and high-purity scandium oxide from Rio Tinto Fer et Titane (RTFT) metallurgical complex in Sorel-Tracy, Quebec.
- On 7 April, we [announced](#) the successful production of battery-grade lithium carbonate at our demonstration plant at Boron, California. This is the next step in scaling up a breakthrough lithium production scale plant with an initial capacity of at least 5,000 tonnes per year, to recover the critical mineral and extract additional value out of waste piles. Additionally, in the quarter we launched two new products aimed at the agricultural sector to meet growing demand for boron and zinc, both important crop micronutrients in the fertiliser sector.

Our markets

We expect robust global economic growth in the near term, fuelled by strong fiscal spending and monetary policy and expanding vaccine deployment as the year progresses. We remain watchful of risks, in particular inflationary pressures and associated adjustments to interest rates by monetary authorities.

- China's industrial economy continues with strong momentum. Last year's stimulus programmes gave rise to a sustainable recovery in property and infrastructure construction. Policy focus is now shifting from supply (investment) to demand (consumption) – growth is therefore expected to pivot towards consumption of goods and services.
- Growth in the United States has improved due to the rapid progress of vaccinations and government policy support. Stimulus packages combined with a re-emerging consumer are expected to support strong growth in the near term. The prospect of an infrastructure bill enhances the outlook further but may bring inflationary pressures.
- Europe's economic recovery remains subdued due to lock-downs and a slower roll-out of vaccination programmes. However, growth is expected to improve progressively with the roll out of the *Recovery Fund* (€750bn over 5 years) which should support investment in infrastructure, transport, energy and construction.
- Steel prices in China finished the quarter at decade highs as construction activity and steel demand in the first quarter exceeded both 2020 and 2019. Strong steel demand and margins, at their highest since 2018, have lifted demand for higher quality (i.e. Pilbara Blend fines) and direct charge (i.e. Pilbara Blend lump) iron ore products. China's renewed focus on reducing steelmaking emissions will likely restrain steel exports in 2021, supporting margins globally.
- The aluminium price has rallied following a recovery in global demand and investor inflows. Logistical constraints combined with some inventories being tightly held has resulted in tighter physical markets.
- Copper prices in the first quarter are up over 50% versus the same time last year, having reached a nine-year high in the quarter. The rally came on the back of strong demand in China, recovering demand elsewhere and ongoing disruptions to mine and scrap supply, all amplified by strong investor interest.

COVID-19

Our absolute priority remains to provide significant levels of support and care for our employees, contractors, and host communities, as we continue to prioritise controls including health questionnaires and temperature screening. We have kept all our operations running throughout the pandemic with rapid implementation of health and hygiene controls from the outset, working in close collaboration with governments. Although the vaccine rollout brings some optimism, we have experienced a resurgence of the virus in some regions where we operate including Mongolia, the Americas, South Africa and Europe. We are supporting government vaccination campaigns, including the deployment of vaccination clinics in some regions.

- At Oyu Tolgoi, we continue to work closely with the Government of Mongolia and health authorities, and apply the strictest measures, including quarantine and testing for all employees before access to site, as the Mongolia State Emergency Commission has declared an all-out readiness state in April. A site-wide lockdown was enforced in March for two weeks due to two positive COVID-19 cases. During this period, the entire workforce was tested (~10,000 negative PCR tests). This event required quick mobilisation to set up the camp for self-isolation controls. Preparations for a vaccination programme are progressing.
- In Canada, we are supporting government vaccination efforts in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region, at our Diavik operation in the Northwest Territories and at our operation in Kitimat, British Columbia.
- In the US, at our Boron site in California, we have provided access to daily testing to all site personnel, while strict controls remain in place to mitigate transmission risk and protect our employees. We are also supporting government efforts on vaccination implementation in Kern county and for local communities to ensure that our employees can easily access vaccination if they choose to do so. At our Kennecott operations in Utah and Resolution Copper project in Arizona, vaccination plans are progressing well in line with the government rollout.
- With the outbreaks in the eastern states of Australia, we are closely monitoring State border closures and applying site access controls and travel management protocols. At our iron ore and salt assets in the Pilbara, Western Australia, our frontline port and health workers have been made eligible to receive the vaccination should they choose to do so. The remainder of the workforce will be offered the vaccination in line with the Western Australian Government rollout.
- We are actively managing the risks to seafarers from restrictions on crew changeovers due to COVID-19 measures in place across various countries. We continue to work with the industry, our shipowner partners, and regulators to facilitate crew changes and protect crew welfare.

Full details of initiatives taken to date can be found on our [website](#).

IRON ORE

| Rio Tinto share of production (Million tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|--|---------|------------|------------|
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Lump ¹ | 18.1 | -2% | -17% |
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Fines ¹ | 28.2 | +2% | -9% |
| Robe Valley Lump | 1.3 | -11% | -4% |
| Robe Valley Fines | 2.2 | -9% | -16% |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | 13.5 | -4% | -5% |
| Total Pilbara production | 63.3 | -1% | -11% |
| Total Pilbara production (100% basis) | 76.4 | -2% | -11% |

| Rio Tinto share of shipments (Million tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|--|---------|------------|------------|
| Pilbara Blend Lump | 12.8 | -11% | -21% |
| Pilbara Blend Fines | 28.6 | +7% | -19% |
| Robe Valley Lump | 1.0 | -9% | -18% |
| Robe Valley Fines | 2.4 | -11% | -22% |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | 14.2 | +10% | -6% |
| SP10 Lump ¹ | 2.7 | +165% | +157% |
| SP10 Fines ¹ | 2.9 | +168% | +65% |
| Total Pilbara shipments ² | 64.6 | +8% | -12% |
| Total Pilbara shipments (100% basis) ² | 77.8 | +7% | -12% |
| Total Pilbara Shipments (consolidated basis) ^{2, 3} | 66.4 | +8% | -12% |

¹ SP10 includes other lower grade products.

² Shipments includes material shipped from the Pilbara to our portside trading facility in China which may not be sold onwards by the group in the same period.

