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16 September 2026

ESG Roundtable

BHP will host a ESG Roundtable today in Melbourne, Australia at 9:00am Australian Eastern Standard Time.

A copy of the presentation slides is attached.

The slides will be available on BHP's website shortly after the presentation at: https://www.bhp.com/investor-hub/reports-and-presentations/presentations-and-briefings.

Authorised for release by Stefanie Wilkinson, Group Company Secretary.

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BHP

ESG roundtable

16 September 2026



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Disclaimer

The information in this presentation is current as at 18 August 2026. It is in summary form and is not necessarily complete. It should be read together with the BHP Results for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include all statements other than statements of historical or present facts, including: statements regarding: trends in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; demand for commodities; global market conditions; reserves and resources estimates; recoveries, mine plans, processing performance and other technical assumptions; development and production forecasts; guidance; expectations, plans, strategies and objectives of management; climate scenarios; sustainability, decarbonisation, social value and other targets, goals, pathways and related assumptions; approval of projects and consummation of transactions; closure, divestment, acquisition or integration of certain assets, ventures, operations or facilities (including associated costs or benefits); commodity streaming, offtake, infrastructure, funding, capital release or similar arrangements (including associated costs or benefits); anticipated production or construction commencement dates; capital costs and scheduling; operating costs, and availability of materials and skilled employees; anticipated productive lives of projects, mines and facilities; the availability, implementation and adoption of new technologies, including artificial intelligence; provisions and contingent liabilities; and tax, legal and other regulatory developments.

Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of terminology, including, but not limited to, 'aim', 'ambition', 'anticipate', 'aspiration', 'believe', 'commit', 'continue', 'could', 'desire', 'ensure', 'estimate', 'expect', 'forecast', 'goal', 'guidance', 'intend', 'likely', 'may', 'milestone', 'must', 'need', 'objective', 'outlook', 'pathways', 'plan', 'project', 'schedule', 'seek', 'should', 'strategy', 'target', 'trend', 'will', 'would' or similar words. These statements discuss future expectations or performance, or provide other forward-looking information.

Forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and reflect judgements, assumptions, estimates and other information available as at the date of this presentation.

These statements do not represent guarantees or predictions of future financial or operational performance, and 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. BHP cautions against reliance on any forward-looking statements.

For example, our future revenues from our assets, projects or mines described in this presentation will be based, in part, on the market price of the commodities produced, which may vary significantly from current levels or those reflected in our reserves and resources estimates. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility of the development of a particular project, the expansion of certain facilities or mines, or the continuation of existing assets.

Other factors that may affect our future operations and performance, including the actual construction or production commencement dates, revenues, costs or production output and anticipated lives of assets, mines or facilities include our ability to profitably produce and deliver the products extracted to applicable markets; the development and use of new technologies and related risks; the impact of economic and geopolitical factors, including foreign currency exchange rates on the market prices of the commodities we produce and competition in the markets in which we operate; activities of government authorities in or impacting the countries where we sell our products and in the countries where we are exploring or developing projects, facilities or mines identified in the risk factors discussed, including increases in taxes and royalties or implementation or expansion of trade or export restrictions; changes in environmental and other regulations; political or geopolitical uncertainty and conflicts; labour unrest; weather, climate variability or other manifestations of climate change; and other factors in section 6 of the Operating and Financial Review (OFR) in the BHP Annual Report 2026 and BHP's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'SEC') (including in Annual Reports on Form 20-F) which are available on the SEC's website at sec.gov.

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Emissions and energy consumption data

Due to the inherent uncertainty and limitations in measuring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and operational energy consumption under the calculation methodologies used in the preparation of such data, all GHG emissions and operational energy consumption data or references to GHG emissions and operational energy consumption volumes (including ratios or percentages) in this presentation are estimates. There may also be differences in the manner that third parties calculate or report GHG emissions or operational energy consumption data compared to BHP, which means third-party data may not be comparable to our data. For information on how we calculate our GHG emissions, refer to BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report 7.6 Methodology for calculating Scopes 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions available at bhp.com. Numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided due to rounding.

Presentation of data

Unless expressly stated otherwise: variance analysis relates to the relative performance of BHP and/or its operations during the year ended 30 June 2026 compared with the year ended 30 June 2025. Unless expressly stated otherwise, for information and data in this presentation related to BHP's social value or sustainability position or performance: former OZ Minerals Limited (OZL) operations that form part of BHP's Copper South Australia asset and the West Musgrave Project are included for FY24 and FY25 but excluded for prior financial years; former OZL Brazil assets are excluded; and all such information and data excludes BHP's interest in non-operated assets. All footnote content is contained on slides 28 and 29.

No offer of securities

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In this presentation, the terms 'BHP', the 'Company, the 'Group', 'BHP Group', 'our business', 'organisation', 'we', 'us', 'our' and ourselves' refer to BHP Group Limited and, except where the context otherwise requires, our subsidiaries. Refer to Note 28 'Subsidiaries' of the Financial Statements in the BHP Annual Report 2026 for a list of our significant subsidiaries. Those terms do not include non-operated assets. Our non-operated assets include, among others, Antamina, Samarco, Resolution and Vicuña. This presentation covers BHP's functions and assets (including those under exploration, projects in development or execution phases, sites and operations that are closed or in the closure phase) that have been wholly owned and operated by BHP or that have been owned as a joint venture[1] operated by BHP (referred to in this presentation as 'operated assets' or 'operations') from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 unless otherwise stated. BHP also holds interests in assets that are owned as a joint venture but not operated by BHP (referred to in this presentation as 'non-operated joint ventures' or 'non-operated assets'). Notwithstanding that this presentation may include production, financial and other information from non-operated assets, non-operated assets are not included in the BHP Group and, as a result, statements regarding our operations, assets and values apply only to our operated assets unless stated otherwise.

