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14 September 2026

South32 Limited
(Incorporated in Australia under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth))
(ACN 093 732 597)
ASX / LSE / JSE Share Code: S32 ADR: SOUHY
ISIN: AU000000S320
south32.net

HERMOSA SITE VISIT

South32 Limited (ASX, LSE, JSE: S32; ADR: SOUHY) (South32) will today host an equity analyst and investor site visit at our Hermosa project in Arizona, United States.

The presentation is attached and will be available on the South32 website at: (https://www.south32.net/investors/presentations-speeches).

About us

Our purpose is to make a difference by developing natural resources, improving people's lives now and for generations to come. We are trusted by our owners and partners to realise the potential of their resources. We produce minerals and metals critical to the world's energy transition from operations across the Americas, Australia and Southern Africa and we are discovering and responsibly developing our next generation of mines. We aspire to leave a positive legacy and build meaningful relationships with our partners and communities to create brighter futures together.

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Further information on South32 can be found at www.south32.net.

Approved for release to the market by Matt Daley, Chief Executive Officer
JSE Sponsor: The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
14 September 2026



HERMOSA

SITE TOUR PRESENTATION

14 September 2026

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IMPORTANT NOTICES

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including statements about trends in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; demand for commodities; production forecasts; plans, strategies and objectives of management; capital costs and scheduling; operating costs; anticipated productive lives of projects, mines and operations; provisions and contingent liabilities; and the proposed Transaction (as defined herein) including the anticipated timing, completion and expected benefits of the Transaction. These forward-looking statements reflect expectations at the date of this presentation, however they are not guarantees or predictions of future performance. They involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this presentation. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable laws or regulations, the South32 Group does not undertake to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events. Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance. South32 cautions against reliance on any forward-looking statements or guidance.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This presentation includes certain non-IFRS financial measures, including Underlying earnings, Underlying EBITDA, Underlying revenue, Operating margin, Free cash flow, and net cash/(debt). These measures are used internally by management to assess the performance of our business, make decisions on the allocation of our resources and assess operational management. Non-IFRS measures have not been subject to audit or review and should not be considered as an indication of or alternative to an IFRS measure of profitability, financial performance or liquidity.

NO OFFER OF SECURITIES OR SOLICITATION

This presentation is for informational purposes. Nothing in this presentation should be read or understood as an offer or recommendation to buy or sell South32 securities, or be treated or relied upon as a recommendation or advice by South32.

RELIANCE ON THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

Any information contained in this presentation that has been derived from publicly available sources (or views based on such information) has not been independently verified. The South32 Group does not make any representation or warranty about the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This presentation should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by South32.

NO FINANCIAL OR INVESTMENT ADVICE - SOUTH AFRICA

South32 does not provide any financial or investment 'advice' as that term is defined in the South African Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 37 of 2002, and we strongly recommend that you seek professional advice.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Information in this presentation that relates to Ore Reserve and/or Mineral Resource estimates for all operations and projects was declared as part of South32's annual Resource and Reserve declaration in the "Annual Report 2026" dated 27 August 2026 (www.south32.net) and prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Peake: Information in this presentation that relates to Mineral Resource estimates for the Peake deposit was declared as part of South32's annual Resource and Reserve declaration in the "Annual Report 2026" dated 27 August 2026 (www.south32.net) and prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

PRODUCTION TARGETS

Taylor: The information in this presentation that refers to the Production Target and forecast financial information is based on Proved (41Mt, 32%) and Probable (58Mt, 44%) Ore Reserves and Measured (1.1Mt, 1%), Indicated (4.2Mt, 3%), Inferred (13Mt, 10%) Mineral Resources and Exploration Target (13Mt, 10%) for the Taylor deposit and was originally disclosed in "Hermosa Project Update" dated 30 April 2026 (www.south32.net). The Exploration Target, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves underpinning the Production Target have been prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the JORC Code. South32 confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the Production Target in the initial public report referred to in ASX Listing Rule 5.16 continue to apply and have not materially changed. There is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target will be realised. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. In respect of the Exploration Target used in the Production Target, there has been insufficient exploration to determine a Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Mineral Resources or that the Production Target itself will be realised. The stated Production Target is based on South32's current expectations of future results or events and should not be solely relied upon by investors when making investment decisions. Further evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to establish sufficient confidence that this target will be met. South32 confirms that inclusion of 20% of tonnage (10% Inferred Mineral Resources and 10% Exploration Target) is not the determining factor of the project viability and the project forecasts a positive financial performance when using 80% tonnage (32% Proved Ore Reserves, 44% Probable Ore Reserve, 1% Measured and 3% Indicated Mineral Resources). South32 is satisfied, therefore, that the use of Inferred Mineral Resources and Exploration Target in the Production Target and forecast financial information reporting is reasonable.

EXPLORATION TARGETS AND EXPLORATION RESULTS

Taylor Exploration Target : The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Target for Taylor is extracted from "Hermosa Project Update" published on 30 April 2026 and is available to view on www.south32.net. The information was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Peake Exploration Target: The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Target for Peake is extracted from "Strategy and Business Update" published on 13 May 2025 and is available to view on www.south32.net. The information was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Flux Exploration Target: The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Target for Flux is extracted from "South32 Strategy and Business Update" published on 18 May 2021 and is available to view on www.south32.net. The information was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Peake Exploration Results: The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for the Peake deposit is based on information compiled by Robert Wilson. Mr Wilson is a full-time employee of South32 and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Competent Person consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Flux Exploration Results: The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for Flux is extracted from "South32 Strategy and Business Update" published on 14 May 2024 and is available to view on www.south32.net. The information was prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

ABBREVIATIONS

The denotation (e) refers to an estimate or forecast year.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this presentation: silver (Ag); gold (Au); billion (B); copper (Cu); copper equivalent (CuEq); calendar year (CY); Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41); feet (ft); financial year (FY); half (H); International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); kilo (k); metre (m); million (M); manganese (Mn); net smelter return (NSR); troy ounces (oz); lead (Pb); pre-feasibility study (PFS); selection phase of the pre-feasibility study (PFS-S); quarter (Q); tonnes (t); tonnes per annum (tpa); United States (US); United States dollar (USD); volt (V); zinc (Zn); and zinc equivalent (ZnEq).

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HERMOSA HIGHLIGHTS

Large-scale, long-life base and precious metals project in Arizona, USA

Taylor zinc-lead-silver project expected to deliver attractive returns over initial ~33-year life[a]

Taylor project on track for first production in H2 FY28

Federal permitting under FAST-41 complete

Taylor production growth potential from capital efficient plant debottlenecking

Potential copper production and life extension from integrating the Peake deposit

Highly prospective land package with regional growth potential

Notes:
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure.

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TAYLOR PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

Large-scale, long-life zinc-lead-silver underground mine

Key Highlights

Zn-Pb-Ag
Sulphide deposit

~33 years
Initial operating life

169Mt[(a)]
Mineral Resource

99Mt[(a)]
Ore Reserve

4.3Mtpa
Nameplate capacity

~346kt[(b)]
Steady-state ZnEq production
(123kt Zn, 8.2Moz Ag, 155kt Pb)

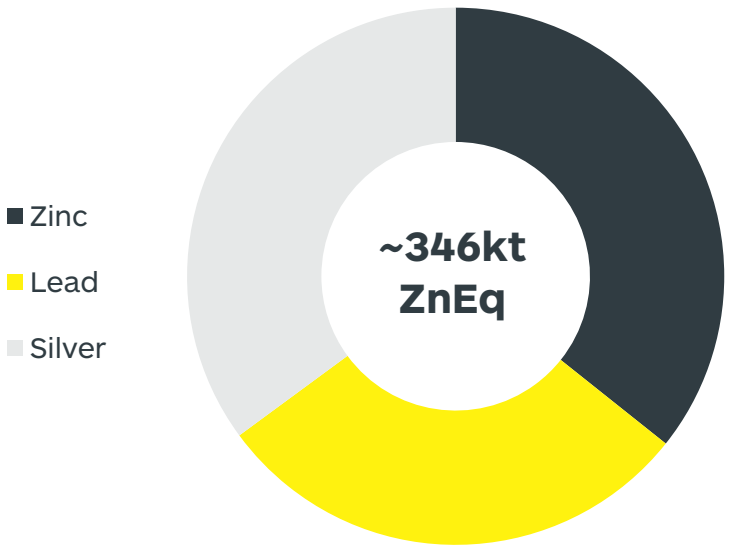
Globally significant zinc mine plus ~8Moz p.a. silver

Autonomous, digitally enabled mine

Dual shaft design plus decline access

Plant debottlenecking studies underway

Payable annual average ZnEq production[(b)]
(ktpa)



Taylor project update highlights

First production	H2 FY28
Nameplate production	FY31
Annual average production	~346kt ZnEq[(b)]
Initial operating life	~33 years
Annual average EBITDA[(b)]:	
Project update	~US$650M
Spot prices	~US$800M
Annual average net cash flow[(b)]:	
Project update	~US$500M
Spot prices	~US$650M

Notes:
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure. Measured Mineral Resource of 57Mt @ 4.56% Zn, 4.68% Pb and 75 g/t Ag, Indicated Mineral Resource of 86Mt @ 3.11% Zn, 3.86% Pb and 78 g/t Ag and Inferred Mineral Resource 26Mt @ 2.48% Zn, 2.18% Pb and 67 g/t Ag. Proved Ore Reserve of 41Mt @ 5.02% Zn, 5.12% Pb and 79g/t Ag and Probable Ore Reserve of 58Mt @ 3.19% Zn, 4.05% Pb and 76g/t Ag.
b. Steady state years FY31-FY59. Refer to market release "Hermosa Project Update" dated 30 April 2026. Spot prices from 27 August 2026 of ~US$4,080/t for zinc, ~US$1,870/t for lead, and ~US$66/oz for silver have been used.

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TAYLOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

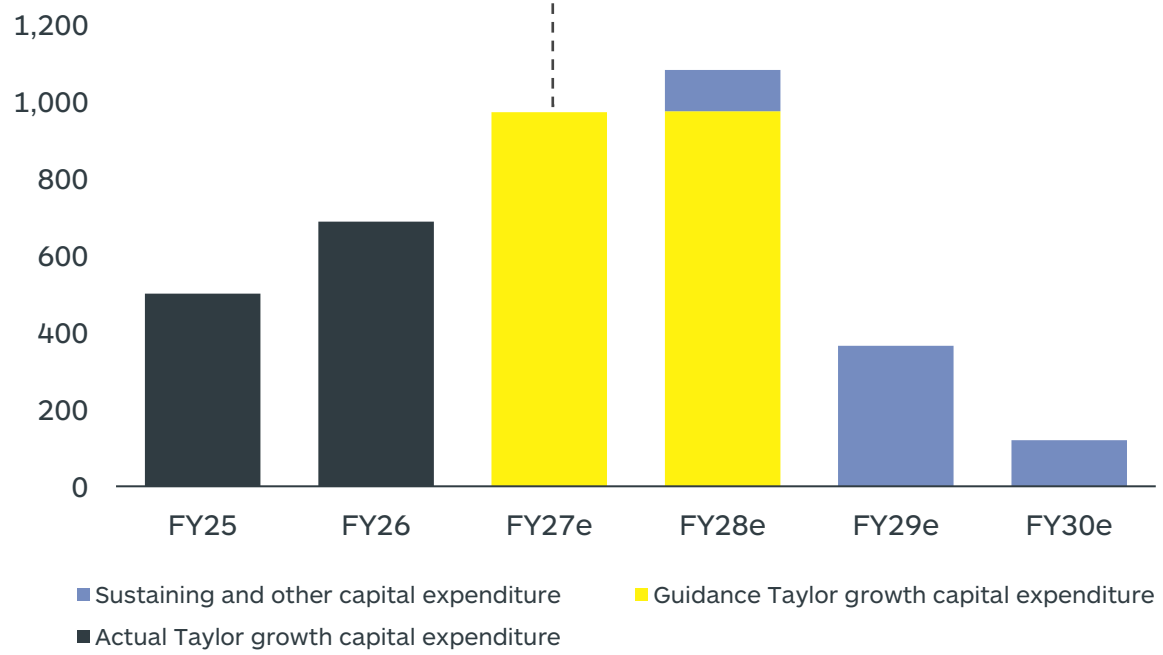
Investing in underground and surface infrastructure to deliver first production in H2 FY28

~80% of growth capital invested, contracted or subject to final pricing

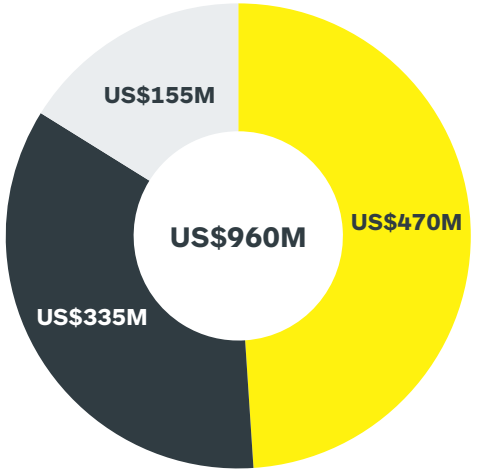
Shaft sinking now at unit rates, process plant on maximum guaranteed price

~US$230M of contingency remains available

Taylor capital expenditure[a]
(US$M, real)



FY27e Taylor growth capital expenditure



Notes:
a. Sustaining capital expenditure in FY28 and FY29 includes spend on the decline and underground infrastructure. This amount is included in in the life of mine sustaining capital expenditure.