³ While Rio Tinto has a 53% net beneficial interest in Robe River Iron Associates, it recognises 65% of the assets, liabilities, sales revenues and expenses in its accounts (as 30% is held through a 60% owned subsidiary and 35% is held through a 100% owned subsidiary). The consolidated basis sales reported here include Robe River Iron Associates on a 65% basis to enable comparison with revenue reported in the financial statements.

Pilbara operations

Pilbara operations produced 76.4 million tonnes (Rio Tinto share 63.3 million tonnes) in the first quarter, 2% lower than 2020 due to fixed plant reliability and above average wet weather in the mines. In the first quarter, labour resource availability and weather challenges disrupted maintenance in the mine processing facilities which will be prioritised for the rest of the year.

Full year iron ore shipments guidance remains unchanged. It remains subject to risks associated with tying in approximately 90 million tonnes of replacement mine capacity at existing hubs in Robe Valley, West Angelas and Western Turner Syncline Phase 2 as well as the start-up of Gudai-Darri.

First quarter shipments of 77.8 million tonnes (Rio Tinto share 64.6 million tonnes) were 7% higher than 2020, due to solid operating performance and sufficient inventory available in the quarter. We shipped 5.6 million tonnes of SP10 during the first quarter.

Approximately 13% of sales in the first quarter were priced by reference to the prior quarter's average index lagged by one month. The remainder was sold either on current quarter average, current month average or on the spot market. Approximately 29% of sales in the first quarter were made on a free on board (FOB) basis, with the remainder sold including freight.

On 19 February, we [announced](#) a new commercial freight shipping service connecting Western Australia's Pilbara region to Singapore. We expect the service to reduce the lead-time for goods by six to ten days compared with freight via Fremantle, and potentially provide opportunities for local Pilbara businesses. Additionally, the new service is expected to provide an annual saving of around three million litres of diesel fuel by reducing road travel from Perth by more than 3.8 million kilometres.

China Portside Trading

We continue to ramp up our port sales in China, with 1.8 million tonnes of sales in the first quarter. Since the commencement of our portside business we have supplied more than 60 new steel mill customers, and we are present at 12 ports in China. Our portside operation handles product from our operations in the Pilbara and in Canada as well as third party product, and provides blending and screening capabilities.

ALUMINIUM

| Rio Tinto share of production ('000 tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|---|---------|------------|------------|
| Bauxite | 13,566 | -2% | +2% |
| Bauxite third party shipments | 9,024 | -5% | -1% |
| Alumina | 2,034 | +1% | -2% |
| Aluminium | 803 | +3% | -1% |

Bauxite

First quarter bauxite production of 13.6 million tonnes was 2% higher than the fourth quarter of 2020 following a train failure at the Andoom mine at Weipa last year, however, slightly lower than the same period of 2020 as a result of wet weather on the East coast of Australia impacting our Weipa operations. The port at the Amrun mine closed for 14 days due to large swells and cyclones in the first quarter.

We shipped 9.0 million tonnes of bauxite to third parties in the first quarter, 5% lower than the same period of 2020 due to the major weather events causing shipment delays.

Alumina

Alumina production in the first quarter of 2.0 million tonnes was 1% higher than the corresponding period of 2020, as a result of stable operations at both our Pacific refineries.

Aluminium

First quarter aluminium production of 0.8 million tonnes was 3% higher than the same period of 2020 with the Becancour smelter, Quebec operating at full capacity and Kitimat, British Columbia nearing the end of its pot relining cycle. Good production stability and operational performance was achieved across the remaining smelter portfolio.

We are seeing improved demand in automotive, packaging and more recently construction and electronics. Value-added product volumes have returned to pre-COVID-19 levels at 51% of primary metal sold (2019 full year: 51%).

On 15 February, we [announced](#) an agreement had been reached on an amended power contract that will allow the ISAL smelter in Iceland to continue operating with an improved competitive position.

COPPER

| Rio Tinto share of production ('000 tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|---|---------|------------|------------|
| Mined copper | | | |
| Kennecott | 33.2 | -5% | -2% |
| Escondida | 72.1 | -16% | -15% |
| Oyu Tolgoi | 15.2 | +29% | +9% |
| Refined copper | | | |
| Kennecott | 45.2 | +71% | +11% |
| Escondida | 14.0 | -33% | -8% |

Kennecott

Mined copper production was 5% lower than the same quarter of 2020, with lower recoveries at Kennecott as a result of ore type variation, and slightly lower ore milled due to power constraints following cold weather events in February. This was partially offset by a marginal increase in head grade as Kennecott begins the transition into higher grades from the south wall ore, with grades expected to gradually increase through 2021.

Refined copper production was 71% higher than the same quarter of 2020 driven by strong smelter performance with higher throughput. Production in the same period of 2020 was negatively impacted by the earthquake in March.

Escondida

Mined copper production was 16% lower than the same quarter of 2020, mainly due to 43% lower material stacked into the leach pads and 6% lower feed grade. This was as a result of preventive measures in response to the resurgence of COVID-19 in the region, which has impacted workforce availability. Refined copper production was 33% lower than the corresponding period in 2020 due to lower material stacked.

Oyu Tolgoi

Mined copper production from the open pit was 29% higher than the same quarter of 2020 with the anticipated move to higher grade from the open pit, leading to higher head grade and copper recovery. In the first quarter, pit phasing delivered higher gold production (+457%) compared to the same period in 2020. Access to higher copper and gold grades is expected to continue throughout 2021.

First quarter shipments have been affected by Chinese border restrictions due to increased cases of COVID-19. We declared force majeure on shipments from 30 March and continue to work closely with authorities and our customers to manage the risk of supply chain disruptions. We partially resumed cross-border concentrate shipments into China on 15 April however, the situation is very fluid with the COVID-19 resurgence in Mongolia.