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Social value supports long-term asset performance

Embedded in Western Australia Iron Ore (WAIO) decisions today, creating the conditions to operate and grow for decades

Trusted partnerships

BANJIMA AGREEMENT REVIEW CYCLES

10 years

vs 3–5 years previously

- Greater cooperation
- ↓
- Longer-term certainty
- ↓
- **Longer-range mine planning**

Stronger supply chain

PROJECT RISE

A$615m

with 117 Indigenous businesses in FY2026

- Local business capability
- ↓
- Broader supplier base
- ↓
- **Support for operations and growth**

Regional workforce

PORT HEDLAND INVESTMENT

A$160m

including A$80m for Hedland Senior High School

- Stronger regional community
- ↓
- Workforce attraction and retention
- ↓
- **Capability for decades to come**

Social value is not at the edge of the business. It supports how WAIO operates today and plans for the future.

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Safety

Warren Wellbeloved
Group Health, Safety and Security Officer

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Safety remains our top priority

Managing critical risks

We are saddened by the loss of our colleague while at work at Peak Downs, in July this year.
An investigation is underway to understand and learn from this event.

Effective critical controls
- Control verification
- Leveraging technology
- Critical risk management

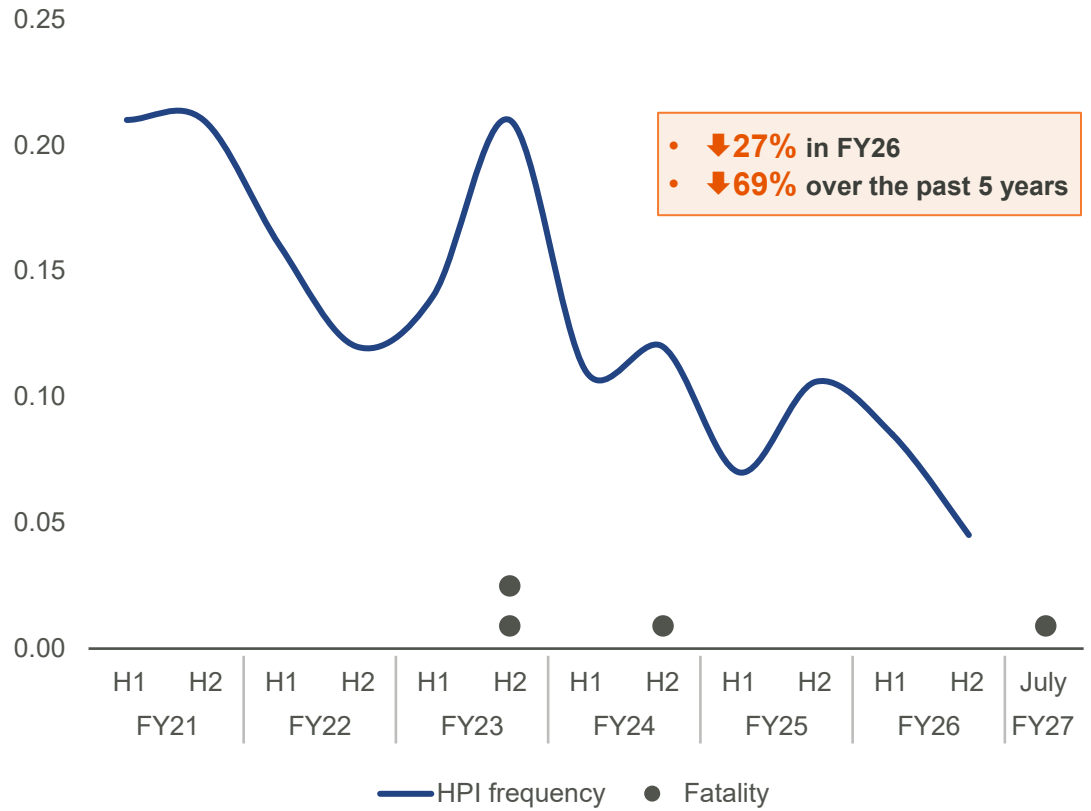
+

Continuing to strengthen operating discipline
- BHP Operating System
- Standardised work
- Continuous improvement

+

Our people
- Field Leadership
- Hazard[1] identification
- Safety culture

High-potential injury frequency (HPIF)[2]
(Frequency)



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BOS has contributed to improved safety performance

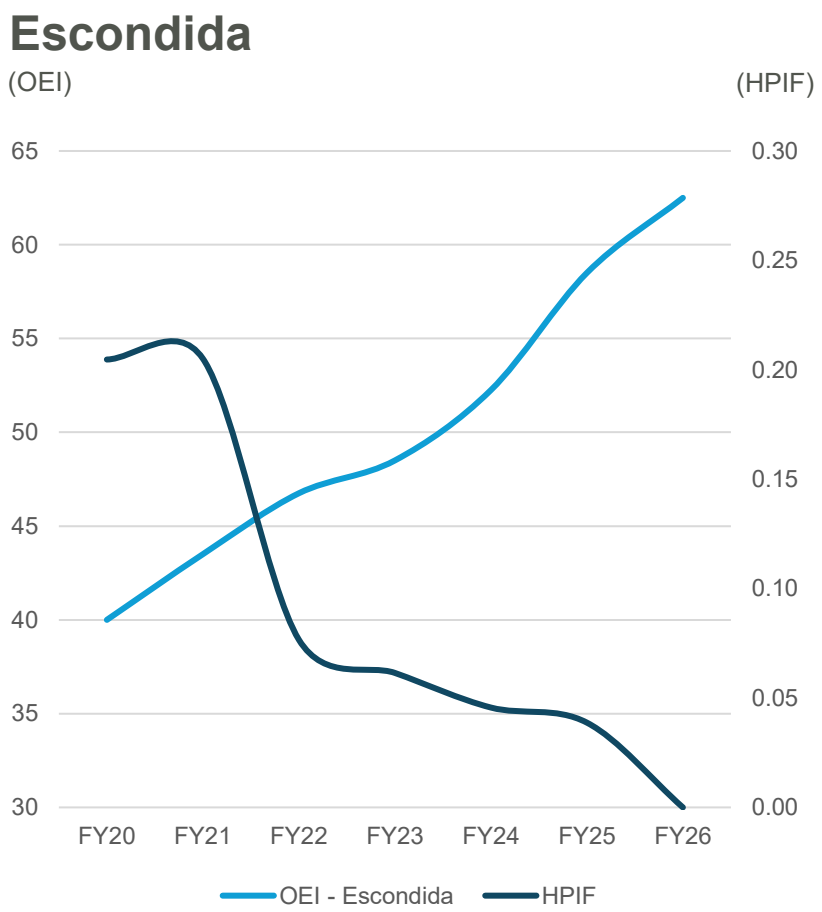
BOS empowers frontline teams to identify hazards, strengthen controls and solve problems, which has supported stronger safety outcomes in WAIO and Escondida