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FULLY PERMITTED FOR DEVELOPMENT

Federal permitting completed under FAST-41

Hermosa permitting timeline

Sep-26	Notice to Proceed issued
Jul-26	Final Record of Decision received
Mar-26	Final Environmental Impact Statement issued
Feb-25	Aquifer Protection Permit Amendment approved
Aug-24	Air Quality Permit approved
May-24	Notice of Intent published
May-23	FAST-41 designation granted
< 2020	Aquifer Protection Permit approved
< 2020	Water Discharge Permit approved

State Federal

Federal permits received in two years under the FAST-41 program

- First mining project added to FAST-41
- Notice to Proceed received on 2 September 2026
- Federal permitting enables:
  - Power line connection to the local energy grid, providing access to cost-efficient long-term energy supply
  - Construction of a second tailings storage facility from CY29
  - Construction of the primary access road
  - Additional drilling locations to test near-mine and regional exploration targets

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Aligned with our purpose to make a difference by developing natural resources, improving people's lives now and for generations to come

Economic impact

- Largest private investment in Southern Arizona
- Located in Santa Cruz County, where ~20% of residents currently live below the poverty line
- Creates ~900 jobs during peak operations in the critical minerals sector
- Expected to double local property tax revenue, supporting local services

Community benefits

- Integrated remote operations centre in Nogales supporting local workforce development and broadening benefits across Santa Cruz County
- Working proactively with local North American tribes to preserve cultural heritage and deliver long-term opportunities
- Developing a Community Protections and Benefits Agreement with local governments as a key social license commitment

Sustainable, digitally enabled mine design

- Small footprint, underground mine
- Efficient water use and dry stack tailings
- Automated underground production processes and a phased deployment of battery-electric vehicles, forming part of Taylor's underground fleet
- All Jameson cell circuit to reduce surface footprint and energy consumption
- Potential to secure renewable energy from local providers





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TAYLOR PROJECT

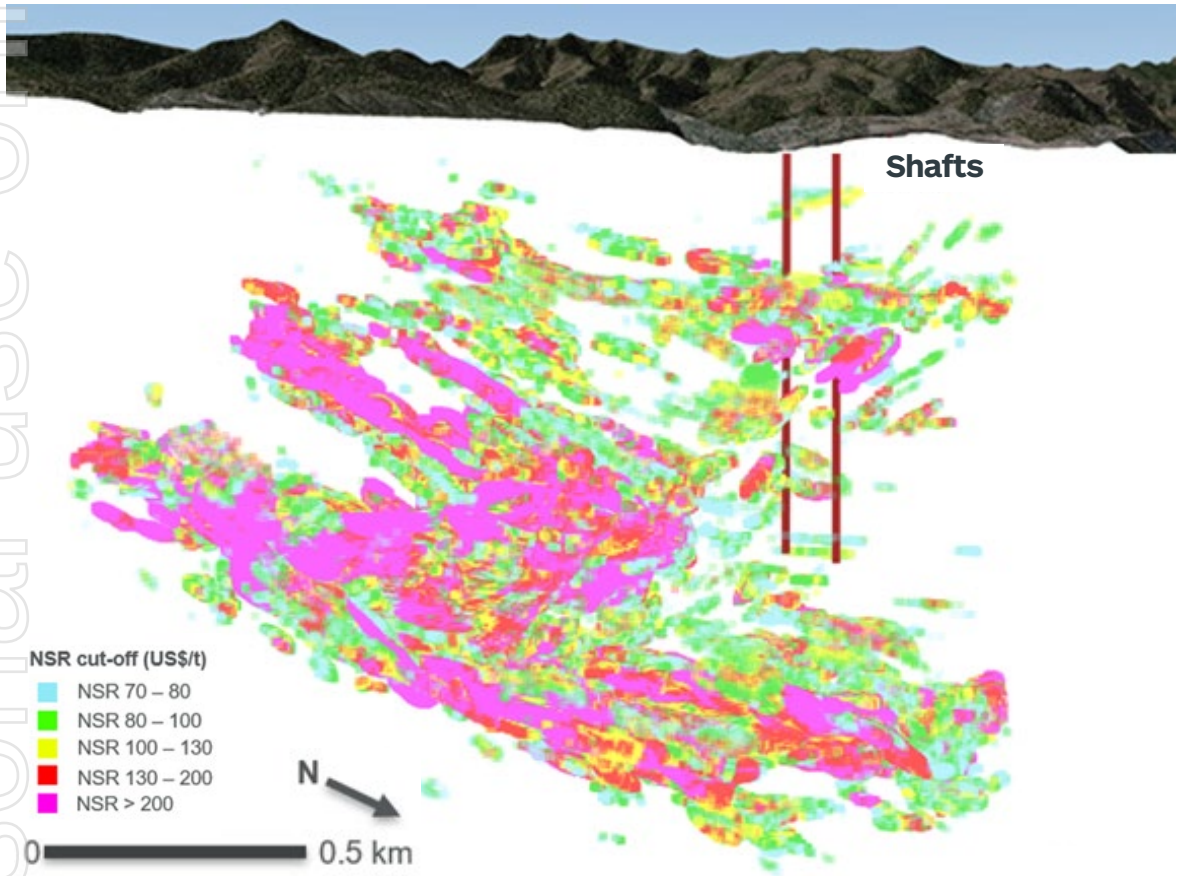
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TAYLOR MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE

A large orebody expected to support high productivity and throughput

Taylor geology and mineralisation (looking southwest)



Ore Reserve of 99Mt at 11.38% ZnEq[(a)], supporting initial reserve life of 25 years

Mineral Resource of 169Mt at 10.44% ZnEq[(a)], remains open in several directions

Strike length ~2.5km and width ~1.9km, to a depth of ~1.2km

Orebody geometry enables concurrent mining from multiple independent areas

Notes:

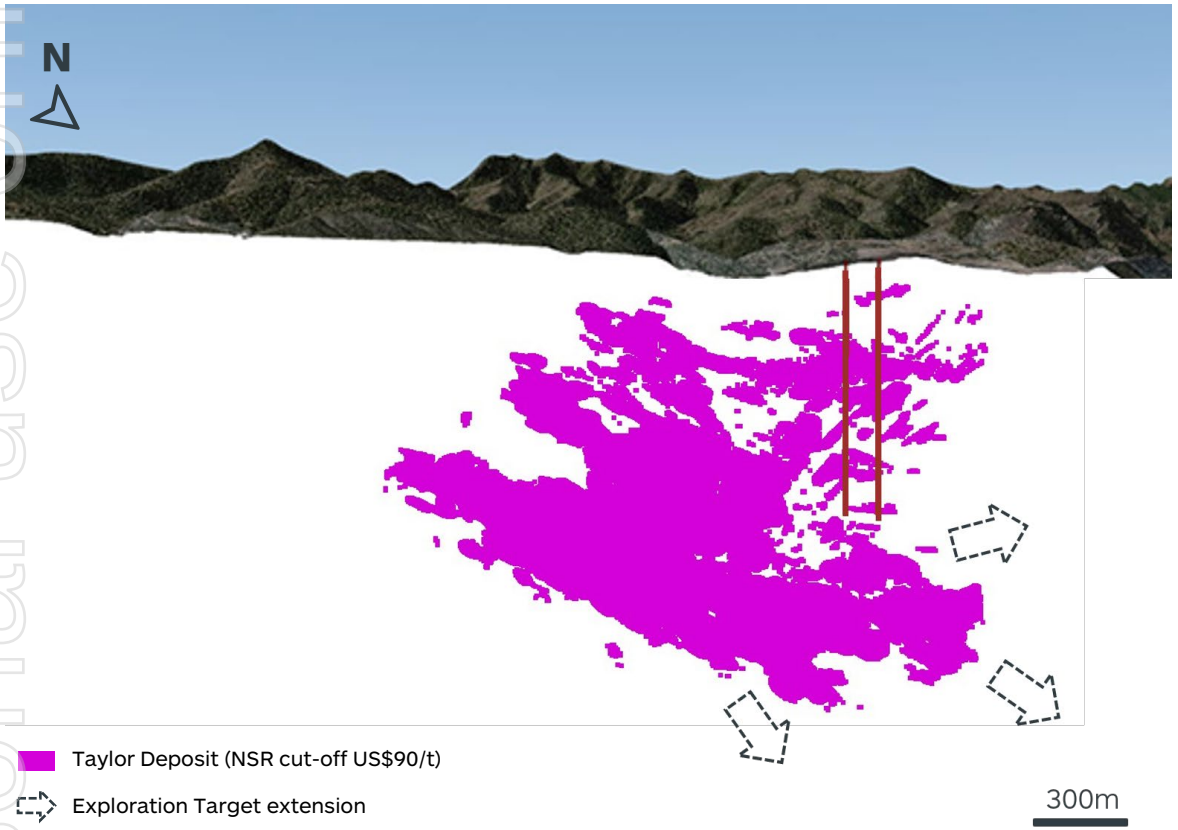
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure. The formula used for calculation of Ore Reserve zinc equivalent is ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + 0.7451* Pb (%) + 0.0529* Ag (g/t). Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb, and 82% for Ag. The commodity price is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed. The formula used for calculation of Mineral Resource zinc equivalent is ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + 0.6768 * Pb (%) + 0.0566 * Ag (g/t). Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb, and 82% for Ag. The commodity price is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed.

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TAYLOR NEAR-MINE EXPLORATION

Federal permitting expands drill access to test near-mine extensions

Taylor orebody (looking southwest)



Taylor orebody remains open at depth and laterally

Potential for continued mineralisation down dip and along strike

Extension drill targets to be tested following Notice to Proceed

Exploration Target range of 5Mt to 45Mt, with a Mid Case of 25Mt @ 3.62% Zn, 4.61% Pb, 71 g/t Ag[a]

Notes:

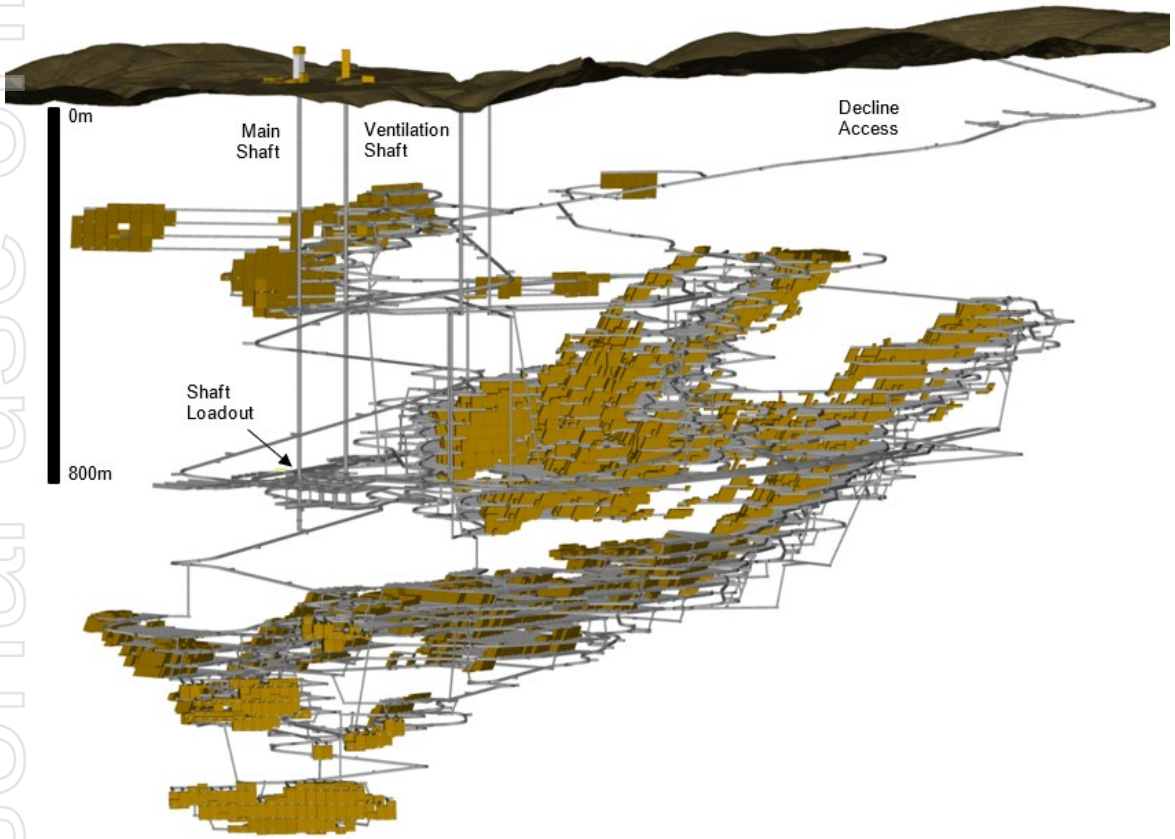
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure. Low case includes 5Mt @ 3.51% Zn, 3.88% Pb and 76g/t Ag and High case include 45Mt @ 1.63% Zn, 2.02% Pb and 43g/t Ag. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

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TAYLOR MINE DESIGN

Conventional mining methods delivering high productivity from multiple faces

Taylor underground mine design



Dual shaft access with nameplate capacity of 4.3Mtpa

Longhole open stoping with paste backfill, similar to Cannington

Ore mined in an optimised sequence across four independent areas

Adding decline access to increase ore handling capacity

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DECLINE ACCESS

Decline access to deliver first ore for plant commissioning and increase ore handling capacity by ~25%

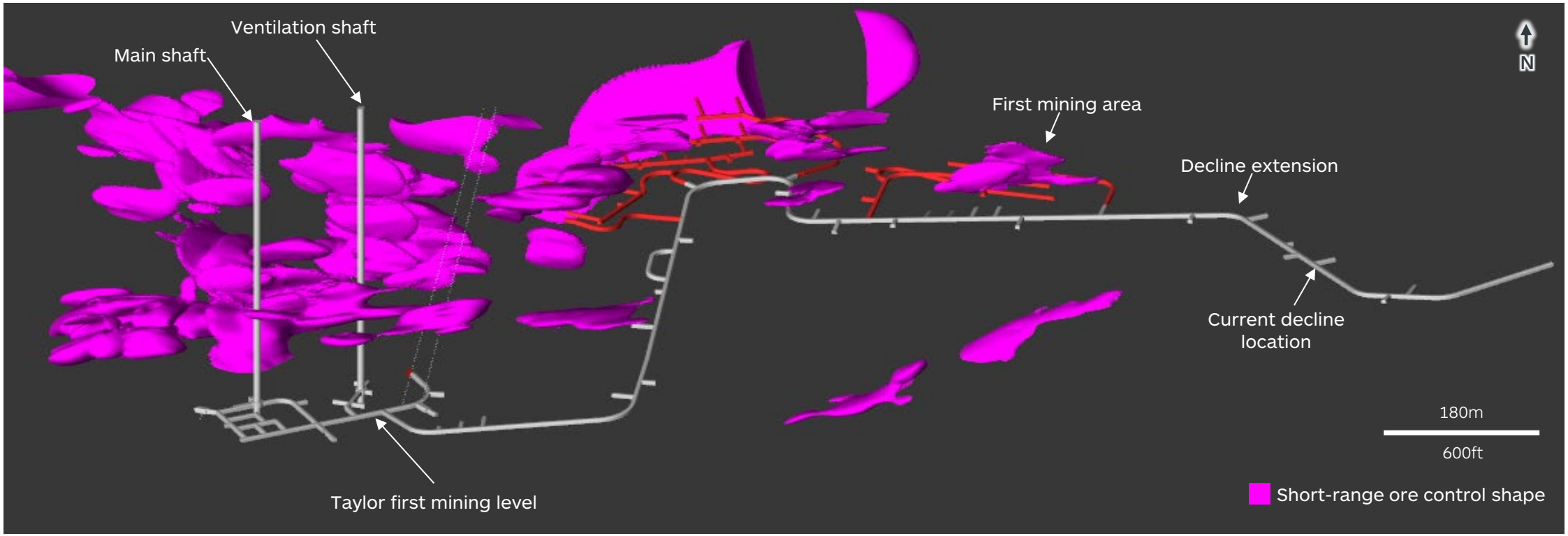
Exploration decline for the Clark deposit completed in Q2 FY26

Decline being extended to provide additional access to Taylor

Enables first production ahead of shaft commissioning

Enhanced operational flexibility with additional ventilation capacity and egress

Decline access to Taylor orebody



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DECLINE PROGRESS

First ore mined from Taylor via the decline is expected in mid-FY28

Decline entrance



Decline development

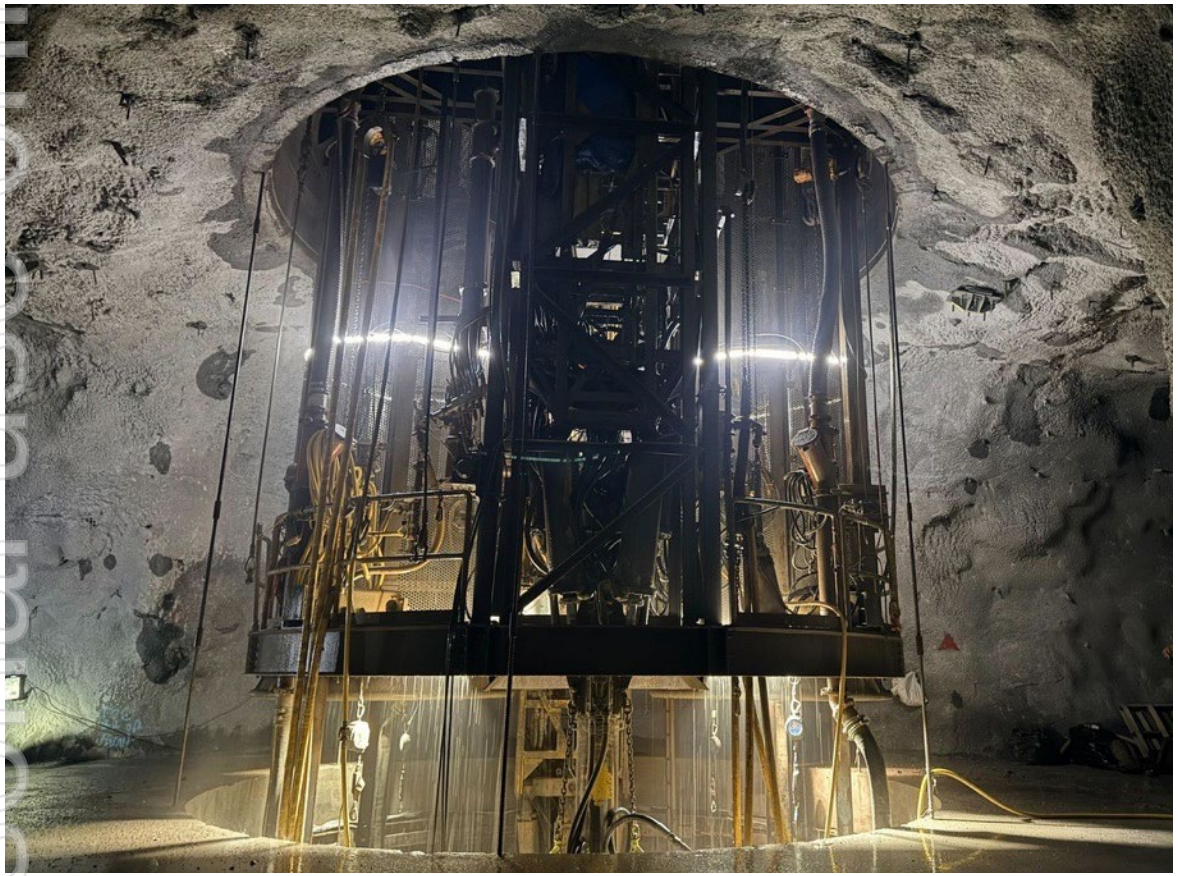


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SHAFT PROGRESS

Both shafts progressing towards the primary production level, representing major de-risking milestones

Ventilation shaft

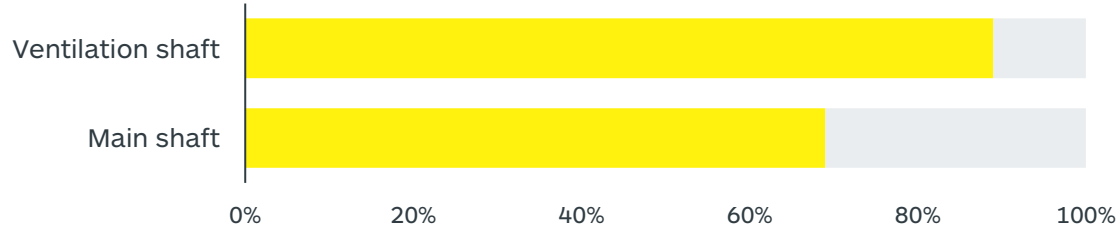


Ventilation shaft is expected to reach the primary production level in October 2026

Main shaft expected to reach the primary production level in Q2 FY27

Shaft sinking now under unit rate contracts

Physical construction progress (as at September 2026)[a]



Notes:
a. Shaft sinking progress to shaft bottom.

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UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE

Underground infrastructure to be installed following shaft sinking

Main shaft development



Lateral development at the first mining level completed

Underground infrastructure, including primary crusher, ore storage and hoisting systems, to be installed at primary production level

Contracts for underground infrastructure and lateral development from the primary production level to be awarded in H1 FY27

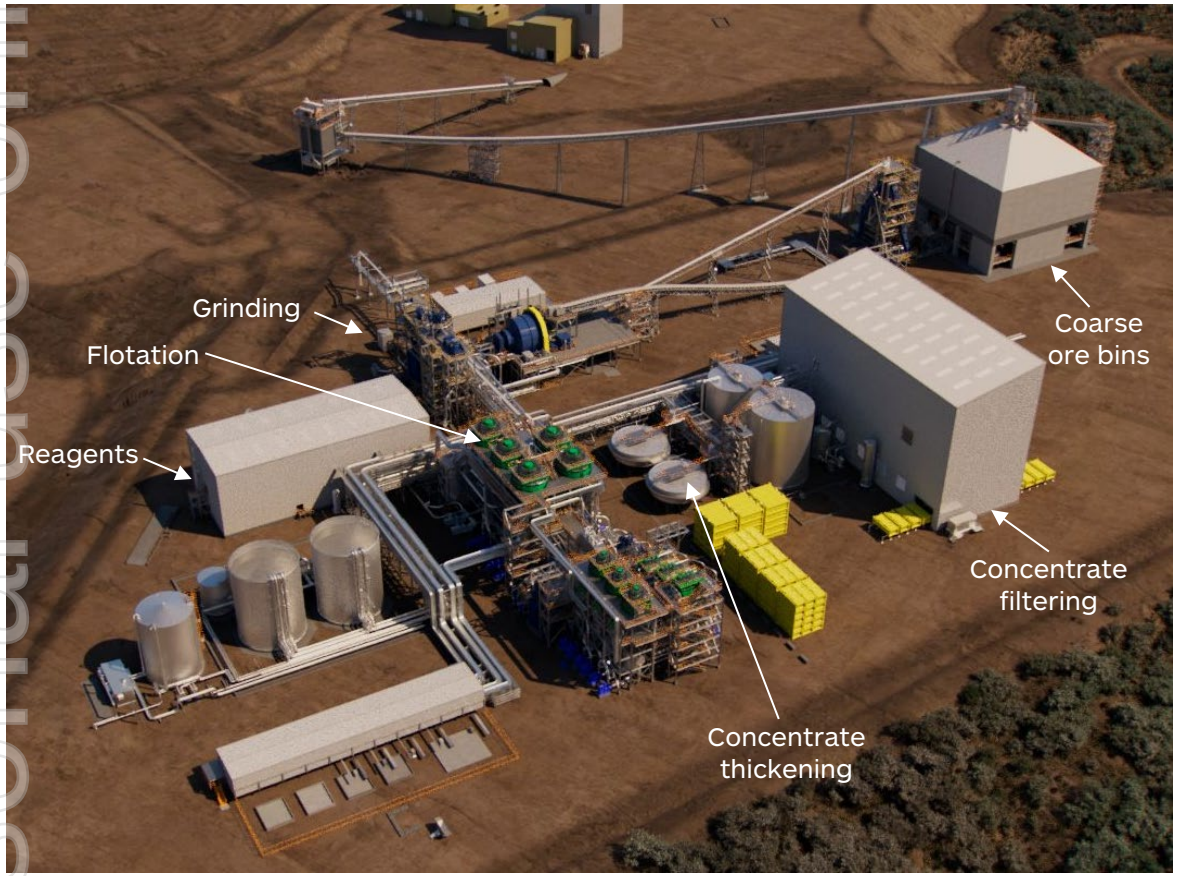
First production from shafts expected in H1 FY29