MINERALS

| Rio Tinto share of production (million tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|--|---------|------------|------------|
| Iron ore pellets and concentrate | | | |
| IOC | 2.3 | -8% | -14% |

| Rio Tinto share of production ('000 tonnes) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|---|---------|------------|------------|
| Minerals | | | |
| Borates - B ₂ O ₃ content | 122 | -3% | +23% |
| Titanium dioxide slag | 279 | -5% | +3% |

| Rio Tinto share of production ('000 carats) | Q1 2021 | vs Q1 2020 | vs Q4 2020 |
|---|---------|------------|------------|
| Diavik | 1,007 | +18% | +11% |

Iron Ore Company of Canada (IOC)

Iron ore pellets and concentrate production was 8% lower than the same period of 2020 due to impacts of weather and loading unit availability on mine feed and reduced concentrator mill availability.

On 31 March, a fire broke out at one of the two reclaimers at our Sept-Îles port facilities, which was quickly brought under control with no injuries. At the time of the fire, the other reclaimer was undergoing repairs following an equipment failure, resulting in a temporary cessation of ship loading and declaration of force majeure. The production guidance range remains unchanged.

Borates

Borates production in the first quarter was 23% higher than the fourth quarter in 2020 due to improved market demand however, slightly lower than the same period of 2020. Shipments were affected by congestion across the supply chain and we continue to work with customers and logistics suppliers to minimise these disruptions to borates supply.

Iron and Titanium

Titanium dioxide production was 5% lower than same quarter of 2020 due to a planned furnace rebuild at the Rio Tinto Fer et Titane (RTFT) metallurgical complex in Quebec resulting in the operation of 8 out of 9 furnaces. An accelerated demand recovery in TiO₂ pigment has been observed.

Diamonds

At Diavik, carats recovered in the first quarter were 18% higher than the first quarter of 2020, due to plant productivity improvements and higher ore availability from the surface mine coupled with higher recovered grade.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION

Pre-tax and pre-divestment expenditure on exploration and evaluation charged to the profit and loss account in the first quarter of 2021 was \$157 million, compared with \$144 million in the first quarter of 2020. Approximately 44% of this expenditure was incurred by central exploration, 34% by Copper, 19% by Minerals and 3% by Iron Ore.

There were no significant divestments of central exploration properties in the first quarter of 2021.

Exploration highlights

Rio Tinto has a strong portfolio of projects with activity in 18 countries across eight commodities in early exploration and studies stages. All projects have followed government COVID-19 requirements and guidelines while focusing on protecting well-being and health of local communities. The bulk of the exploration expenditure in the first quarter focused on copper in Australia, Canada, Chile, Kazakhstan, Serbia, United States and Zambia, and diamonds projects in Canada. Mine-lease exploration continued at Rio Tinto managed businesses including Pilbara Iron in Australia and Diavik in Canada.

At the Falcon diamonds project in Saskatchewan, Canada, inspection, valuation and interpretation of the recovered diamonds is ongoing.

A summary of activity for the quarter is as follows:

| Commodities | Studies Stage | Advanced projects | Greenfield/ Brownfield programmes |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| Bauxite | | Amargosa, Brazil*; Sanxai, Laos* | Cape York, Australia |
| Base Metals | Copper/molybdenum: Resolution, US; Copper/Gold: Winu, Australia | Copper: La Granja, Peru, Pribrezhniy, Kazakhstan Nickel: Tamarack, US (3rd party operated) Calibre-Magnum, Australia | Copper Greenfield: Australia, Chile, China, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua*, Peru, Serbia, US, Zambia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia*, Finland, Namibia Nickel Greenfield: Canada, Finland |
| Diamonds | Falcon, Canada | | Diamonds Greenfield: Canada Diamonds Brownfield: Diavik |
| Minerals | Lithium borates: Jadar, Serbia Potash: KL262, Canada Heavy mineral sands: Mutamba, Mozambique (3rd party operated) | | |
| Iron Ore | Pilbara, Australia | Pilbara, Australia | Brownfield: Pilbara |

*Limited activity during the quarter

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENT

This announcement includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this announcement, including, without limitation, those regarding Rio Tinto's financial position, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to Rio Tinto's products, production forecasts and reserve and resource positions and any statements related to the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic), are forward-looking statements. The words "intend", "aim", "project", "anticipate", "estimate", "plan", "believes", "expects", "may", "would", "should", "could", "will", "target", "set to", "seek", "risk" or similar expressions, commonly identify such forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Rio Tinto, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding Rio Tinto's present and future business strategies and the environment in which Rio Tinto will operate in the future. Among the important factors that could cause Rio Tinto's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements are levels of actual production during any period, levels of demand and market prices, the ability to produce and transport products profitably, the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on market prices and operating costs, operational problems, political uncertainty and economic conditions in relevant areas of the world, the actions of competitors, activities by governmental authorities such as changes in taxation or regulation, the risks and uncertainties associated with the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 or other pandemic and such other risk factors identified in Rio Tinto's most recent Annual report and accounts in Australia and the United Kingdom and the most recent Annual report on Form 20-F filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or Form 6-Ks furnished to, or filed with, the SEC. The above list is not exhaustive. Forward-looking statements should, therefore, be construed in light of such risk factors and undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements, particularly in light of the current economic climate and the significant volatility, uncertainty and disruption caused by the outbreak of COVID-19. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this announcement. Rio Tinto expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking (except as required by applicable law, the UK Listing Rules, the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange) to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in Rio Tinto's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Nothing in this announcement should be interpreted to mean that future earnings per share of Rio Tinto plc or Rio Tinto Limited will necessarily match or exceed its historical published earnings per share.

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This announcement is authorised for release to the market by Steve Allen, Rio Tinto's Group Company Secretary.