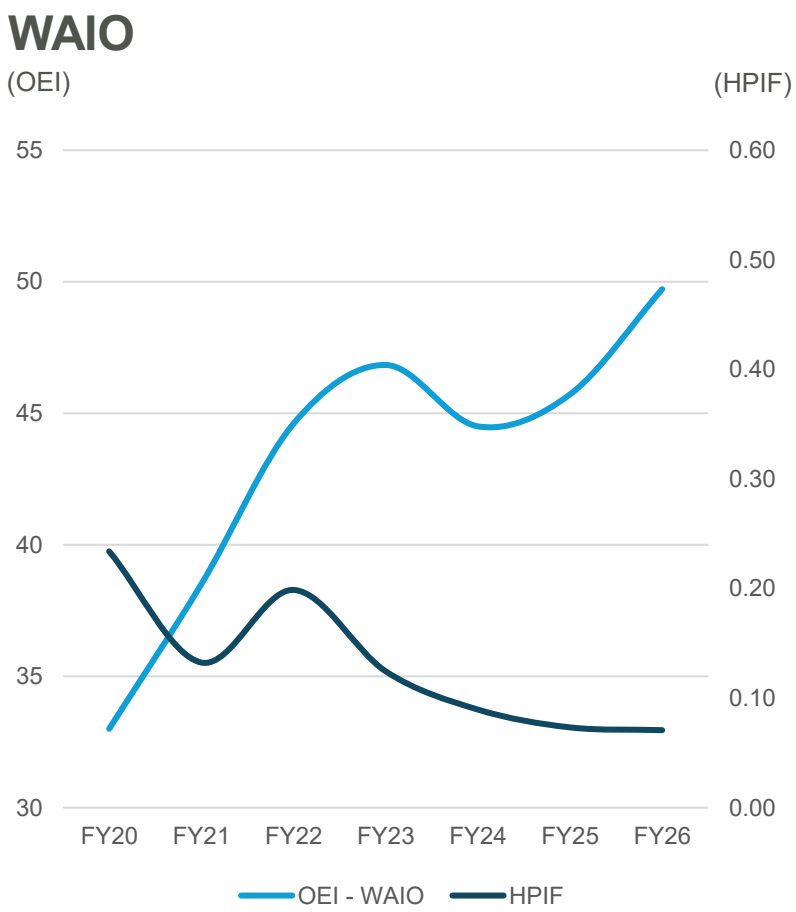
BHP Operating System (BOS)
Provides frontline teams with a consistent way of working to:

Identify hazards
Frontline teams spot risk in real time

Solve problems
Empowered to act on what they find

Continuously improve
How work is performed, every day



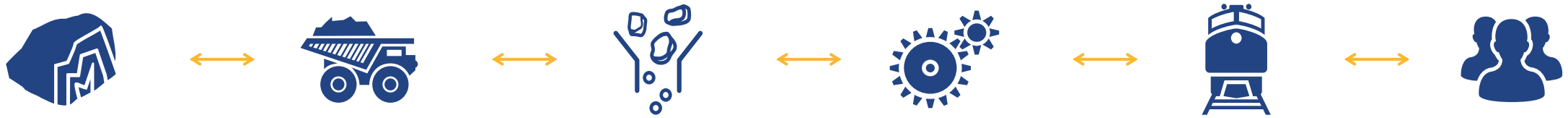


Source: BHP internal data. OEI – Operational Excellence Index (measures BOS maturity); HPIF – high-potential injury frequency (combined employee and contractor, per one million hours worked).

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Technology is an enabler to further strengthen safety performance

BHP's data, scale and BOS competitive advantages are expected to drive further safety and productivity improvements



Removing people from hazards

11 → 0 injuries, FY2019–FY2025 Olympic Dam

Robotic cathode stripping at Olympic Dam has eliminated manual handling exposure to higher-risk hazards.

46% of our truck fleet is automated.

Supporting better decisions

-8 hours change-out time, Escondida

Automated mill relining at Escondida has reduced exposure from 11.2 to 4.6 FTE hours in confined-space and line-of-fire roles, while improving productivity.

Intervening before an event occurs

+22% hazards identified in FY26 vs FY25

Autonomous haulage, proximity detection, pedestrian detection and AI-enabled monitoring can help identify hazards and can enable intervention before risk of harm arises.

Our digital competitive advantages **Real-time data** | **Real-time risk visibility** | **BOS**

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Safety remains our top priority

Looking beyond: a broader safety focus

Contractor safety

Partnership approach, increasing field presence and engagement, and verifying critical controls where work is performed.

Psychosocial safety

Our focus is creating workplaces where people feels respected, supported and safe to speak up.

Preparing for the future

Building the skills, controls and operating practices needed to safely adopt the next generation of mining technologies.

Every person goes home safe and well, every day

Critical controls

Leaders regularly engage with frontline teams to understand work as performed and identify risks.

Technology

Focus on removing exposure risk, identifying hazards earlier and improving decision making.

BOS

Embedding BOS to help create safer, more stable and more productive operations.

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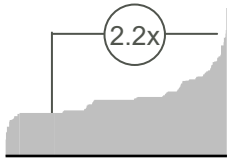
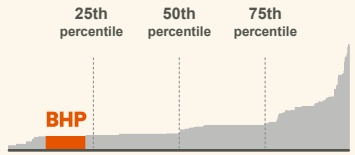
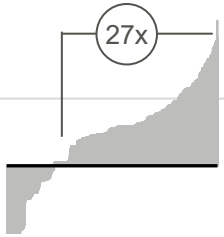
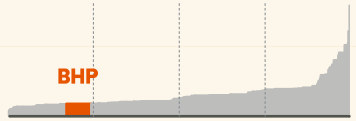
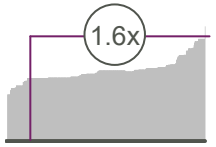
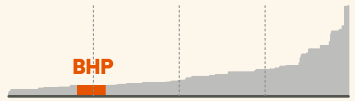
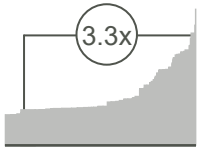
Climate