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TAYLOR PROCESSING PLANT

Conventional processing plant design with 4.3Mtpa nameplate capacity, enhanced with proven technology

Taylor concentrator



Automated process controls operated remotely from Nogales operations centre

All Jameson cell circuit to reduce footprint, improve recoveries and lower energy consumption

Coarse ore belt sensor-based technology to reduce waste handling and water consumption, and enable blending flexibility, improving recoveries

Designed with flexibility to increase plant throughput and produce a copper concentrate with minimal modifications

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PLANT AND SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION

Surface construction advancing in line with plan

Taylor process plant construction (looking north)



FY26 milestones

- Major process plant transformers installed
- Primary and secondary mills installed
- All flotation cells installed
- Substation for the 138kV powerline construction completed

FY27 target milestones

- Finalise remaining surface infrastructure construction packages
- Progress construction of coarse ore silos
- Progress paste plant and tailings filtration plant foundation work
- Commence construction of the 138kV powerline on Federal lands

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PLANT DEBOTTLENECKING

Plant debottlenecking opportunity to support potential expansion to 5Mtpa

Flotation circuit (looking north)



Capacity in comminution, flotation and concentrate filtration

Additional materials handling infrastructure and pumping capacity required to reach 5Mtpa

Expansion expected to be achieved at low capital cost

Evaluating permitting requirements to expand capacity

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PEAKE DEPOSIT

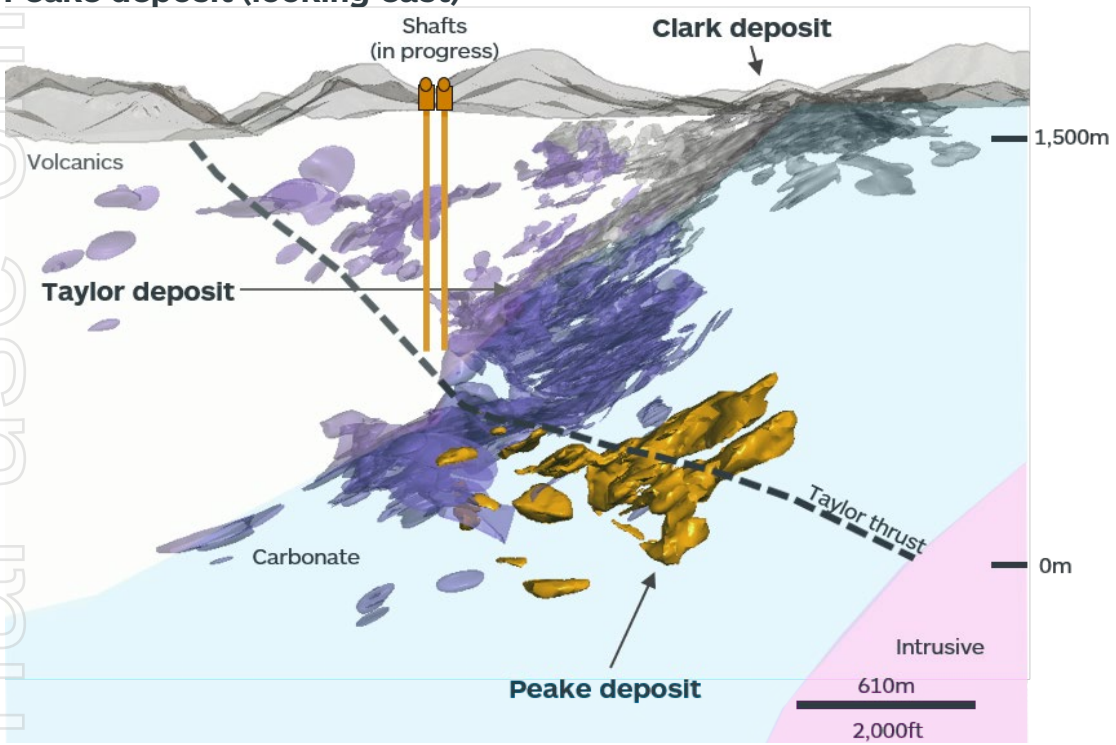


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PEAKE HIGHLIGHTS

Potential source of future copper production and mine life extension

Peake deposit (looking east)



Mineral Resource
33Mt @ 1.78% CuEq[a]

Exploration Target
Range: 23Mt to 55Mt[b]

Copper-rich deposit located south of Taylor

Potentially continuous mineralised system connecting Peake and Taylor

Mineral Resource has grown ~10x since the initial 2023 estimate[c]

Advancing studies to integrate into Taylor development

Notes:

a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure. Inferred Mineral Resource of 33Mt @ 0.87% Cu, 0.28% Zn, 0.32% Pb and 36g/t Ag. CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.3577 * Zn (%) + 0.2421 * Pb (%) + 0.0203 * Ag (g/t). The copper equivalent (CuEq %) was calculated using South32's internal price forecasts and laboratory tests completed to derive metallurgical recovery. The price is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed. Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb, 82% for Ag and 73% for Cu.

b. The stated Exploration target is inclusive of the reported Mineral Resource estimate. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

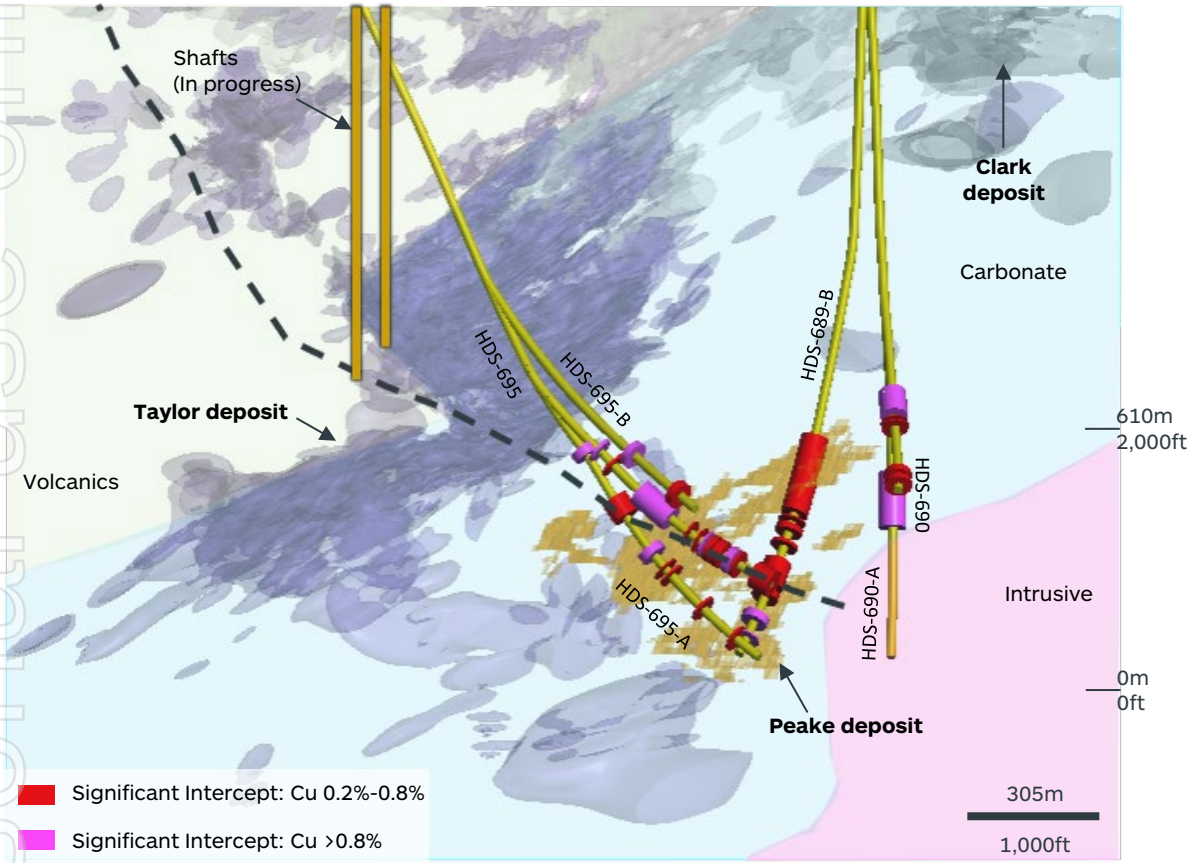
c. The growth refers to growth in tonnage. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure.

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PEAKE DRILL RESULTS

Successful drill results support the potential for further resource growth

Peake deposit (looking east)



Continued exploration momentum[a]

- ~15,000m drilled over the past 12-months, including further high-grade copper and polymetallic intercepts, including:
  - HDS-695-A: 91m @ 3.03% CuEq[b]
  - HDS-690: 62m @ 2.23% CuEq
  - HDS-690-A: 120m @ 1.24% CuEq
  - HDS-689-B: 179m @ 1.17% CuEq
  - HDS-695: 69m @ 1.58% CuEq
  - HDS-695-B: 16m @ 3.61% CuEq
- Drill results support a potential expansion of the Mineral Resource ~150m to the west and ~200m to the south
- Drilling ongoing with expected exploration spend of ~US$15M in FY27

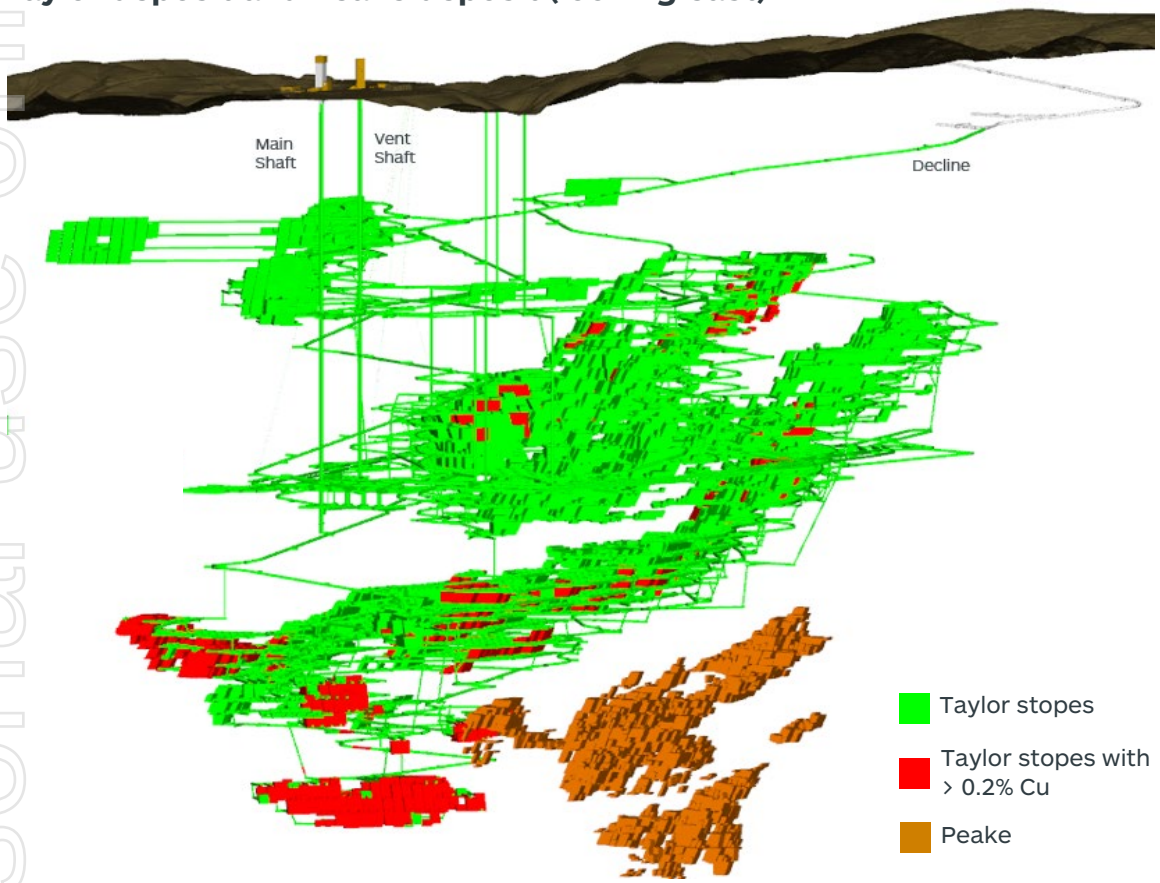
Notes:
a. Refer to important notices (Slide 2) and Annexure 1 for additional disclosure.
b. CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.3577 * Zn (%) + 0.2421 * Pb (%) + 0.0203 * Ag (g/t). Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 73% for Cu, 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb and 82% for Ag. Price is commercially sensitive and is not disclosed.