LEI: 213800YOE050Q72G2R82

Classification: 3.1 Additional regulated information required to be disclosed under the laws of a Member State

Rio Tinto production summary

Rio Tinto share of production

| | Quarter | | | Full Year 2020 | % change | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 2020 Q1 | 2020 Q4 | 2021 Q1 | | Q1 21 vs Q1 20 | Q1 21 vs Q4 20 |
| Principal commodities | | | | | | |
| Alumina | ('000 t) | 2,010 | 2,085 | 2,034 | 8,039 | +1% -2% |
| Aluminium | ('000 t) | 783 | 815 | 803 | 3,180 | +3% -1% |
| Bauxite | ('000 t) | 13,813 | 13,299 | 13,566 | 56,131 | -2% +2% |
| Borates | ('000 t) | 126 | 100 | 122 | 480 | -3% +23% |
| Copper - mined | ('000 t) | 133.0 | 132.5 | 120.5 | 527.9 | -9% -9% |
| Copper - refined | ('000 t) | 47.2 | 56.1 | 59.2 | 155.0 | +25% +5% |
| Diamonds | ('000 cts) | 857 | 910 | 1,007 | 3,731 | +18% +11% |
| Iron Ore | ('000 t) | 66,787 | 73,749 | 65,681 | 285,932 | -2% -11% |
| Titanium dioxide slag | ('000 t) | 293 | 272 | 279 | 1,120 | -5% +3% |
| Other Metals & Minerals | | | | | | |
| Gold - mined | ('000 oz) | 62 | 89 | 96 | 283 | +57% +8% |
| Gold - refined | ('000 oz) | 44.8 | 38.9 | 56.8 | 117.5 | +27% +46% |
| Molybdenum | ('000 t) | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 20.4 | -1% -21% |
| Uranium | ('000 lbs) | 676 | 742 | 65 | 2,870 | -90% -91% |
| Salt | ('000 t) | 1,044 | 1,113 | 1,411 | 4,861 | +35% +27% |
| Silver - mined | ('000 oz) | 1,027 | 1,120 | 1,005 | 4,357 | -2% -10% |
| Silver - refined | ('000 oz) | 462 | 449 | 812 | 1,363 | +76% +81% |

Throughout this report, figures in italics indicate adjustments made since the figure was previously quoted on the equivalent page or reported for the first time. Production figures are sometimes more precise than the rounded numbers shown, hence small differences may result between the total of the quarter figures and the year to date figures.

Rio Tinto share of production

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| ALUMINA | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Jonquière (Vaudreuil) | 100 % | 373 | 340 | 347 | 364 | 352 | 1,424 |
| Jonquière (Vaudreuil) specialty Alumina plant | 100 % | 24 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 94 |
| Queensland Alumina | 80 % | 713 | 711 | 763 | 774 | 743 | 2,961 |
| São Luis (Alumar) | 10 % | 94 | 95 | 98 | 99 | 95 | 385 |
| Yarwun | 100 % | 806 | 820 | 725 | 823 | 822 | 3,175 |
| Rio Tinto total alumina production | | 2,010 | 1,990 | 1,954 | 2,085 | 2,034 | 8,039 |
| ALUMINIUM | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Australia - Bell Bay | 100 % | 47 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 192 |
| Australia - Boyne Island | 59 % | 75 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 303 |
| Australia - Tomago | 52 % | 75 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 305 |
| Canada - six wholly owned | 100 % | 375 | 370 | 375 | 387 | 385 | 1,506 |
| Canada - Alouette (Sept-Îles) | 40 % | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 249 |
| Canada - Bécancour | 25 % | 18 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 98 |
| Iceland - ISAL (Reykjavik) | 100 % | 45 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 183 |
| New Zealand - Tiwai Point | 79 % | 67 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 265 |
| Oman - Sohar | 20 % | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 79 |
| Rio Tinto total aluminium production | | 783 | 785 | 797 | 815 | 803 | 3,180 |
| BAUXITE | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Gove | 100 % | 2,876 | 3,186 | 3,147 | 3,090 | 2,879 | 12,299 |
| Porto Trombetas | 12 % | 338 | 270 | 396 | 392 | 254 | 1,395 |
| Sangaredi | (b) | 1,879 | 1,742 | 1,920 | 1,887 | 1,887 | 7,428 |
| Weipa | 100 % | 8,720 | 9,362 | 8,997 | 7,929 | 8,545 | 35,009 |
| Rio Tinto total bauxite production | | 13,813 | 14,560 | 14,459 | 13,299 | 13,566 | 56,131 |

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

(b) Rio Tinto has a 22.95% shareholding in the Sangaredi mine but benefits from 45.0% of production.

Rio Tinto share of production

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| BORATES | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes B₂O₃ content) | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Borates - borates | 100 % | 126 | 132 | 123 | 100 | 122 | 480 |
| COPPER | | | | | | | |
| Mine production ('000 tonnes) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Bingham Canyon | 100 % | 35.0 | 36.5 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 140.0 |
| Escondida | 30 % | 86.2 | 84.0 | 82.8 | 84.8 | 72.1 | 337.8 |
| Oyu Tolgoi (b) | 34 % | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 50.2 |
| Rio Tinto total mine production | | 133.0 | 132.8 | 129.6 | 132.5 | 120.5 | 527.9 |
| Refined production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Escondida | 30 % | 20.9 | 19.7 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 70.2 |
| Rio Tinto Kennecott | 100 % | 26.4 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 40.9 | 45.2 | 84.8 |
| Rio Tinto total refined production | | 47.2 | 26.9 | 24.8 | 56.1 | 59.2 | 155.0 |

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

(b) Rio Tinto owns a 33.52% indirect interest in Oyu Tolgoi through its 50.79% interest in Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd.

DIAMONDS

Production ('000 carats)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| Diavik | 60 % | 857 | 963 | 1,001 | 910 | 1,007 | 3,731 |
|--------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|

GOLD

Mine production ('000 ounces) (a)

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Bingham Canyon | 100 % | 41.9 | 40.2 | 43.7 | 45.3 | 36.2 | 171.2 |
| Escondida | 30 % | 10.8 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 50.9 |
| Oyu Tolgoi (b) | 34 % | 8.8 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 29.4 | 48.8 | 61.0 |
| Rio Tinto total mine production | | 61.5 | 63.6 | 68.7 | 89.1 | 96.4 | 283.0 |

Refined production ('000 ounces)

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Rio Tinto Kennecott | 100 % | 44.8 | 30.1 | 3.7 | 38.9 | 56.8 | 117.5 |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

(b) Rio Tinto owns a 33.52% indirect interest in Oyu Tolgoi through its 50.79% interest in Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd.