Graham Winkelman
Vice President Climate and Environment

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Leading assets in commodities the world needs

Our Tier 1 assets combine scale, cost competitiveness and lower GHG emissions intensity

	Commodity attractiveness			Asset attractiveness		
	Steep cost curve[1]	Scale / size (US$)[2]	Exposed to 'mega trends'	Cost curve quartile[3]	Emissions intensity[4]	Expandable / scalable[6]
Iron ore WAIO		~180 bn	urbanisation population growth	1st quartile		✓
Copper Chile Copper		~300 bn	electrification digitisation/data increasing living standards population growth	2nd quartile		✓✓
Copper Copper SA				2nd quartile		✓✓✓
Steelmaking coal BMA		~65 bn	urbanisation population growth	3rd quartile		✓
Potash Jansen		~30 bn	population growth increasing living standards	1st quartile	~50% lower Scope 1 emissions[5]	✓✓

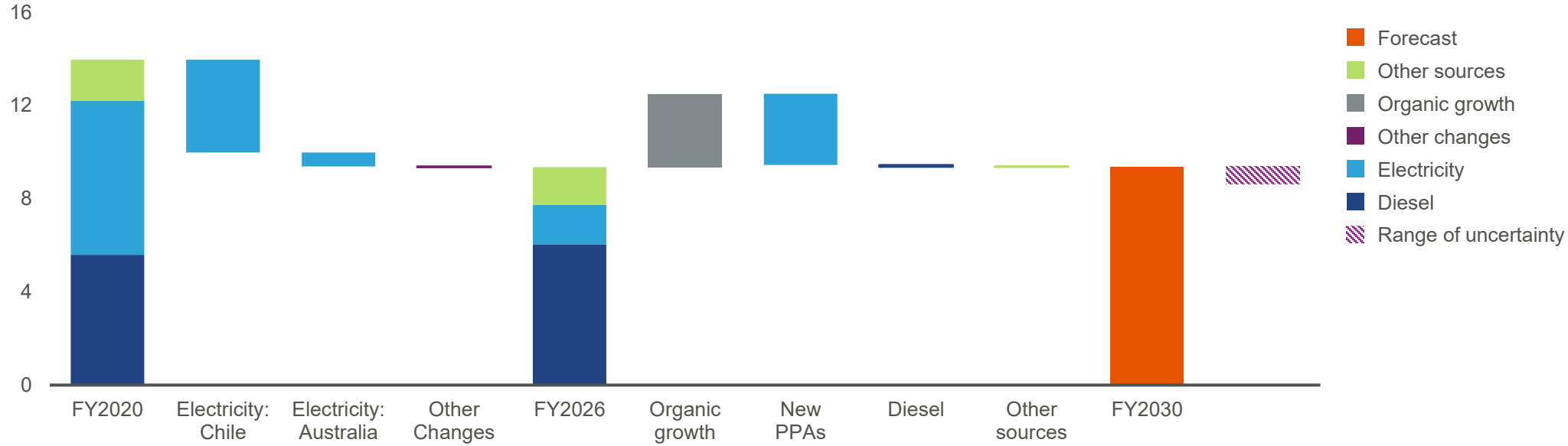
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Decarbonisation in a growing portfolio

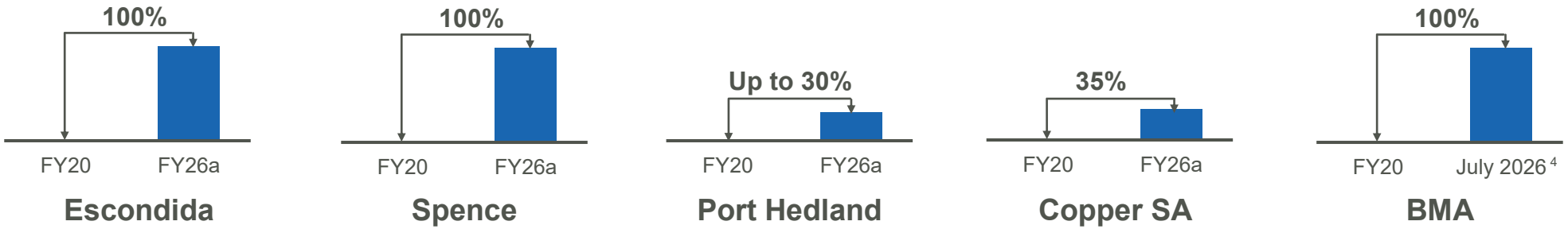
On track to meet our FY2030 operational GHG emissions target whilst delivering a high-quality growth portfolio[1]

Projected pathway to our medium-term target for operational GHG emissions[2]

Scopes 1 and 2 emissions from our operated assets (million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2$-e))



Renewable electricity[3]