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INTEGRATION WITH TAYLOR

Assessing the potential to integrate with Taylor

Taylor deposit and Peake deposit (looking east)



Peake would be accessed via Taylor's shaft infrastructure

Embedded flexibility in process plant design to add a copper circuit

Plant modification estimated at ~US$50M

Copper circuit would also enable recovery of copper from Taylor Deeps

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REGIONAL EXPLORATION

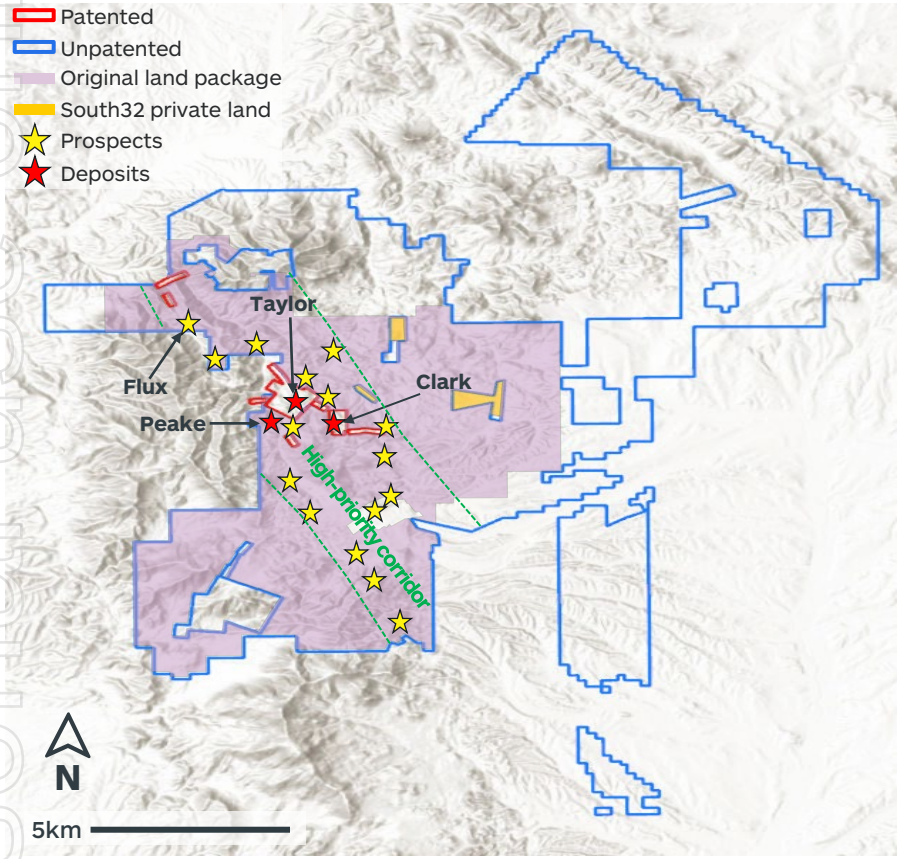


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REGIONAL LAND PACKAGE

Highly prospective land package with regional growth potential

Hermosa land package



More than doubled our land tenure in the most prospective areas

High-priority corridor identified utilising data analysis, geophysics, soil sampling and mapping

15+ prospects identified for future drill testing

Exploration strategy focused on prioritising, permitting and drilling prospects in the high-priority corridor

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FLUX PROSPECT

Successful exploration at Flux demonstrates the potential for future discoveries

Flux prospect (looking south)



Located downdip of a historic mining area with the potential to host Taylor-like mineralisation

Flux historic mining area reported production of 850kt @ 8% Zn, 5% Pb, 2.5% Cu, 5oz/t Ag, 2.5% Mn[(a)]

Initial drilling program completed in 2024

Returned high-grade polymetallic results from shallow depths including 11.2m at 4.95% Zn, 2.06% Pb and 44 g/t Ag[(b)]

Follow up drilling planned from Federal land

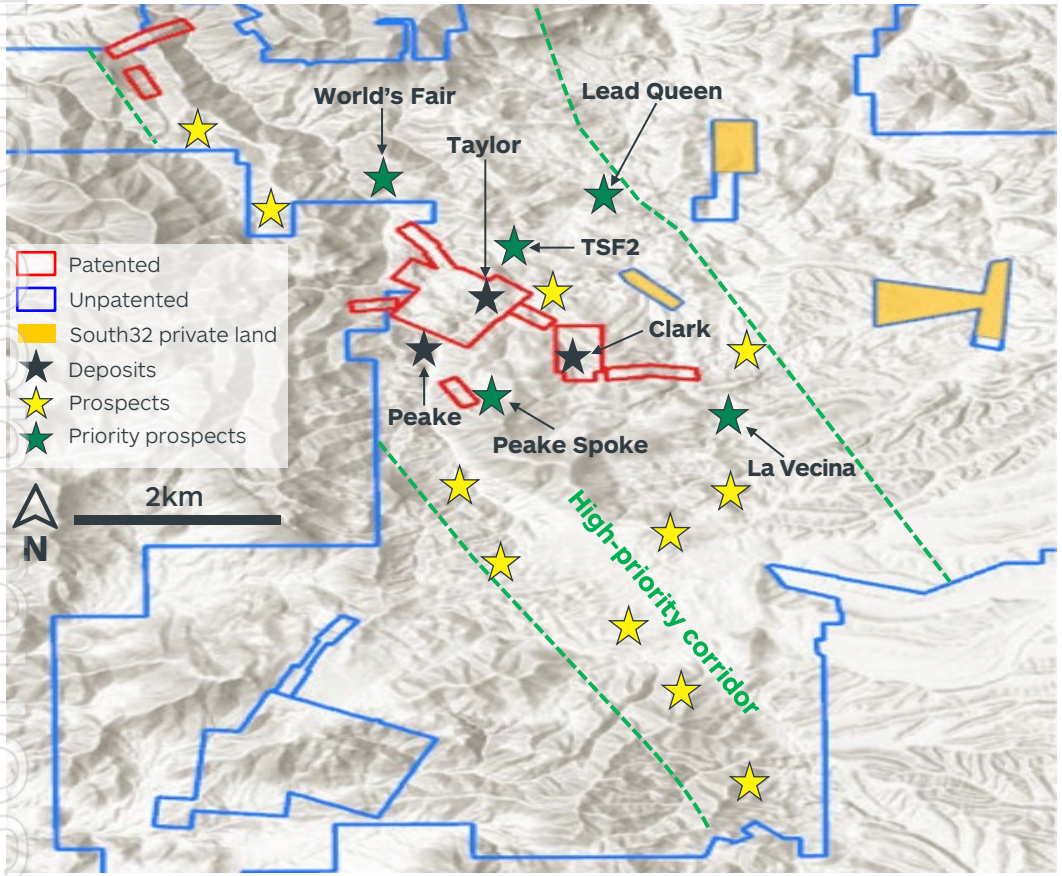
Notes:
a. Refer to the mindat.org database, available at https://www.mindat.org/loc-5529.html.
b. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure.

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PRIORITY REGIONAL TARGETS

Drilling priority prospects adjacent to patented lands as permits are issued

Hermosa high-priority corridor



Strategy to systematically permit, drill and assess high-priority targets

Targets located downdip of historic mining areas

Regional exploration drilling to recommence in FY27, starting with TSF2

Allocated ~US$20M to drilling priority targets in FY27

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SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Long-life, large-scale, high margin base metals project advancing to first production

Decline development progressing towards first ore for plant commissioning

Both shafts nearing primary production level, de-risking critical path shaft sinking

Surface infrastructure construction progressing in line with schedule

Federal permitting completed, enabling full project development

Plant debottlenecking and Peake integration designed to grow future production

Drilling priority regional targets in FY27

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Annexure 1: JORC Code Table 1: Peake deposit

The following tables provide a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Peake deposit, which forms part of the Hermosa project located in South Arizona, USA (Figure 1). Sections 1 and 2 below relate to the assessment and reporting criteria used in reporting Exploration Results of the Peake deposit. The criteria are 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) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The Peake deposit is based on a database comprising 54 diamond drill holes of primarily PQ, HQ, NQ, and directional BQ sizes. Exploration Results from 48 of these holes were previously reported with six holes reported in this announcement. The Peake deposit is characterised by diamond drilling. • Sampling is predominantly at 1.5m intervals on a half-core basis. • Core is competent to locally vuggy and sample representativity is monitored using half-core field duplicates submitted at a rate of approximately 1:40 samples. • Field duplicates in the Peake drill hole database demonstrate a 75% performance to within 30% of original sample splits for copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), and silver (Ag). Individual elements perform at 72% (Ag), 78% (Cu), 70% (Pb), 77% (Zn) respectively. Performance improves when considering only higher grade samples (Ag > 50 ppm, Cu > 0.2%, Pb > 0.5% and Zn > 0.5%). Passing rates improve to 82% for Ag, 80% for Cu, 85% for Pb, and 89% for Zn. • Cut lines are drawn by geologists on the core as needed to improve equal representation of mineralisation on either side of the cut core. • Core assembly, interval mark-up, recovery estimation (over the 3m drill string) and photography are all activities that occur prior to sampling and follow documented procedures. • Sample size reduction during preparation involves crushing and splitting of PQ (122.6mm), HQ (95.6mm), NQ (75.3mm) half-cores, directional BQ (31.6mm) whole and half-cores.
Drilling techniques	• Data used for reporting results is based on logging and sampling of PQ, HQ, NQ, and directional BQ diamond core. Triple and split-tube drilling methods are employed in situations where ground conditions require such coring mechanisms to improve core recovery. • From mid-August 2018 until September 2021, all drill cores were oriented using the Boart Longyear 'Trucore' system. In Q3 FY20, acoustic televiewer data capture was implemented for downhole imagery for most drilling to improve orientation and geotechnical understanding. From September 2021, the acoustic televiewer was the sole drill core orientation method applied. Structural measurements from oriented drilling are incorporated in geological modelling to assist with structure interpretation. • A subset of the Peake deposit drilling consists of directional drilling. A drilling method that wedges from one hole to create a new drill hole. The new hole is then turned towards its respective target via a directional motoring process. During the directional drilling process core samples are recovered. Motoring using this technique is planned through non-mineralised areas. To improve directional drilling outcomes, a directional drilling technique was implemented to recover all core in 2025.
Drill sample recovery	• Core recovery is determined by summation of measurement of individual core pieces within each 3m drill string during the logging process. • Core recovery is recorded for all diamond drill holes. Recovery on a hole basis exceeds 90%. • Poor core recovery can occur when drilling through the oxide material and in major structural zones. To maximise core recovery, drillers vary speed, pressure, and composition of drilling muds, reduce PQ to HQ to NQ core size and use triple tube and '3 series' drill bits. During directional motor runs, the core recovered is between BQ and AQ sized, locally referred to as directional BQ. • When core recovery is compared to Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ag grades for either a whole data set or within individual lithology, there is no discernible relationship between core recovery and grade. • Correlation analysis suggests there is no relationship between core recovery and depth from surface except where structure is a consideration. In isolated cases, lower