Rio Tinto share of production

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| IRON ORE | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Hamersley mines | (b) | 49,327 | 53,187 | 54,852 | 53,316 | 47,063 | 210,682 |
| Hamersley - Channar (c) | 100 % | 1,160 | 1,334 | 1,710 | 1,935 | 2,250 | 6,139 |
| Hope Downs | 50 % | 5,667 | 5,659 | 6,625 | 6,571 | 5,616 | 24,522 |
| Iron Ore Company of Canada | 59 % | 2,560 | 2,762 | 2,340 | 2,740 | 2,345 | 10,402 |
| Robe River - Pannawonica (Mesas J and A) | 53 % | 3,880 | 4,307 | 3,882 | 3,988 | 3,506 | 16,056 |
| Robe River - West Angelas | 53 % | 4,193 | 4,440 | 4,298 | 5,199 | 4,900 | 18,131 |
| Rio Tinto iron ore production ('000 tonnes) | | 66,787 | 71,689 | 73,707 | 73,749 | 65,681 | 285,932 |
| Breakdown of Production: | | | | | | | |
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Lump (d) | | 18,504 | 18,970 | 18,253 | 21,666 | 18,050 | 77,393 |
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Fines (d) | | 27,734 | 30,866 | 33,570 | 31,122 | 28,245 | 123,292 |
| Robe Valley Lump | | 1,472 | 1,326 | 1,399 | 1,364 | 1,307 | 5,561 |
| Robe Valley Fines | | 2,407 | 2,981 | 2,483 | 2,624 | 2,199 | 10,496 |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | | 14,110 | 14,784 | 15,662 | 14,233 | 13,534 | 58,789 |
| Pilbara iron ore production ('000 tonnes) | | 64,227 | 68,927 | 71,366 | 71,009 | 63,336 | 275,530 |
| IOC Concentrate | | 923 | 1,523 | 1,038 | 1,297 | 871 | 4,781 |
| IOC Pellets | | 1,637 | 1,240 | 1,302 | 1,443 | 1,474 | 5,622 |
| IOC iron ore production ('000 tonnes) | | 2,560 | 2,762 | 2,340 | 2,740 | 2,345 | 10,402 |
| Breakdown of Shipments: | | | | | | | |
| Pilbara Blend Lump | | 14,385 | 16,700 | 15,514 | 16,280 | 12,842 | 62,878 |
| Pilbara Blend Fines | | 26,692 | 33,036 | 31,710 | 35,140 | 28,565 | 126,578 |
| Robe Valley Lump | | 1,132 | 1,118 | 1,112 | 1,246 | 1,025 | 4,608 |
| Robe Valley Fines | | 2,688 | 2,999 | 2,724 | 3,062 | 2,402 | 11,473 |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | | 12,913 | 15,578 | 14,203 | 15,055 | 14,222 | 57,749 |
| SP10 Lump (d) | | 1,006 | 1,014 | 822 | 1,037 | 2,664 | 3,879 |
| SP10 Fines (d) | | 1,089 | 1,603 | 1,488 | 1,771 | 2,923 | 5,951 |
| Pilbara iron ore shipments ('000 tonnes) (e) | | 59,903 | 72,048 | 67,574 | 73,590 | 64,642 | 273,115 |
| Pilbara iron ore shipments - consolidated basis ('000 tonnes) (e) (g) | | | | | | | |
| IOC Concentrate | | 1,006 | 1,410 | 1,355 | 1,157 | 1,019 | 4,928 |
| IOC Pellets | | 1,769 | 1,320 | 1,378 | 1,539 | 1,477 | 6,006 |
| IOC Iron ore shipments ('000 tonnes) (e) | | 2,775 | 2,731 | 2,733 | 2,696 | 2,496 | 10,934 |
| Rio Tinto iron ore shipments ('000 tonnes) (e) | | 62,678 | 74,779 | 70,307 | 76,286 | 67,137 | 284,050 |
| Rio Tinto iron ore sales ('000 tonnes) (f) | | 62,433 | 74,808 | 69,993 | 75,765 | 65,415 | 282,998 |

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

(b) Includes 100% of production from Paraburadoo, Mt Tom Price, Western Turner Syncline, Marandoo, Yandicoogina, Brockman, Nammuldi, Silvergrass and the Eastern Range mines. Whilst Rio Tinto owns 54% of the Eastern Range mine, under the terms of the joint venture agreement, Hamersley Iron manages the operation and is obliged to purchase all mine production from the joint venture and therefore all of the production is included in Rio Tinto's share of production.

(c) Rio Tinto's ownership interest in Channar mine increased from 60% to 100%, following conclusion of its joint venture with Sinosteel Corporation upon reaching planned 290 million tonnes production on 22 October 2020. Production is reported at 100% from this date onward. Historic data is unchanged.

(d) SP10 include other lower grade products.

(e) Shipments includes material shipped to our portside trading facility in China which may not be sold onwards in the same period.

(f) Represents the difference between amounts shipped to portside trading and onward sales from portside trading, and third party volumes sold.

(g) While Rio Tinto has a 53% net beneficial interest in Robe River Iron Associates, it recognises 65% of the assets, liabilities, sales revenues and expenses in its accounts (as 30% is held through a 60% owned subsidiary and 35% is held through a 100% owned subsidiary). The consolidated basis sales reported here include Robe River Iron Associates on a 65% basis to enable comparison with revenue reported in the financial statements.

Rio Tinto share of production

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| MOLYBDENUM | | | | | | | |
| Mine production ('000 tonnes) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Bingham Canyon | 100 % | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 20.4 |

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SALT | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Dampier Salt | 68 % | 1,044 | 1,425 | 1,279 | 1,113 | 1,411 | 4,861 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SILVER | | | | | | | |
| Mine production ('000 ounces) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Bingham Canyon | 100 % | 538 | 526 | 586 | 555 | 524 | 2,205 |
| Escondida | 30 % | 417 | 480 | 474 | 488 | 395 | 1,859 |
| Oyu Tolgoi (b) | 34 % | 72 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 85 | 293 |
| Rio Tinto total mine production | | 1,027 | 1,077 | 1,133 | 1,120 | 1,005 | 4,357 |
| Refined production ('000 ounces) | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Kennecott | 100 % | 462 | 382 | 70 | 449 | 812 | 1,363 |

(a) Mine production figures for metals refer to the total quantity of metal produced in concentrates, leach liquor or doré bullion irrespective of whether these products are then refined onsite, except for the data for bauxite and iron ore which represent production of marketable quantities of ore plus concentrates and pellets.