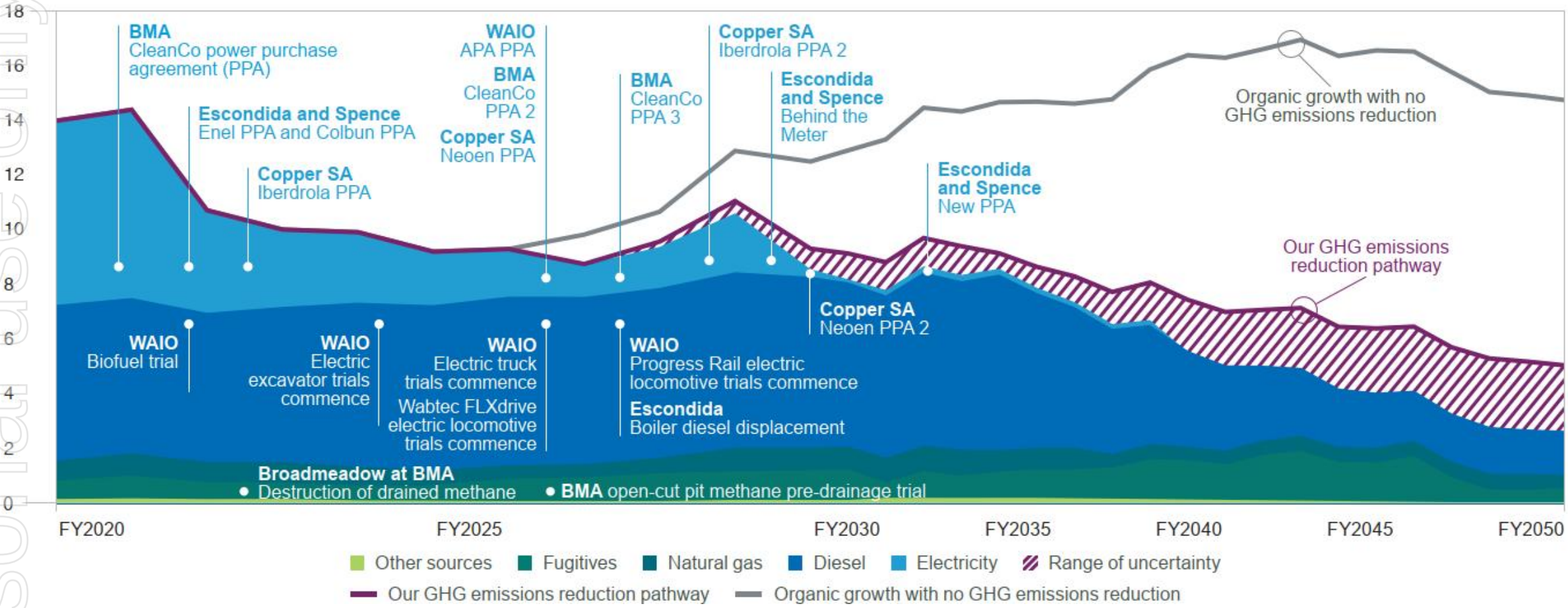
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Net zero 2050 operational GHG emissions potential pathway

Based on the opportunities and evolving technologies we can see today

Projected (to FY2030) and potential (beyond FY2030) pathway(s) for our operational GHG emissions long-term net zero goal[1]

Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions from our operated assets ($MtCO_2$-e)



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Operational decarbonisation



Andrew Larder
Head of Decarbonisation Planning and Strategy

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Safety remains our top priority

Preparing to prevent and mitigate new high-voltage risks from fleet electrification through design, controls and validation

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1 Understand the risk

- High-voltage systems
- Direct-current arc flash
- Battery hazards

2 Design effective controls

- Engineering controls
- Equipment safeguards
- OEM collaboration

3 Verify controls work

- Trial validation
- Control verification
- Real-world testing

4 Embed deployment

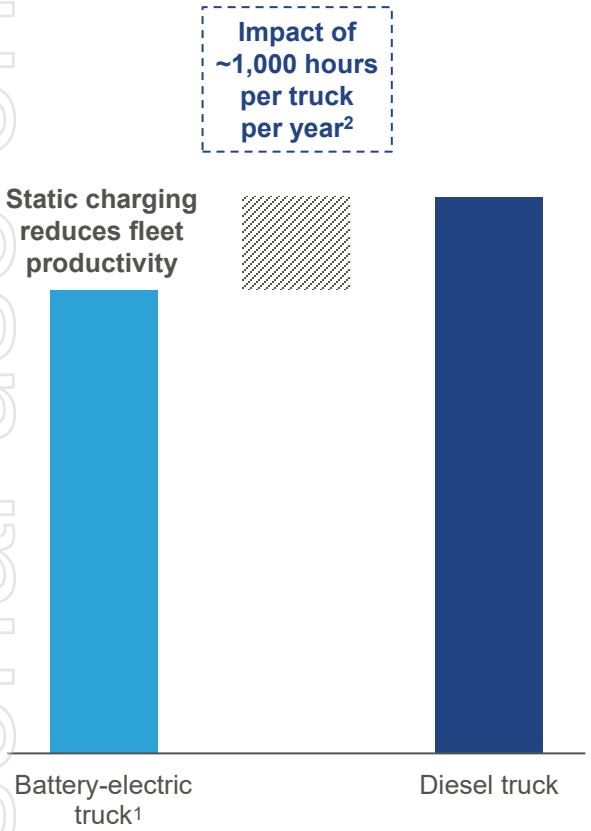
- Industry standards
- Regulatory frameworks
- Operating practices



Battery-electric trucks charging: the productivity challenge

Dynamic charging trials needed to help identify how to close the performance gap

Static charging: the productivity gap



Today		Future	
Battery-electric haul truck[1]	**Static charging**	**Dynamic + Static charging**	**System integration**
Pre-commercial 220-tonne class 3MWh battery	~1,000 hours lost per truck per year[2]	Trialling Caterpillar's Dynamic Energy Transfer system in FY27	Need energy at the right place at the right time Integrated with existing systems (e.g. autonomy)

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Learning through trials in real mining environments

Building knowledge through operational trials, technology evaluation and OEM collaboration

Haulage equipment



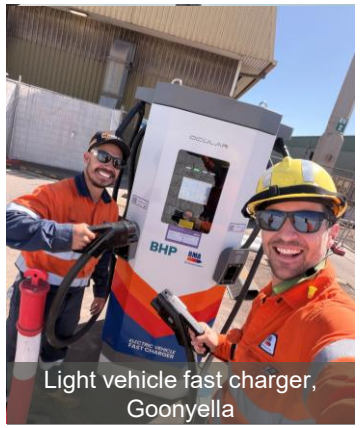
Caterpillar 793 XE Early Learner battery-electric haul truck, Jimblebar

Field equipment



Liebherr 9400e excavator, Newman Operations

Charging infrastructure



Light vehicle fast charger, Goonyella



Static charging, Jimblebar

Rail equipment



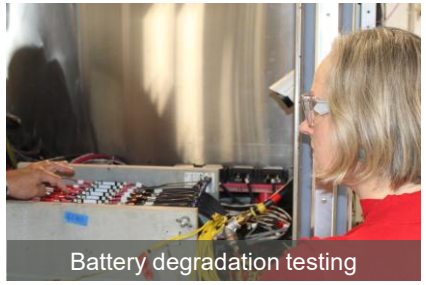
Wabtec FLXdrive battery-electric locomotive, Port Hedland