Criteria	Commentary
	recovery is observed at intersections of the carbonates with a major thrust structure, or when locally natural karstic voids have been encountered alongside shallow historic workings.
Logging	• The entire length of core is photographed and logged for lithology, alteration, structure, rock quality designation (RQD) and mineralisation. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative, of which there are several examples including estimation of mineralisation percentages and association of preliminary interpretative assumptions with observations. • All logging is peer reviewed against core photos. The context of current geological interpretation and information from surrounding drill holes are used when updating geological model. • Geologic and geotechnical logging is recorded on a tablet with inbuilt Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) processes to minimise entry errors before synchronising with the site database. • Logging is completed to an appropriate level to support assessment of Exploration Results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Sawn half-core samples are taken on predominantly 1.5m intervals for the entire drill hole after logging. Mineralisation is highly visual. Sampling is also terminated at litho-structural and mineralogical boundaries to reduce the potential for boundary/dilution effects on a local scale. • Sample lengths vary between 0.6m and 3m. The selection of the sub-sample size is not supported by sampling studies. • All sample preparation is performed offsite at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS), an ISO 17025 certified laboratory. Samples submitted to ALS are generally four to six kilograms in weight. • Sample size reduction during preparation involves crushing of PQ (122.6mm), HQ (95.6mm), NQ (75.3mm), or directional BQ (31.6mm) half or whole core, splitting of the crushed fraction, pulverisation, and splitting of the sample for analysis. • Core samples are crushed and rotary split in preparation for pulverisation. Depending on the processing facility, splits are completed via riffle or rotary. Splits are used for pulp samples. • Samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm mesh. A 1kg split of crushed sub-sample is obtained via rotary or riffle splitter and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. The 1kg pulp samples are taken for assay, and 0.25g splits are used for digestion. • ALS protocol requires five per cent of samples to undergo a random granulometry QC test. Samples are placed on 2mm sieve and processed completely to ensure the passing mesh criterion is maintained. Pulps undergo comparable tests with finer meshes. Results are uploaded to an online portal for review by the client. • The sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures employed are adequate for generating reliable assay data necessary for the reporting of Exploration Results. • Precision in sample preparation is monitored with blind laboratory duplicates assayed at a rate of 1:50 submissions. • Coarse crush preparation duplicate pairs for all holes show that more than 83% of all Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ag pairs for sulphide mineralisation report within +/-30% of original samples. Performance significantly improves to 100% for all analytes in higher grade samples. • Pulp duplicates for all holes show 89-92% for Cu, Pb, and Zn with Ag reporting at 80%. For higher pulp grade samples, the performance improves to 100% for all elements of concern.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples of 0.25g from pulps are processed at ALS Vancouver using a combination of inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry ICP-MS (ME-MS61) four-acid 48 element assay and addition of overlimit packages of OG62 for Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mn, S-IR07 for sulphur, VOL50 for high grade Zn, VOL70 for high grade Pb, and ME-ICP81 for higher grade Mn. • Digestion batches comprising 36 samples plus four internal ALS control samples (one blank, two certified reference material (CRM), and one duplicate) are processed using four-acid digestion. Analysis is conducted in groups of three larger digestion batches. Instruments are calibrated for each batch before and after analysis.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• The performance of ALS internal QA/QC samples is continuously monitored. In the event of a blank failure, the entire batch is reprocessed from the crushing stage. If one CRM fails, data reviewers internal to ALS examine the location of the failure in the batch and determine how many samples around the failure should be re-analysed. If both CRMs fail, the entire batch is re-analysed. No material failures have been observed from the data. • Coarse and fine-grained certified silica blank material submissions, inserted at the beginning and end of every work order of approximately 200 samples by the lab, indicate a lack of systematic sample contamination in sample preparation and ICP solution carryover. Systematic contamination issues are not observed for the blanks. • Granite blank material is inserted at the beginning and end of the work order and an additional insertion rate of 1:50 with no failures reported. • A range of CRMs are submitted at a rate of 1:40 samples to monitor assay accuracy. All CRMs near mineralied intervals passed QA/QC. • The nature and quality of assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for supporting the disclosure of Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Core photos of the entire hole are reviewed by geologists to verify significant intersections and to finalise the geological interpretation from core logging. • Sampling is recorded digitally and uploaded to a secure database (acQuire) via an API provided by the ALS laboratory and the external Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). Digitally transmitted assay results are reconciled once uploaded to the database. • No adjustments of assay data were made.
Location of data points	• Drill hole collar locations are surveyed by surveyors using a GPS Real Time Kinematic (RTK) rover station correlating with the Hermosa project RTK base station and Global Navigation Satellite Systems which provide up to 1cm accuracy. Directionally drilled holes from the same original hole share the same drill collar location. • Downhole surveys prior to mid-August 2018 were undertaken with a 'TruShot' single shot survey tool every 76m and at the bottom of the hole. Between 20 June 2018 and 14 August 2018, downhole surveys were undertaken at the same interval with both the single shot and a Reflex EZ-Gyro, after which the Reflex EZ-Gyro was used exclusively. In 2023, the survey tool became the Omnix42 Multishot. Surveys continued to be taken as single shot surveys every 30m. • Third party check downhole surveys are taken in 10% of holes, results are consistent with Reflex Omnix42 Multishot results. • The Hermosa project uses the Arizona State Plane (grid) Coordinate System, Arizona Central Zone, International Feet. The datum is NAD83 with the vertical heights converted from the ellipsoidal heights to NAVD88 using GEOID12B. • All drill hole collar and downhole survey data were audited against source data. • Survey collars have been compared against a one-foot topographic aerial map. Discrepancies exceeding 1.8m were assessed against a current aerial flyover and the differences attributed to surface disturbance from construction development and/or road building. • Survey procedures and practices result in data location accuracy suitable for Exploration Results reporting.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drill hole spacing ranges from 30m to 500m. The spacing supplies sufficient information for geological interpretation. • Drill holes were composited to nominal 1.5m downhole composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Mineralisation varies in dip between 30°NW and 45°NW in the Peake sulphide domains. • Drilling is oriented at a sufficiently high angle to allow for accurate representation of grade and tonnage using three-dimensional modelling methods. • There is an indication of sub-vertical structures (possibly conduits for or offsetting mineralisation) which have been accounted for at a regional scale through the integration of mapping and drilling data. Angled and oriented core drilling introduced from October 2018 is designed to improve understanding of the relevance of structures to mineralisation, as well as the implementation of acoustic televiewer capture.

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Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	• Samples are tracked and reconciled through a sample numbering and dispatch system from site to the ALS sample distribution and preparation facility in Tucson or other ALS preparation facilities as needed. The ALS LIMS assay management system provides an additional layer of sample tracking from the point of sample receipt. Movement of samples from site to the Tucson distribution and preparation facility is currently conducted through contracted transport. Distribution to other preparation facilities and Vancouver is managed by ALS dedicated transport. • Assays are reconciled and results are processed in a secure database (acQuire) which has password and user level security. • Core is stored in secured onsite storage prior to processing. After sampling, the remaining core, returned sample rejects and pulps are stored at a purpose-built facility that has secured access. • All sampling, assaying and reporting of results are managed with procedures that provide adequate sample security.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits have been completed on the Exploration Results. • The ALS laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures were audited by internal South32 Geoscientists during the drilling campaign. No significant issues were identified. Outcomes of the audit were shared with ALS for them to implement recommendations. • Recent changes have been implemented to improve duplicate performance by increasing the size of sub-sample splits and pulverising volumes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Hermosa project mineral tenure (Figure 1) is secured by 30 patented mining claims, totalling 231 hectares that have full surface and mineral rights owned fee simple. These claims are retained in perpetuity by annual real property tax payments to Santa Cruz County in Arizona and have been verified to be in good standing until 31 December 2026.
	• The patented land is surrounded by 2,506 unpatented lode mining claims totalling 19,228.38 hectares. These claims are retained through payment of federal annual maintenance fees to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and filing record of payment with the Santa Cruz County Recorder. Payments for these claims have been made for the period up to their annual renewal on or before 1 September 2027.
	• Peake is located across both patented and unpatented mining claims.
	• Title to the mineral rights is vested in South32's wholly owned subsidiary South32 Hermosa Inc. No approval is required in addition to the payment of fees for the claims.
	• Arizona Mining Inc. (AMI) purchased the project from American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) and no legacy royalties, fees or other obligations are due to ASARCO or its related claimants (i.e. any previous royalty holders under ASARCO royalty agreements). At present, two separate royalty obligations apply to the Peake deposit:
	  ○ Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd.: A 1% NSR royalty to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (Osisko) on all sulphide ores of lead and zinc in, under, or upon the surface or subsurface of the Hermosa project. This royalty also applies to any copper, silver or gold recovered from the concentrate from such ores.
	  ○ Bronco Creek Exploration Inc.: A 2% NSR royalty.
	• In addition to the 30 patented mining claims with the surface and mineral rights owned fee simple, South32 Hermosa Inc. also owns other fee simple properties totalling approximately 3,975.97 acres (1,609.00 ha) which are not patented mining claims, and which are a mix of residential and vacant properties.

Exploration done by other parties	• The Peake deposit was first intersected in 2018 by AMI. AMI drilled three core holes for a total of 4,376 meters. Subsequent exploration by South32 has delineated a Mineral Resource and continued improving the exploration potential.
Geology	• The regional geology is set within Lower-Permian carbonates, underlain by Cambrian sediments and Proterozoic granodiorites. The carbonates are unconformably overlain by Triassic to late-Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Figures 2 and 3). The regional structure and

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Criteria	Commentary
	stratigraphy are a result of late-Precambrian to early-Palaeozoic rifting, subsequent widespread sedimentary aerial, and shallow marine deposition through the Palaeozoic Era, followed by Mesozoic volcanism and late batholitic intrusions of the Laramide Orogeny. Mineral deposits associated with the Laramide orogeny tend to align along regional northwest and northeast structural trends. • Cretaceous-age intermediate and felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks cover much of the Hermosa project area and host low-grade disseminated silver mineralisation, epithermal veins and silicified breccia zones that have been the source of historic silver and lead production. • Mineralisation style of the Peake deposit is a skarn-style copper-lead-zinc-silver deposit. • 150m south of the Taylor Deeps domain and 740m southwest of the Taylor shafts, the Peake deposit copper-skarn sulphide mineralisation is identified in older lithological stratigraphic units along the continuation of the thrust fault (Figure 5). Mineralisation dips 30°NW to 45°NW. Mineralisation is open in most directions but is beginning to be closed off to the west. • The Peake deposit is comprised of a series of stacked horizons that have a general north-westerly dip of 300 hosting disseminated to semi-massive sulphide. The upper and lower extents of the horizons tend to have polymetallic mineralisation with the central component dominated by copper sulphides, predominantly chalcopyrite. Total known mineralisation extents, open in multiple directions, are 1,000m strike and 800m width that contains a stacked profile of mineralization that is approximately 430m thick, for an approximate 610m strike and 460m width.
Drill hole Information	• The Peake deposit drill hole information, including tabulations of drill hole positions and lengths, is stored within project data files created for this Exploration Results review, on a secure server. • A drill hole plan view (Figure 3) provides a summary of drilling collar locations that support the Peake deposit Exploration Results and surface geology. Figure 4 provides the Peake deposit exploration drill holes relative to the mineralisation domains in level plan view. Figure 5 provides the drill hole traces in cross section relative to the FY23 Taylor deposit and FY22 Clark deposit Mineral Resource domains and simplified lithologies, and the Peake deposit. • Table 1 summarises new drill hole locations to date from Peake deposit exploration. • Table 2 summarises newly released Peake deposit Exploration Results as significant intersections. Previous drill hole information was provided in the following announcements released to the ASX which can be found at www.south32.net: o Hermosa Project Update on 17 January 2022 o Hermosa Mineral Resource Estimate and Exploration Results on 24 July 2023 o Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit on 15 February 2024 o 2024 Full Year Financial Results on 29 August 2024 o 2025 Half Year Financial Results on 13 February 2025 o 2026 Half Year Financial Results on 12 February 2026 • Hole depths vary between 15m and 2,079m.
Data aggregation methods	• Data is not aggregated other than length-weighted compositing for grade estimation. • Significant assay intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages exceeding either 0.2% Cu or 2% ZnEq over > 2.5m interval to report Exploration Results. • No top cuts are applied to grades for intercept length-weighted average calculations when assessing and reporting Exploration Results. • Percentage zinc equivalent (% ZnEq) accounts for combined value of Zn, Pb and Ag. Metals are converted to % ZnEq via unit value calculations using internal price forecasts and relative metallurgical recovery assumptions. Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 73% for Cu, 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb, and 82% for Ag. The formula used for calculation of zinc equivalent is ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + 0.6768 * Pb (%) + 0.0566 * Ag (g/t). • Percentage copper equivalent (% CuEq) accounts for combined value of Cu, Zn, Pb and Ag. Metals are converted to % CuEq via unit value calculations using internal price forecasts and relative metallurgical recovery assumptions. Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 73% for Cu, 75% for Zn, 85% for Pb, and 82% for Ag. The formula used for calculation of copper equivalent is CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.3577 * Zn (%) + 0.2421 * Pb (%) + 0.0203 * Ag (g/t).