(b) Rio Tinto owns a 33.52% indirect interest in Oyu Tolgoi through its 50.79% interest in Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE SLAG | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Iron & Titanium (a) | 100 % | 293 | 262 | 293 | 272 | 279 | 1,120 |

(a) Quantities comprise 100% of Rio Tinto Fer et Titane and Rio Tinto's 74% interest in Richards Bay Minerals (RBM).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| URANIUM | | | | | | | |
| Production ('000 lbs U₃O₈) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Energy Resources of Australia | 86 % | 676 | 718 | 735 | 742 | 65 | 2,870 |

(a) ERA production data are drummed U₃O₈. ERA ceased processing operations on 8 January 2021, as required by the Ranger Authority.

Rio Tinto's Argyle operations were closed in 2020. No data for these operations are included in the Share of production table.

Production figures are sometimes more precise than the rounded numbers shown, hence small differences may result between the total of the quarter figures and the year to date figures.

The Rio Tinto percentage shown above is at 31 March 2021.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| ALUMINA | | | | | | | |
| Smelter Grade Alumina - Aluminium Group | | | | | | | |
| Alumina production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| <i>Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Queensland Alumina Refinery - Queensland | 80.0 % | 891 | 889 | 953 | 968 | 929 | 3,701 |
| Yarwun refinery - Queensland | 100.0 % | 806 | 820 | 725 | 823 | 822 | 3,175 |
| <i>Brazil</i> | | | | | | | |
| São Luis (Alumar) refinery | 10.0 % | 936 | 945 | 976 | 990 | 953 | 3,848 |
| <i>Canada</i> | | | | | | | |
| Jonquière (Vaudreuil) refinery - Quebec (a) | 100.0 % | 373 | 340 | 347 | 364 | 352 | 1,424 |
| (a) Jonquière's (Vaudreuil's) production shows smelter grade alumina only and excludes hydrate produced and used for specialty alumina. | | | | | | | |
| Speciality Alumina - Aluminium Group | | | | | | | |
| Speciality alumina production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| <i>Canada</i> | | | | | | | |
| Jonquière (Vaudreuil) plant – Quebec | 100.0 % | 24 | 25 | 22 | 24 | 22 | 94 |

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| ALUMINIUM | | | | | | | |
| Primary Aluminium | | | | | | | |
| Primary aluminium production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| <i>Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bell Bay smelter - Tasmania | 100.0 % | 47 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 192 |
| Boyne Island smelter - Queensland | 59.4 % | 126 | 126 | 128 | 129 | 124 | 510 |
| Tomago smelter - New South Wales | 51.6 % | 145 | 148 | 150 | 149 | 145 | 592 |
| <i>Canada</i> | | | | | | | |
| Alma smelter - Quebec | 100.0 % | 118 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 117 | 473 |
| Alouette (Sept-Îles) smelter - Quebec | 40.0 % | 153 | 155 | 156 | 158 | 155 | 623 |
| Arvida smelter - Quebec | 100.0 % | 44 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 169 |
| Arvida AP60 smelter - Quebec | 100.0 % | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 60 |
| Bécancour smelter - Quebec | 25.1 % | 72 | 102 | 104 | 115 | 112 | 393 |
| Grande-Baie smelter - Quebec | 100.0 % | 58 | 55 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 225 |
| Kitimat smelter - British Columbia | 100.0 % | 76 | 78 | 84 | 91 | 95 | 329 |
| Laterrière smelter - Quebec | 100.0 % | 64 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 250 |
| <i>Iceland</i> | | | | | | | |
| ISAL (Reykjavik) smelter | 100.0 % | 45 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 183 |
| <i>New Zealand</i> | | | | | | | |
| Tiwai Point smelter | 79.4 % | 84 | 82 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 333 |
| <i>Oman</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sohar smelter | 20.0 % | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 98 | 397 |

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| BAUXITE | | | | | | | |
| Bauxite production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| <i>Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Gove mine - Northern Territory | 100.0 % | 2,876 | 3,186 | 3,147 | 3,090 | 2,879 | 12,299 |
| Weipa mine - Queensland | 100.0 % | 8,720 | 9,362 | 8,997 | 7,929 | 8,545 | 35,009 |
| <i>Brazil</i> | | | | | | | |
| Porto Trombetas (MRN) mine | 12.0 % | 2,814 | 2,251 | 3,296 | 3,268 | 2,117 | 11,629 |
| <i>Guinea</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sangaredi mine (a) | 23.0 % | 4,175 | 3,871 | 4,267 | 4,193 | 4,194 | 16,506 |
| Rio Tinto share of bauxite shipments | | | | | | | |
| Share of total bauxite shipments ('000 tonnes) | | 13,567 | 14,668 | 14,117 | 12,993 | 13,444 | 55,345 |
| Share of third party bauxite shipments ('000 tonnes) | | 9,469 | 10,721 | 10,064 | 9,104 | 9,024 | 39,357 |

(a) Rio Tinto has a 22.95% shareholding in the Sangaredi mine but benefits from 45.0% of production.

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| BORATES | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Borates - borates | 100.0 % | | | | | | |
| <i>US</i> | | | | | | | |
| Borates ('000 tonnes) (a) | | 126 | 132 | 123 | 100 | 122 | 480 |

(a) Production is expressed as B₂O₃ content.