Ancillary equipment

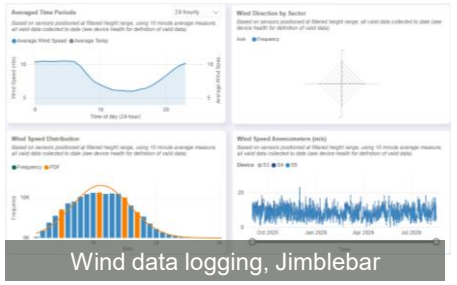


XCMG's battery-electric loader, Xuzhou

Battery research and environmental monitoring



Battery degradation testing



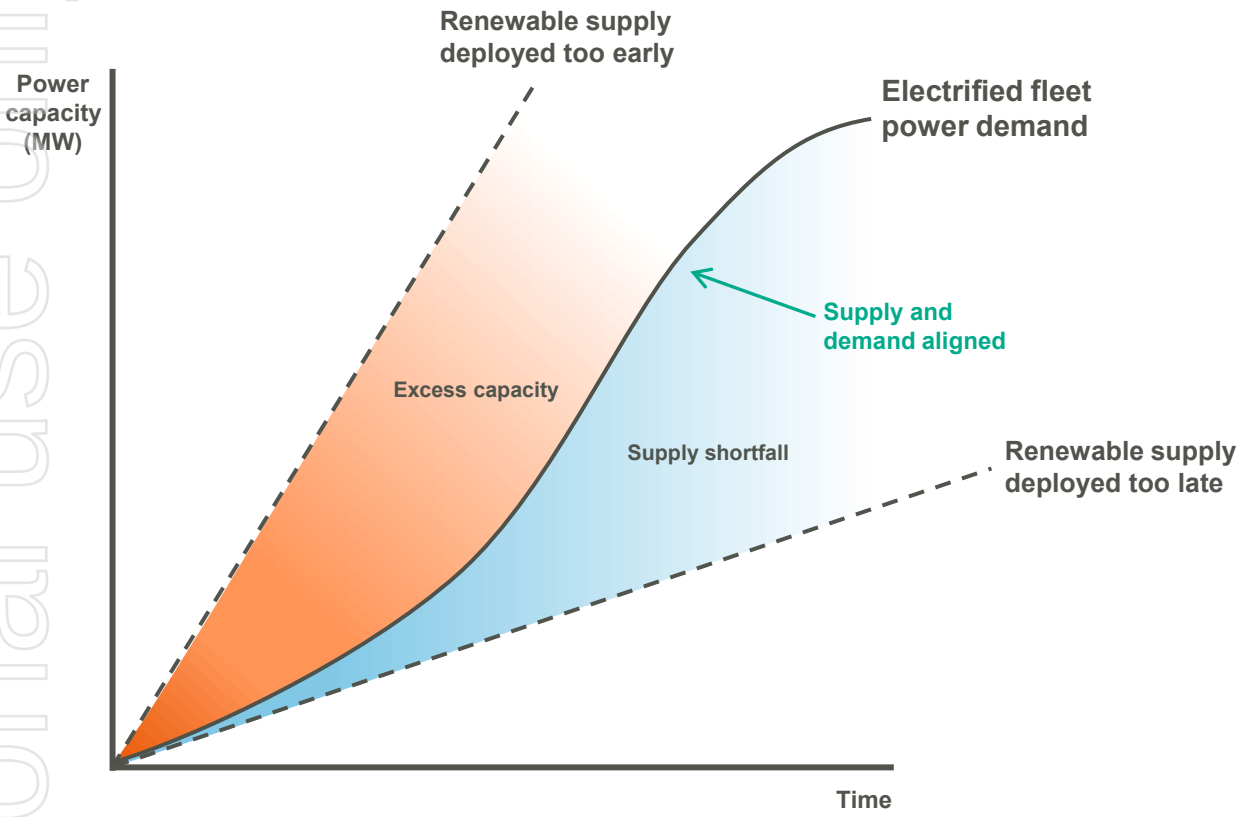
Wind data logging, Jimblebar

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Sequencing the transition

Optimised sequencing to reduce risk and protect value

Aligning renewable electricity supply to fleet demand



How we are managing the transition

- Evaluating phased, site-by-site deployment across the portfolio
- Planning to deploy fleet, power and infrastructure together
- Progressing long-lead activities to prepare for future power investments
- Staging investments based on technology and operational readiness
- Managing the risks of investing too early or too late
- Maintaining optionality as technologies continue to mature

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Our preferred solution remains battery-electric equipment

Transitional and alternative technologies for diesel displacement can preserve flexibility, but most offer lower emissions abatement, narrower application and greater site dependency than battery electrification

Technology	Long-term emissions abatement potential	Portfolio scalability	Technology maturity	Commercial maturity[1]	Implementation complexity	Potential role
Battery-electric	🟢🟢🟢	🟢🟢🟢	Trial	Pre-commercial	🔴🔴🔴	**Preferred pathway**
Innovative dynamic charging	🟢🟢🟢	🟢🟢🟢	Concept	Pre-commercial	🔴🔴🔴	**Key enabler**
Renewable diesel	🔴⚪⚪	🟠🟠⚪	Proven	Established, supply constrained	🟠🟠⚪	Selective transition and hard-to-electrify applications
Hybrid	🔴⚪⚪	🟠🟠⚪	Trial	Early commercial	🟠🟠⚪	Maintain optionality
Power-agnostic truck platforms	Dependent on power source	🟠🟠⚪	Proven	Limited commercial availability	🟠🟠⚪	Preserve fleet replacement options
In Pit Crushing and Conveying (IPCC)	🟠🟠⚪	🔴⚪⚪	Proven	Established	🟠🟠⚪	Site-specific alternative
~100-150t autonomous truck fleets	🟠🟠⚪	🔴⚪⚪	Emerging	Early commercial	🔴🔴🔴	Greenfield potential consideration

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FY2026 progress | FY2027 priorities

Building the foundations for large scale operational decarbonisation

FY2026

Scope 1



- Battery-electric haul truck (BEHT) trials commenced at Jimblebar
- Battery-electric locomotive (BEL) trials commenced at Port Hedland
- Electric excavator stage 1 trial progressed at Yandi
- Established partnerships with BYD, XCMG, Siemens and CATL to progress battery electric pathways
- Escondida Boiler Diesel Displacement project progressed[1]
- Methane drainage proof of concept trial commenced
- Saraji methane exploration drilling completed
- Broadmeadow underground mine continuing to flare drainage methane