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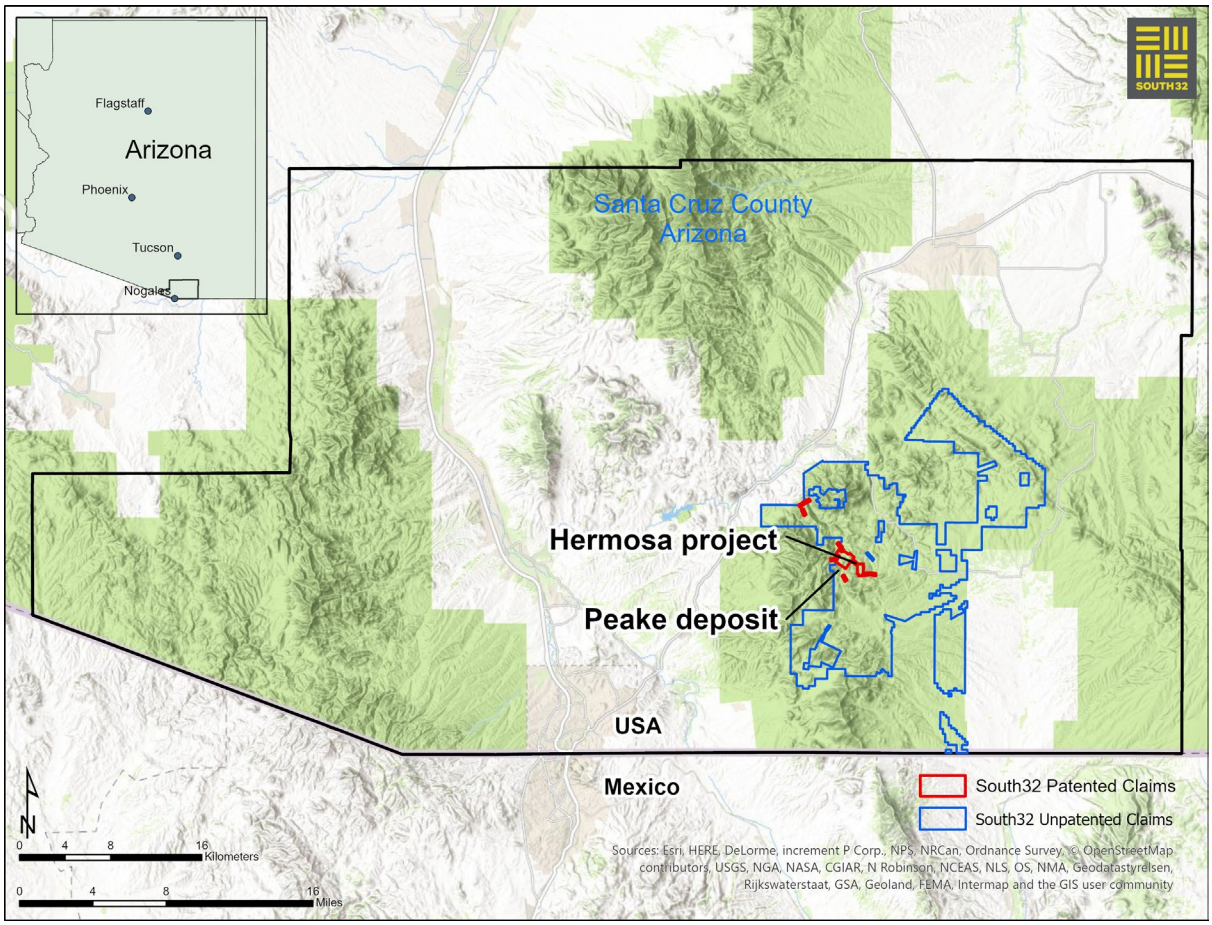
Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The intersection length can be approximately 30% longer than true width when drilling intersects the low-to-moderately dipping (30°) stratigraphy.
Diagrams	• Relevant maps and sections are included with this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Exploration Results for Peake deposit are reported as an update to previously disclosed Exploration Results and are included under 'Drill hole information'.
Other substantive exploration data	• Aside from drilling, the geological model is developed from local and regional mapping, geochemical sampling and analysis, and geophysical surveys. Metallurgical test work, specific gravity sampling, and preliminary geotechnical logging have contributed to evaluating the potential for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resource at an inferred resource. • Magneto-telluric (MT) and Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys were conducted with adherence to industry standard practices by Quantec Geosciences Inc. In most areas, the MT stations were collected along north-south lines with 200m spacing. Spacing between lines is 400m. Some areas were collected at 400m spacing within individual lines. IP has also been collected, both as 2D lines and as 2.5D swaths, collected with a variable spacing of data receivers. • Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been conducted on a selection of drill holes in the Peake deposit area. • Quality control of geophysical data includes using a third-party geophysical consultant to verify data quality and provide secondary inversions for comparison to Quantec interpretations. • Hyperspectral core scanning of select intervals to assist with alteration and mineralogical distinction in logging and modelling.
Further work	• Planned elements of the exploration strategy include extensional and infill drilling, orientation and logging for detailed structural and geotechnical analysis, comprehensive specific gravity sampling, further geophysical and geochemical data capture and structural and paragenesis studies. • Additional drilling of the Peake deposit is planned for FY27 and FY28 and is guided by outcomes of a detailed assessment of recent drilling and geophysical interpretations in the area.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results for Peake deposit is based on information compiled by Robert Wilson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Wilson is a full-time employee of South32 and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Wilson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

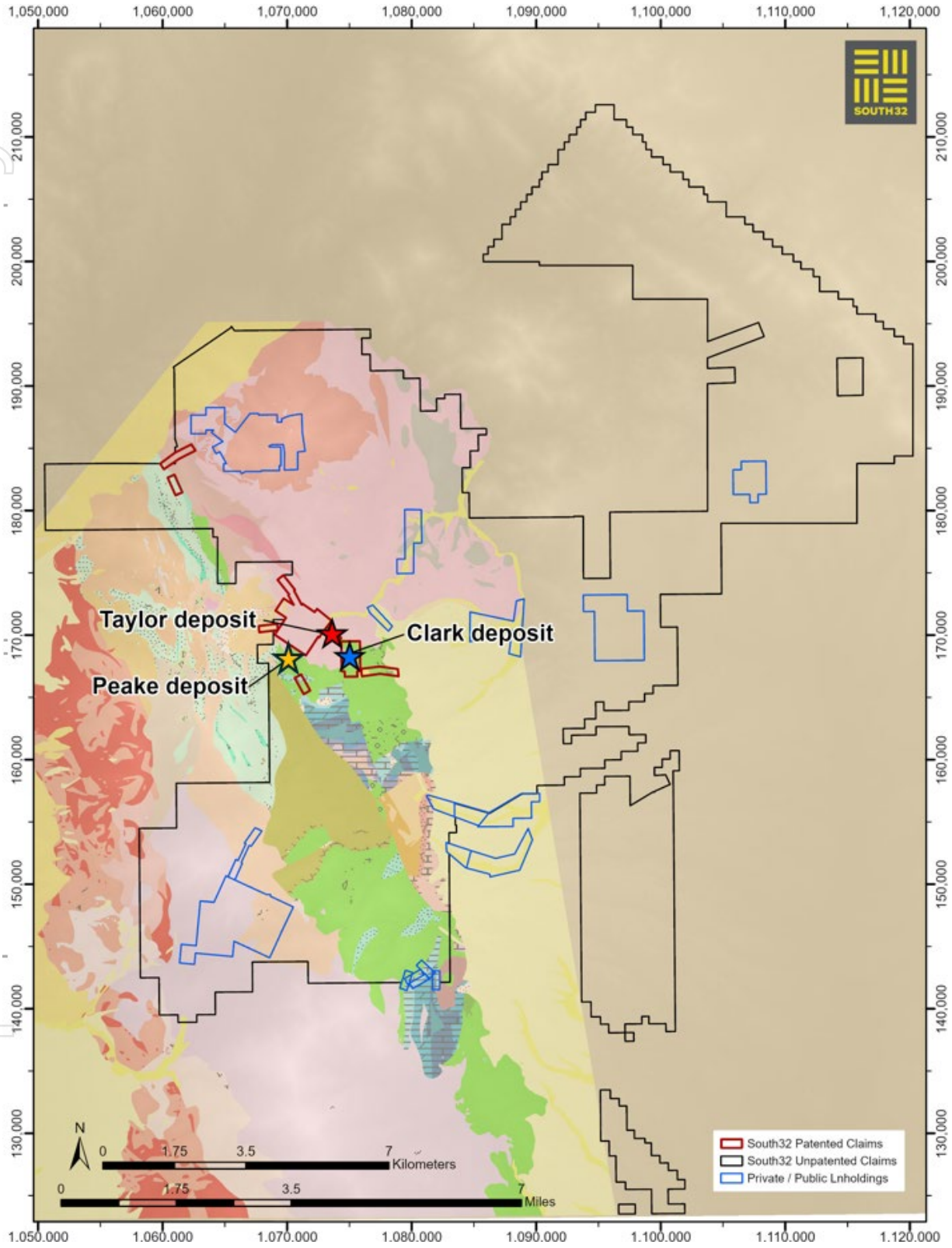
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Figure 1: Regional location plan



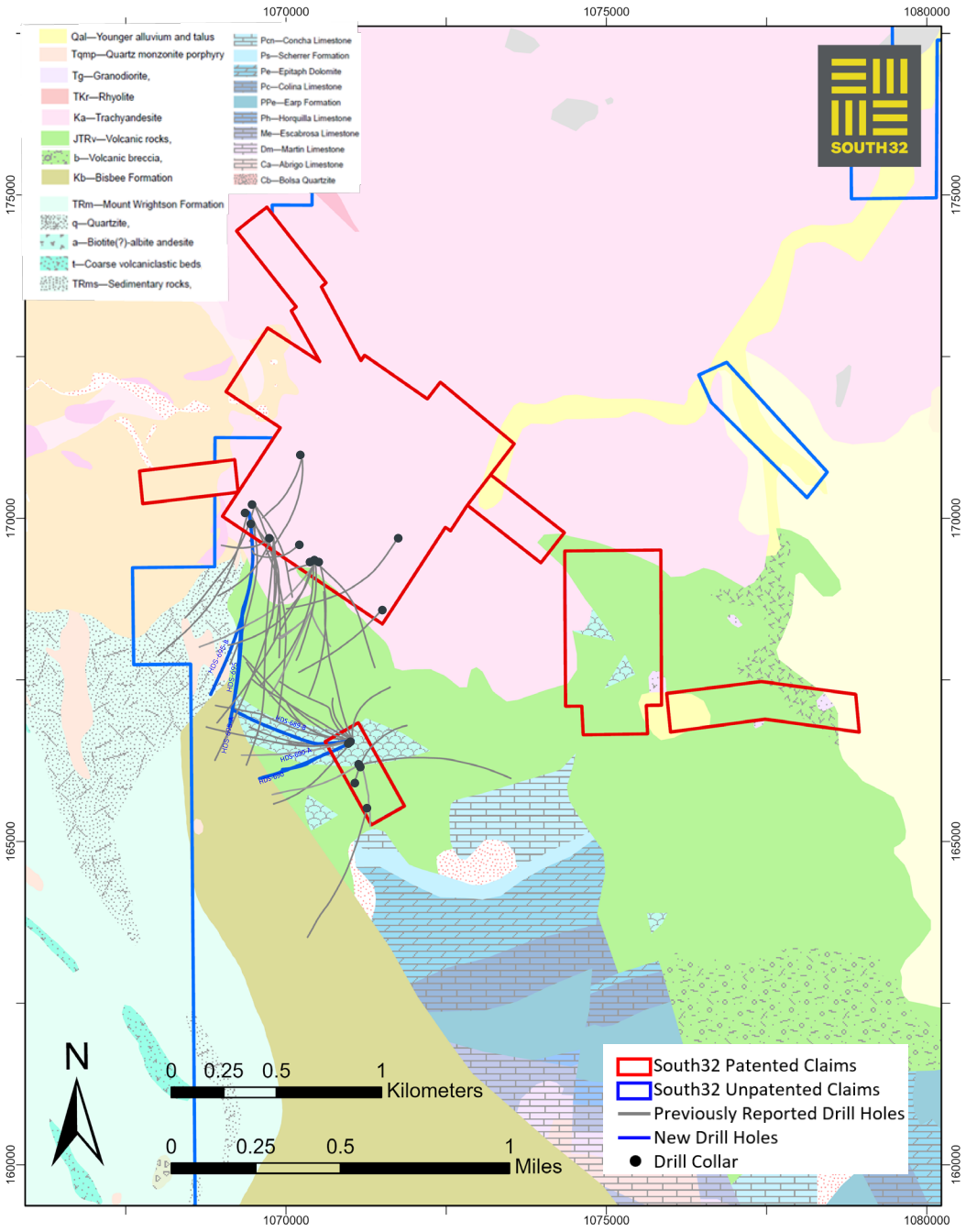
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Figure 2: Hermosa project regional geology



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Figure 3: Peake deposit local geology and Exploration Results collar locations



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Figure 4: Plan view of the Peake Mineral Resource and favourable setting with newly reported exploration drill holes shown as circles where the holes intersected.

