Metallurgical Coal

Coal Resources

As at 30 June 2023																				As at 30 June 2022			
			Measured Resources				Indicated Resources				Inferred Resources				Total Resources				BHP	Total Resources			
Commodity deposit[1,2]	Mining method	Coal type	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	interest %	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S
Metallurgical coal operations																							
Queensland coal																							
CQCA JV																							
Goonyella Complex	OC	Met	608	8.7	21.9	0.51	122	9.3	22.0	0.53	50	12.4	24.8	0.59	780	9.0	22.1	0.52	50	795	9.0	22.1	0.52
	UG	Met	1,416	9.8	20.8	0.53	423	10.3	19.4	0.54	662	9.3	18.9	0.51	2,501	9.7	20.0	0.52		2,508	9.7	20.0	0.52
Peak Downs	OC	Met	1,041	10.4	19.2	0.61	568	11.3	19.1	0.68	366	11.9	20.3	0.74	1,975	10.9	19.4	0.65	50	1,944	10.5	19.4	0.63
Caval Ridge	OC	Met	292	12.3	22.0	0.56	214	11.9	20.1	0.56	147	11.9	18.8	0.49	653	12.1	20.7	0.54	50	666	12.1	20.7	0.54
Saraji	OC	Met/Th	1,118	10.4	16.9	0.62	506	11.0	16.0	0.68	463	12.2	15.7	0.67	2,087	11.0	16.4	0.65	50	2,100	11.0	16.4	0.65
	UG	Met/Th	81	9.5	15.7	0.56	164	11.0	16.3	0.59	200	13.1	16.3	0.60	445	11.7	16.2	0.59		445	11.7	16.2	0.59
Saraji South	OC	Met	281	9.4	17.2	0.66	126	9.7	17.2	0.72	84	10.5	16.8	0.74	491	9.7	17.1	0.69	50	491	9.7	17.1	0.69
Blackwater	OC	Met/Th	308	5.2	29.6	0.42	528	5.5	29.7	0.44	779	6.6	29.8	0.43	1,615	6.0	29.7	0.43	50	1,628	6.0	29.7	0.43
	UG	Met/Th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	7.2	29.1	0.36	222	7.2	29.1	0.36		222	7.2	29.1	0.36
Daunia	OC	Met/Th	87	12.9	20.2	0.42	19	18.8	18.9	0.43	9	30.2	17.1	0.35	115	15.1	19.8	0.42	50	120	15.1	19.8	0.42

1 Tonnages are reported on an in situ moisture basis. Coal qualities are for a potential product on an air-dried basis.

2 Cut-off criteria:

Deposit	Mining method	Coal Resources	Coal Reserves
Goonyella Complex	OC	≥ 0.5m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50% and ≤ 35% raw ash	≥ 0.5m seam thickness
	UG	≥ 2.0m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50% and ≤ 35% raw ash	≥ 2.5m seam thickness
Peak Downs	OC	≥ 0.5m seam thickness and ≤ 35% raw ash	≥ 0.5m seam thickness
Caval Ridge	OC	≥ 0.3m seam thickness and core yield ≥ 30%	≥ 0.4m seam thickness
Saraji	OC	≥ 0.5m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 35% and ≤ 35% raw ash	≥ 0.5m seam thickness
	UG	≥ 2.0m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 35% and ≤ 35% raw ash	–
Saraji South	OC	≥ 0.5m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50%	≥ 0.5m seam thickness
Blackwater	OC	≥ 0.3m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50% and ≤ 40% raw ash	≥ 0.3m seam thickness
	UG	≥ 2.0m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50% and ≤ 40% raw ash	–
Daunia	OC	≥ 0.3m seam thickness, core yield ≥ 50% and ≤ 35% raw ash	≥ 0.3m seam thickness