Scope 2



- Port Hedland solar and battery project operational
- Copper SA renewable electricity of 70MW operationalised
- New renewable electricity agreements secured at Copper SA, Escondida, Spence
- Battery energy storage system order with BYD for WAIO's Redmont Camp
- Executed an MoU with Yindjibarndi Energy Corporation to explore potential future renewable energy opportunities in the Pilbara
- Partnered with government and industry peers on the Pilbara Electricity Transition Plan

FY2027

Electrification

- Continue BEHT trials at Jimblebar
- Commence trials of Caterpillar's Dynamic Energy Transfer (DET) technology at Jimblebar
- In-service mainline BEL testing
- Commence second stage trial of the electric excavator
- Complete construction of Escondida Boiler Diesel Displacement project
- Assess initial rollout of battery-electric buses at Escondida

Infrastructure

- Deploy battery-electric light vehicles charging infrastructure
- Commission high-power static charging infrastructure at Jimblebar

Methane

- Complete gas exploration drilling program
- Continue methane drainage trials
- Continue Broadmeadow methane abatement activities

Renewables

- BMA 100% renewable electricity (based on forecast demand)

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Social value

Maria Palomar
Group Sustainability and Social Value Officer

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Social value

Opening up opportunities, reducing risk and building resilience over time

June 2022
Social Value Framework established

FY2026 — Midpoint
On track and demonstrating impact

FY2030 goals to be delivered

Building foundations that will support BHP's performance and growth

Social value as a business capability

- Embedded in decisions on procurement, workforce, partnerships, responsible production and governance

Social Value Framework provides structure and accountability

- Translates ambition into decisions and actions that support consistent delivery

Two areas of focus as we move to 2030

- Delivering our goals
- Strengthening foundations for long term success

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Partnerships that support growth and performance

Creating long-term value through stronger partnerships



OPERATIONAL DECISION

WAIO railway ballast

A$18m

annual savings

Operational need	Maintain the rail infrastructure that underpins delivery
Partnership approach	Traditional Owner supplier and local quarries
Business value	Improved supply certainty, reduced haulage distances and lower cost
Regional value	**Greater Traditional Owner participation and more value retained locally**



LONG-TERM PROJECT

Jansen partnerships

60+ years

expected operating life

Local capability	More than C$1.7bn awarded to Indigenous partners from project approval in August 2021 to FY2026
Workforce	More than 20% Indigenous employment at 30 June 2026
Community priorities	More than C$30m invested in community-led priorities since 2012
Business value	**Workforce, supply chains and trust to support long-term delivery**

Resilience is built through the quality of our resources, the strength of our balance sheet and the relationships we build and sustain over time

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Building conditions for performance and growth

Broadening capability, strengthening inclusion and enabling reliable delivery

Widening the pool of people who can contribute, while building the capability needed to operate safely, reliably and at scale

41.5%

women in BHP's global employee workforce at end of FY26, more than double 17.6% in 2016

>60%

of autonomy-related roles at Escondida Norte pit now held by women

- **Fewer recordable injuries**
- **Lower unplanned absenteeism**
- **Higher engagement**



At Escondida, technology is expanding the talent pool and redefining frontline work

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Social value delivers tangible business value

Embedded in operational design, not bolted on

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Copper SA has redesigned how freight moves

- Shifting long-haul road freight to integrated rail-road in partnership with rail freight business Aurizon
- Value is broader than GHG emissions reduction
- Supports a more efficient and scalable logistics network

Once fully operational, integrated rail, road and port logistics estimated to deliver:

~1.3 Mt

of **freight** expected to move by rail each year

~13 million

truck kilometres annually off South Australian roads[1]

up to 20 kt

of **Scope 3 emissions** avoided annually[1] compared to prior road-based operation



Olympic Dam

Note: As estimated by Aurizon and based on Copper SA's FY2024 production.

Social value FY26

Driving shareholder value through opening up opportunities, increasing resilience and reducing risk over time

June 2022
Social Value Framework established

FY2026 — Midpoint
On track and demonstrating impact

FY2030 goals to be delivered

Our social value framework

Decarbonisation	Healthy environment	Indigenous partnerships	Safe, inclusive and future ready workforce	Thriving, empowered communities	Responsible supply chains
Operational GHG emissions	**Nature contribution**	**Indigenous procurement**	**Female representation[3]**	**Total economic contribution[4]**	**Standards & certifications**
↓ 33% from FY20 levels, baseline and performance data adjusted[1]	**246 k ha** Area under stewardship that has a formal management plan[2]	**US$1.0 bn** record spend with Indigenous suppliers	**41.5%** female employee representation across the Group	**US$50.8 bn** with US$44 bn paid to suppliers, contractors, employees, governments and voluntary investment in social projects	**Towards Sustainable Mining** Strong performance for BMA, WAIO, OD, BHP Corporate

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Appendix

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Footnotes

Safety

Slide 5: Safety remains our top priority

1. Hazards where there was the potential for a fatality. A hazard is a source or situation with the potential for harm in terms of injury or ill-health, that has been proactively identified and reported before the harm occurred.
2. High-potential injuries (HPIs) are recordable injuries and first aid cases where there was the potential for a fatality. This definition is independent of the Queensland Coal definition of "high potential incident" which is defined in the Queensland Coal Health and Safety legislation. HPIF is the combined employee and contractor frequency per one million hours worked. Former OZ Minerals Australian assets (acquired 2 May 2023), are included starting in FY24. FY21- FY23 excludes (entirely) divested operations as follows: BHP Mitsui Coal (divested on 3 May 2022), BHP's oil and gas portfolio (merger with Woodside completed on 1 June 2022). There was an error with HPIF data in the half year financial results presentation dated 17 February 2026, which understated HPIF performance from HY20 to HY26. Correct H1 FY20 value was 0.34 and correct H2 FY20 value was 0.14.