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| COPPER & GOLD | | | | | | | |
| Escondida | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chile</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sulphide ore to concentrator ('000 tonnes) | | 33,440 | 34,755 | 34,733 | 36,303 | 32,654 | 139,230 |
| Average copper grade (%) | | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.78 | 0.83 |
| Mill production (metals in concentrates): | | | | | | | |
| Contained copper ('000 tonnes) | | 230.0 | 236.8 | 243.9 | 246.1 | 207.8 | 956.8 |
| Contained gold ('000 ounces) | | 36.0 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 47.8 | 38.0 | 169.5 |
| Contained silver ('000 ounces) | | 1,390 | 1,599 | 1,580 | 1,627 | 1,318 | 6,196 |
| Recoverable copper in ore stacked for leaching ('000 tonnes) (a) | | 57.2 | 43.3 | 32.1 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 169.1 |
| Refined production from leach plants: | | | | | | | |
| Copper cathode production ('000 tonnes) | | 69.6 | 65.5 | 47.9 | 50.8 | 46.6 | 233.9 |

(a) The calculation of copper in material mined for leaching is based on ore stacked at the leach pad.

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| COPPER & GOLD (continued) | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Kennecott | | | | | | | |
| Bingham Canyon mine | 100.0 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Utah, US</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ore treated ('000 tonnes) | | 10,315 | 10,083 | 12,860 | 11,418 | 10,054 | 44,676 |
| Average ore grade: | | | | | | | |
| Copper (%) | | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.36 |
| Gold (g/t) | | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.22 |
| Silver (g/t) | | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.00 | 2.07 | 2.30 | 2.08 |
| Molybdenum (%) | | 0.058 | 0.056 | 0.053 | 0.068 | 0.058 | 0.059 |
| Copper concentrates produced ('000 tonnes) | | 148 | 135 | 140 | 138 | 140 | 561 |
| Average concentrate grade (% Cu) | | 23.7 | 26.6 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 24.8 |
| Production of metals in copper concentrates: | | | | | | | |
| Copper ('000 tonnes) (a) | | 35.0 | 36.5 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 140.0 |
| Gold ('000 ounces) | | 41.9 | 40.2 | 43.7 | 45.3 | 36.2 | 171.2 |
| Silver ('000 ounces) | | 538 | 526 | 586 | 555 | 524 | 2,205 |
| Molybdenum concentrates produced ('000 tonnes): | | | | | | | |
| Molybdenum in concentrates ('000 tonnes) | | 5.1 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 20.4 |
| Kennecott smelter & refinery | | | | | | | |
| | 100.0 % | | | | | | |
| Copper concentrates smelted ('000 tonnes) | | 161 | 51 | 1 | 234 | 240 | 448 |
| Copper anodes produced ('000 tonnes) (b) | | 24.0 | (2.1) | 20.2 | 44.8 | 50.5 | 86.9 |
| Production of refined metal: | | | | | | | |
| Copper ('000 tonnes) | | 26.4 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 40.9 | 45.2 | 84.8 |
| Gold ('000 ounces) (c) | | 44.8 | 30.1 | 3.7 | 38.9 | 56.8 | 117.5 |
| Silver ('000 ounces) (c) | | 462 | 382 | 70 | 449 | 812 | 1,363 |
| (a) Includes a small amount of copper in precipitates. | | | | | | | |
| (b) New metal excluding recycled material. | | | | | | | |
| (c) Includes gold and silver in intermediate products. | | | | | | | |

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| COPPER & GOLD (continued) | | | | | | | |
| Turquoise Hill Resources | | | | | | | |
| Oyu Tolgoi mine (a) | 33.5 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Mongolia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ore Treated ('000 tonnes) | | 10,889 | 9,645 | 10,072 | 9,594 | 9,813 | 40,200 |
| Average mill head grades: | | | | | | | |
| Copper (%) | | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.56 | 0.46 |
| Gold (g/t) | | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.41 | 0.68 | 0.24 |
| Silver (g/t) | | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 1.29 | 1.18 |
| Copper concentrates produced ('000 tonnes) | | 164.5 | 169.9 | 168.5 | 190.2 | 201.9 | 693.1 |
| Average concentrate grade (% Cu) | | 21.4 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 21.6 |
| Production of metals in concentrates: | | | | | | | |
| Copper in concentrates ('000 tonnes) | | 35.2 | 36.5 | 36.3 | 41.6 | 45.4 | 149.6 |
| Gold in concentrates ('000 ounces) | | 26.2 | 31.1 | 36.7 | 87.8 | 145.7 | 181.9 |
| Silver in concentrates ('000 ounces) | | 214 | 212 | 219 | 231 | 255 | 876 |
| Sales of metals in concentrates: | | | | | | | |
| Copper in concentrates ('000 tonnes) | | 25.8 | 39.7 | 34.4 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 137.8 |
| Gold in concentrates ('000 ounces) | | 19.7 | 30.8 | 33.6 | 65.8 | 110.9 | 150.0 |
| Silver in concentrates ('000 ounces) | | 146 | 220 | 201 | 194 | 207 | 760 |

(a) Rio Tinto owns a 33.52% indirect interest in Oyu Tolgoi through its 50.79% interest in Turquoise Hill Resources.

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| DIAMONDS | | | | | | | |
| Argyle Diamonds (a) | 100.0 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Western Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| AK1 ore processed ('000 tonnes) | | 1,322 | 1,571 | 1,802 | 1,078 | — | 5,773 |
| AK1 diamonds produced ('000 carats) | | 2,578 | 3,271 | 3,203 | 1,893 | — | 10,945 |
| Diavik Diamonds | 60.0 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Northwest Territories, Canada</i> | | | | | | | |
| Ore processed ('000 tonnes) | | 571 | 626 | 679 | 643 | 632 | 2,518 |
| Diamonds recovered ('000 carats) | | 1,428 | 1,606 | 1,668 | 1,517 | 1,678 | 6,218 |

(a) Rio Tinto's Argyle operations were closed in 2020.