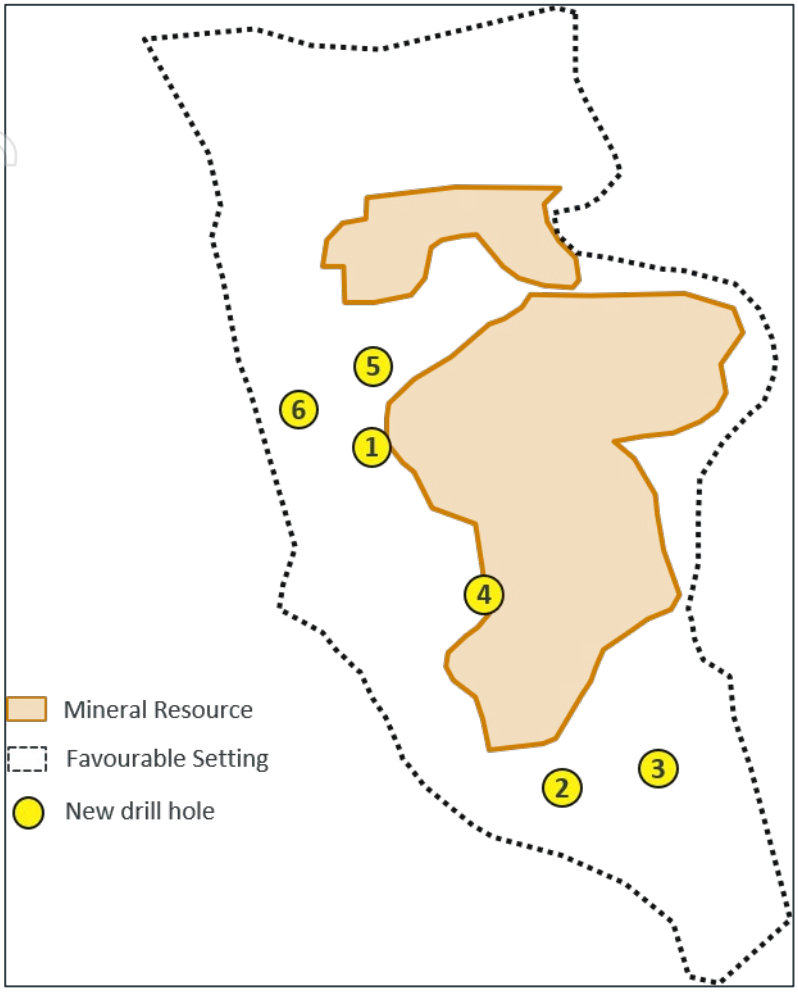


Figure 5: Cross-section through the Taylor and Clark mineral domains (unsliced), and Peake mineral resource shapes showing Exploration Results, simplified geology, Taylor Thrust and approximate shaft locations – looking ENE, 800m wide.

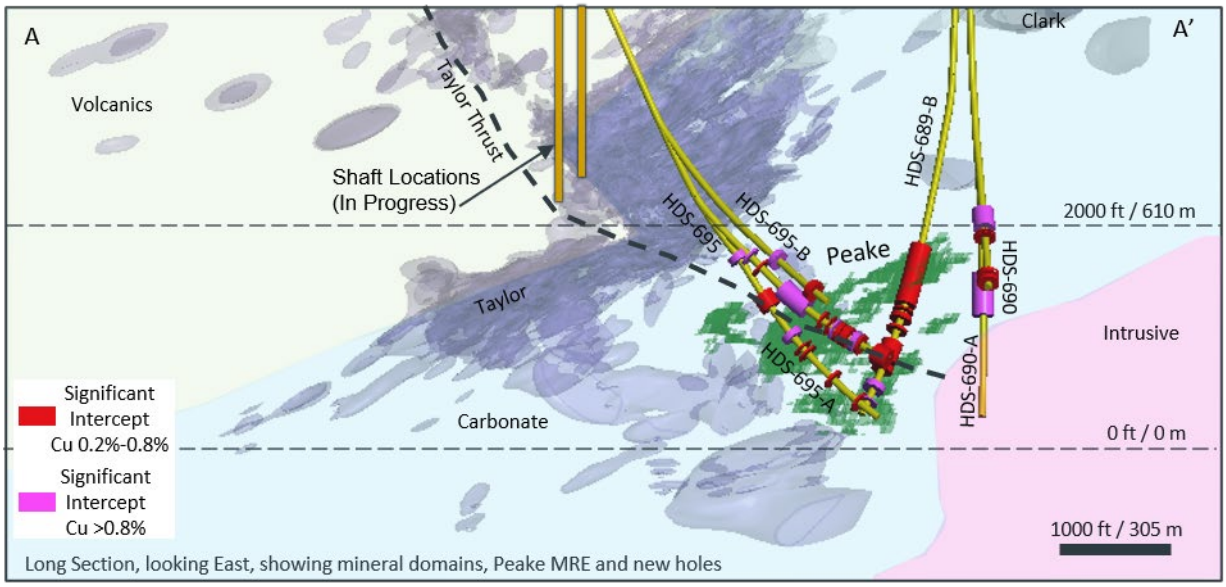


Table 1: Hole ID, collar location, dip, azimuth, and drill depth of new drill holes from the Peake deposit

Hole ID	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Wedge Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	TD Depth (m)
HDS-689-B	525963	3479775	1666	649	-69	288	1695
HDS-690	525964	3479774	1666	N/A	-76	238	1336
HDS-690-A	525964	3479774	1666	805	-80	239	1616
HDS-695	525478	3480852	1613	N/A	-64	173	1836
HDS-695-A	525478	3480852	1613	1050	-45	183	1750
HDS-695-B	525478	3480852	1613	771	-52	193	1537

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Table 2: Significant intersections – Peake deposit Exploration Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cut Off	Width (m)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (%)	CuEq (%)	ZnEq (%)
HDS-695	1225.9	1246.9	2% ZnEq	21.0	6.41	6.14	283	1.53	0.001		26.58
	1355.9	1425.4	0.2% Cu	69.5	0.25	0.55	37	0.61	0.006	1.58	
	Including										
	1385.9	1403.0	0.2% Cu	17.1	0.2	0.8	78	1.23	0.006	3.06	
	And										
	1487.7	1507.5	0.2% Cu	19.8	1.10	0.74	96	0.99	0.007	3.51	
	1542.6	1546.6	2% ZnEq	4.0	1.06	0.19	34	0.24	0.002		3.1
	1561.2	1567.3	0.2% Cu	6.1	0.44	0.11	32	0.24	0.015	1.07	
	1646.4	1649.6	0.2% Cu	3.2	0.01	0.01	4	0.28	0.002	0.36	
	1661.8	1669.1	0.2% Cu	7.3	0.03	0.04	14	0.40	0.002	0.71	
	1762.4	1768.4	0.2% Cu	6.1	0.01	0	3	0.43	0.002	0.5	
HDS-695-A	1254.3	1261.6	0.2% Cu	7.3	1.95	1.06	26	1.99	0.001	3.48	
	1296.6	1303.3	0.2% Cu	6.7	0.42	1.18	71	0.37	0.003	2.25	
	1382.9	1474.3	0.2% Cu	91.4	0.75	1.09	68	1.12	0.021	3.03	
	Including										
	1385.9	1417.9	0.2% Cu	32.0	1.22	2.03	140	2.80	0.014	6.57	
	And										
	1526.4	1530.7	0.2% Cu	4.3	0.16	0.49	42	0.30	0.005	1.33	
	1553.6	1556.6	0.2% Cu	3.0	0.23	0.42	32	0.26	0.004	1.10	
	1568.8	1574.4	0.2% Cu	5.6	0.96	1.17	76	0.91	0.002	3.07	
	1580.8	1595.3	0.2% Cu	14.5	1.12	0.56	34	0.71	0.002	1.92	
	1600.4	1620.6	0.2% Cu	20.3	1.08	0.53	37	0.38	0.009	1.65	
	1631.3	1649.6	2% ZnEq	18.3	3.42	1.57	80	1.20	0.002		9.01
	Including										
	1637.4	1643.6	2% ZnEq	6.2	8.43	4.06	202	3.17	0.002		22.59
	1654.1	1661.8	0.2% Cu	7.6	0.87	0.17	19	0.41	0.003	1.15	
	1702.9	1750.2	0.2% Cu	47.2	0.04	0.04	5	0.21	0.003	0.34	
HDS-689-B	1161.6	1341.0	0.2% Cu	179.4	0.08	0.16	17	0.76	0.005	1.17	
	Including										
	1188.6	1222.9	0.2% Cu	34.3	0.02	0.04	31	1.43	0.016	2.07	
	And										
	1356.7	1361.2	0.2% Cu	4.6	0.31	0.64	9	0.25	0.001	0.71	
	1373.6	1387.1	0.2% Cu	13.6	0.19	1.17	29	0.57	0.002	1.5	
	1413.2	1421.3	0.2% Cu	8.1	0.67	0.45	12	0.40	0.001	0.98	
	1457.6	1549.0	0.2% Cu	91.4	0.63	0.42	21	0.38	0.003	1.13	
	1594.0	1612.7	0.2% Cu	18.7	0.01	0.03	17	0.83	0.017	1.19	
	1651.1	1654.8	0.2% Cu	3.7	0.02	0.01	9	0.89	0.023	1.09	
HDS-695-B	1321.9	1337.8	0.2% Cu	15.8	0.71	1.16	106	0.93	0.001	3.61	
	1469.1	1488.6	0.2% Cu	19.5	0.01	0.04	7	0.47	0.002	0.64	
HDS-690	1068.8	1130.5	0.2% Cu	61.7	0.02	0.03	34	1.53	0.001	2.23	
	Including										
	1068.8	1078.4	0.2% Cu	9.6	0.01	0.07	81	3.48	0.002	5.14	
	1095.3	1108.3	0.2% Cu	13.0	0.02	0.04	52	3.34	0.002	4.4	
	And										
	1148.0	1150.8	0.2% Cu	2.7	0.00	0.01	10	0.44	0.002	0.66	
	1158.8	1161.9	0.2% Cu	3.0	0.01	0.05	22	0.65	0.003	1.12	
	1283.8	1298.3	0.2% Cu	14.5	0.00	0.03	9	0.28	0.002	0.48	
	1310.3	1321.9	0.2% Cu	11.6	0.00	0.01	8	0.40	0.002	0.55	
HDS-690-A	1213.7	1334.0	0.2% Cu	120.2	0.01	0.01	13	0.97	0.005	1.24	
	Including										
	1213.7	1240.5	0.2% Cu	26.8	0.01	0	17.43	1.350	0.009	1.71	
	1283.2	1334.0	0.2% Cu	50.7	0.01	0	17.00	1.410	0.004	1.77	

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