Metallurgical Coal

Coal Reserves

As at 30 June 2023																		As at 30 June 2022				
						Proved Marketable Reserves				Probable Marketable Reserves				Total Marketable Reserves						Total Marketable Reserves				
Commodity deposit[1,2,3,4,5,6]	Mining method	Coal type	Proved Reserves Mt	Probable Reserves Mt	Total Reserves Mt	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Reserve life (years)	BHP interest %	Mt	%Ash	%VM	%S	Reserve life (years)
Metallurgical coal operations																								
Queensland coal																								
CQCA JV																								
Goonyella Complex[7]	OC	Met	409	54	464	303	8.8	22.4	0.52	40	9.7	23.2	0.54	343	8.9	22.5	0.52	24	50	355	8.9	22.5	0.52	25
	UG	Met	31	–	31	24	9.0	22.9	0.54	–	–	–	–	24	9.0	22.9	0.54			29	9.0	22.9	0.53	
Peak Downs[8,9]	OC	Met/Th	714	243	957	432	10.5	21.8	0.61	124	10.5	22.4	0.73	556	10.5	21.9	0.64	40	50	612	10.6	21.9	0.61	44
Caval Ridge[10]	OC	Met	197	107	304	115	10.5	22.3	0.57	66	10.5	22.5	0.57	181	10.5	22.4	0.57	27	50	188	10.5	22.3	0.57	29
Saraji[8,11]	OC	Met/Th	378	40	418	245	10.5	17.9	0.62	20	10.8	19.5	0.90	265	10.5	18.1	0.64	34	50	308	10.5	18.0	0.65	30
Saraji South[12]	OC	Met	82	5	87	52	9.5	17.6	0.65	3	11.2	17.4	0.68	55	9.6	17.6	0.65	41	50	128	9.7	17.5	0.67	87
Blackwater[8,13]	OC	Met/Th	91	121	212	79	8.7	26.3	0.42	104	9.0	25.8	0.41	183	8.9	26.0	0.41	14	50	319	9.0	26.3	0.42	24
Daunia[8,14]	OC	Met/Th	68	13	81	56	8.1	20.4	0.34	11	9.0	20.1	0.31	67	8.2	20.4	0.34	16	50	71	8.2	20.4	0.34	17

3 Geophysically logged, laboratory analysed, cored drill holes with a coal sample linear recovery greater than 95% are used to classify Coal Reserves. Drill-hole spacings vary between seams and geological domains, as determined by geostatistical analysis where possible. The range of maximum drill-hole spacings used to classify the Coal Reserves were:

Deposit	Proved Reserves	Probable Reserves
Goonyella Complex	900m to 1,300m	1,750m to 2,400m
Peak Downs	200m to 2,250m	400m to 4,300m
Caval Ridge	350m to 1,300m	650m to 2,400m
Saraji	450m to 1,800m	800m to 3,600m
Saraji South	500m to 2,650m	1,000m to 4,200m
Blackwater	200m to 900m	400m to 1,750m
Daunia	550m to 950m	1,000m to 1,800m

4 Product recoveries for the operations were:

Deposit	Product recovery
Goonyella Complex	78%
Peak Downs	54%
Caval Ridge	52%
Saraji	64%
Blackwater	86%
Daunia	75%

5 Total Coal Reserves were at 4% moisture content when mined. Total Marketable Reserves were at a product specification moisture content (9.5-10% Goonyella Complex; 9.5% Peak Downs; 10.5% Caval Ridge; 10.1% Saraji; 7.5-11.5% Blackwater; 10-10.5% Daunia) and at an air-dried quality basis for sale after the beneficiation of the Total Coal Reserves.

6 Coal delivered to handling plant.

7 Goonyella Complex – The decrease in Coal Reserves and reserves life was mainly due to depletion.

8 Percentage of secondary thermal products for reserves with coal type Met/Th are: Peak Downs 6%; Saraji 1%; Blackwater 2%; Daunia 8%. Contributions may vary year on year based on market demand.

9 Peak Downs – The decrease in Coal Reserves and reserve life was mainly due to changes in economic parameters partially offset by improved resource classification supported by additional drilling.

10 Caval Ridge – The decrease in reserve life was mainly due to depletion.

11 Saraji – The decrease in Coal Reserves was mainly due to changes in economic parameters. The increase in reserve life was due to changes in the nominated production rate.

12 Saraji South – Re-commenced operations during FY23. The decrease in Coal Reserves and reserve life was mainly due to changes in economic parameters.

13 Blackwater – The decrease in Coal Reserves and reserve life was mainly due to changes in economic parameters.

14 Daunia – The decrease in Coal Reserves and reserve life was mainly due to depletion.