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| IRON ORE | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Iron Ore | | | | | | | |
| <i>Western Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Pilbara Operations | | | | | | | |
| Saleable iron ore production ('000 tonnes) | | | | | | | |
| Hamersley mines | (a) | 49,327 | 53,187 | 54,852 | 53,316 | 47,063 | 210,682 |
| Hamersley - Channar (b) | 100.0 % | 1,934 | 2,223 | 2,849 | 2,169 | 2,250 | 9,175 |
| Hope Downs | 50.0 % | 11,334 | 11,318 | 13,250 | 13,142 | 11,232 | 49,045 |
| Robe River - Pannawonica (Mesas J and A) | 53.0 % | 7,320 | 8,126 | 7,324 | 7,525 | 6,616 | 30,295 |
| Robe River - West Angelas | 53.0 % | 7,912 | 8,378 | 8,110 | 9,809 | 9,246 | 34,209 |
| Total production ('000 tonnes) | | 77,827 | 83,232 | 86,385 | 85,961 | 76,406 | 333,405 |
| Breakdown of total production: | | | | | | | |
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Lump (c) | | 22,592 | 23,222 | 22,674 | 25,888 | 21,901 | 94,375 |
| Pilbara Blend and SP10 Fines (c) | | 33,806 | 37,100 | 40,725 | 38,316 | 34,356 | 149,947 |
| Robe Valley Lump | | 2,778 | 2,502 | 2,639 | 2,574 | 2,467 | 10,492 |
| Robe Valley Fines | | 4,542 | 5,625 | 4,685 | 4,951 | 4,149 | 19,803 |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | | 14,110 | 14,784 | 15,662 | 14,233 | 13,534 | 58,789 |
| Breakdown of total shipments: | | | | | | | |
| Pilbara Blend Lump | | 17,506 | 20,339 | 19,118 | 20,155 | 15,740 | 77,117 |
| Pilbara Blend Fines | | 33,197 | 40,379 | 39,230 | 42,727 | 35,777 | 155,533 |
| Robe Valley Lump | | 2,135 | 2,110 | 2,098 | 2,351 | 1,934 | 8,694 |
| Robe Valley Fines | | 5,071 | 5,659 | 5,140 | 5,778 | 4,532 | 21,648 |
| Yandicoogina Fines (HIY) | | 12,913 | 15,578 | 14,203 | 15,055 | 14,222 | 57,749 |
| SP10 Lump (c) | | 1,006 | 1,014 | 822 | 1,037 | 2,664 | 3,879 |
| SP10 Fines (c) | | 1,089 | 1,603 | 1,488 | 1,771 | 2,923 | 5,951 |
| Total shipments ('000 tonnes) (d) | | 72,916 | 86,681 | 82,099 | 88,873 | 77,791 | 330,570 |
| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
| Iron Ore Company of Canada | 58.7 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Newfoundland & Labrador and Quebec in Canada</i> | | | | | | | |
| Saleable iron ore production: | | | | | | | |
| Concentrates ('000 tonnes) | | 1,572 | 2,593 | 1,768 | 2,208 | 1,484 | 8,141 |
| Pellets ('000 tonnes) | | 2,788 | 2,112 | 2,217 | 2,457 | 2,510 | 9,574 |
| IOC Total production ('000 tonnes) | | 4,360 | 4,704 | 3,985 | 4,666 | 3,993 | 17,715 |
| Shipments: | | | | | | | |
| Concentrates ('000 tonnes) | | 1,713 | 2,402 | 2,307 | 1,970 | 1,735 | 8,392 |
| Pellets ('000 tonnes) | | 3,013 | 2,248 | 2,347 | 2,620 | 2,515 | 10,229 |
| IOC Total Shipments ('000 tonnes) (d) | | 4,726 | 4,650 | 4,654 | 4,591 | 4,250 | 18,621 |
| Global Iron Ore Totals | | | | | | | |
| Iron Ore Production ('000 tonnes) | | 82,187 | 87,936 | 90,370 | 90,627 | 80,400 | 351,121 |
| Iron Ore Shipments ('000 tonnes) | | 77,642 | 91,332 | 86,753 | 93,464 | 82,041 | 349,190 |
| Iron Ore Sales ('000 tonnes) (e) | | 77,397 | 91,361 | 86,398 | 92,942 | 80,319 | 348,098 |

(a) Includes 100% of production from Paraburdoo, Mt Tom Price, Western Turner Syncline, Marandoo, Yandicoogina, Brockman, Nammuldi, Silvergrass and the Eastern Range mines. Whilst Rio Tinto owns 54% of the Eastern Range mine, under the terms of the joint venture agreement, Hamersley Iron manages the operation and is obliged to purchase all mine production from the joint venture and therefore all of the production is included in Rio Tinto's share of production.

(b) Rio Tinto's ownership interest in Channar mine increased from 60% to 100%, following conclusion of its joint venture with Sinosteel Corporation upon reaching planned 290 million tonnes production on 22 October 2020. Historic data is unchanged.

(c) SP10 include other lower grade products.

(d) Shipments includes material shipped to our portside trading facility in China which may not be sold onwards in the same period.

(e) Include Pilbara and IOC sales adjusted for portside trading movements and third party volumes sold.

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.

Rio Tinto operational data

| | Rio Tinto interest | Q1 2020 | Q2 2020 | Q3 2020 | Q4 2020 | Q1 2021 | Full Year 2020 |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| SALT | | | | | | | |
| Dampier Salt | 68.4 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Western Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Salt production ('000 tonnes) | | 1,527 | 2,085 | 1,871 | 1,628 | 2,064 | 7,111 |
| TITANIUM DIOXIDE SLAG | | | | | | | |
| Rio Tinto Iron & Titanium | 100.0 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Canada and South Africa</i> | | | | | | | |
| (Rio Tinto share) (a) | | | | | | | |
| Titanium dioxide slag ('000 tonnes) | | 293 | 262 | 293 | 272 | 279 | 1,120 |
| URANIUM | | | | | | | |
| Energy Resources of Australia Ltd | | | | | | | |
| Ranger mine (a) | 86.3 % | | | | | | |
| <i>Northern Territory, Australia</i> | | | | | | | |
| U ₃ O ₈ Production ('000 lbs) | | 928 | 831 | 851 | 860 | 75 | 3,471 |

(a) Quantities comprise 100% of Rio Tinto Fer et Titane and Rio Tinto's 74% interest in Richards Bay Minerals' production. Ilmenite mined in Madagascar is being processed in Canada.

(a) ERA production data are drummed U₃O₈. ERA ceased processing operations on 8 January 2021, as required by the Ranger Authority.

Rio Tinto percentage interest shown above is at 31 March 2021. The data represent full production and sales on a 100% basis unless otherwise stated.