Climate

Slide 10 – Leading assets in commodities the world needs

1. Cost curves for each commodity shown as follows: i) Iron ore – 2026 all-in adjusted costs (US$/dmt 61% Fe equivalent, CFR China); ii) Copper – 2026 C1 costs (net of by-products); iii) Steelmaking coal – 2026 value-in use all-in sustaining costs for the seaborne market; iv) Potash – 2035 FOB operating cost including royalties. Source for iron ore, copper and steelmaking coals: Wood Mackenzie's 2026 cost curves. Source for potash: BHP analysis, macroeconomic assumptions and CRU. The numbers in circles are equivalent to the 90-95th percentile producer divided by the 25th percentile producer.
2. Market sizes consider demand for 2025 and average prices from 2015 to 2025. Source: BHP analysis.
3. Cost curve quartile positioning considers the following assets position within the respective commodity cost curves outlined in footnote 1 for this slide: i) Iron ore – WAIO; ii) Copper – Chile Copper (production weighted average of Escondida and Spence) and Copper SA; iii) Steelmaking coal – BMA; and iv) Potash – combined Jansen Stages 1 and 2 potential forecast cost position. Source for iron ore, copper and steelmaking coal: BHP FY26 actual unit costs relative to Wood Mackenzie's 2026 cost curve on a 12-months basis. Source for Potash: BHP analysis, macroeconomic assumptions and CRU.
4. For CY2025, the GHG emissions intensity of our production of our commodities is estimated to rank in the first quartile for our iron ore and copper and sitting across first and second quartiles for steelmaking coal mines of global mining operations analysed by CRU. This analysis is based on CY2025 data from CRU (as CRU data is prepared on a calendar year basis) and includes CRU's assumptions and estimates of BHP's operations. Emissions intensity charts are indicative only and are not intended to show relativities between commodities. For more information on the calculation refer to the BHP ESG Standards and Databook 2026 available at bhp.com/ESGSD2026.
5. Commissioning the Jansen potash project with a GHG emissions intensity of approximately 50 per cent lower Scope 1 emissions per tonne of product compared to the average potash mine in Saskatchewan. Based on ~2020 CRU data. Comparison includes solution mines in Saskatchewan.
6. Based on our views today, in terms of potential production in FY35 relative to FY26 or first production (in the case of Jansen) amongst our major assets: ✓ ✓ ✓ Copper SA production has potential for the greatest increase ✓ ✓ Chilean copper (Escondida and Pampa Norte potential production) and Jansen to increase significantly; and ✓ WAIO and BMA production to increase modestly. See "Forward-looking production information, assumptions and copper equivalent methodology" on slide 37 of the BHP full year results presentation dated 18 August 2026, the "Forward-looking statements section on slide 2 of this presentation and the risk factors in the BHP Annual Report 2026, available at bhp.com.

Slide 11: Decarbonisation in a growing portfolio

1. Based on our current operational GHG emissions forecast for FY2030 and methodologies for GHG emissions accounting. For more information refer to our assumptions and further details in BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report 2.1.2 available at bhp.com.
2. GHG emissions are presented on an adjusted basis (refer to BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report Tabe 6a, available at bhp.com, for the basis of our adjustments). Future GHG emission estimates are based on current annual business plans. 'Other changes' refers to changes in GHG emissions from energy consumption other than electricity and lower GHG emissions from Western Australia Nickel for the period of its temporary suspension from the end of the first half of FY2025 until the end of FY2027 (assumed restart from FY2028 for illustrative purposes only; BHP intends to review the decision to temporarily suspend Western Australia Nickel by February 2027). 'Organic growth' represents the increase in GHG emissions associated with planned activity and growth at our operations. 'Other sources' refers to GHG emissions from fugitive CO2 and methane emissions, natural gas, coal and coke, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas or other sources. 'Range of uncertainty' refers to higher risk options currently identified that may enable faster or more substantive decarbonisation but which currently have a relatively low technology readiness level or are not yet commercially viable. Refer to BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report 7.6 available at bhp.com for the methodologies used to calculate our GHG emissions. Future GHG emissions calculation methodology changes may affect the information presented in this chart.
3. As evidenced by the surrender of renewable energy certificates (RECs). It includes both voluntary surrender of RECs and RECs surrendered to meet renewable energy-related compliance obligations such as those associated with the Australian Renewable Energy Target scheme. This approach is consistent with our transition from FY2026 to using a national residual mix factor (RMF) at our Australian assets.
4. Based on forecast electricity demand.

Slide 12 – Net zero 2050 operational GHG emissions potential pathway

1. Future GHG emissions estimates are based on current annual business plans. Historical GHG emissions are presented on an adjusted basis (refer to BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report Tabe 6a and 6b, available at bhp.com, for the basis of our adjustments). 'Organic growth with no GHG emissions reduction' represents business as usual GHG emissions forecast without abatement projects. 'Our GHG emissions reduction pathway' represents planned decarbonisation activities to reach our operational GHG emissions medium-term target and further structural abatement towards our long-term net zero goal (noting that activities to FY2030 comprise our GHG emissions reduction projected pathway and beyond FY2030 indicates our GHG emissions reduction potential pathway(s), reflecting the different degrees of certainty across the timeframes). Delivery of this pathway depends on these technologies becoming available, being deployed in the anticipated sequence and achieving the assumed emissions reductions. 'Range of uncertainty' refers to higher risk options currently identified that may enable faster or more substantive decarbonisation than our GHG emissions reduction potential pathway(s). BHP Annual Report 2026, Sustainability Report 7.6 available at bhp.com for the methodologies used to calculate our GHG emissions. Future GHG emissions calculation methodology changes may affect the information presented in this chart. Western Australia Nickel is not represented in the asset-level activities shown in the chart, reflecting its temporary suspension of operations.

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Footnotes

Operational decarbonisation

Slide 15: Battery-electric trucks charging: the productivity challenge

1. Theoretical example of a current generation pre-commercial 220-tonne class battery-electric haul truck; not intended to represent any particular OEM's product.
2. Assumes six to eight static charging events of approximately 30 minutes each per 24-hour period for a 220-tonne class battery-electric truck, compared with approximately 15 minutes to refuel an equivalent diesel truck once per 24-hour period. Actual charging requirements vary by the specific haul cycle and energy requirements.

Slide 18: Our preferred solution remains battery-electric equipment

1. Based on BHP analysis. 'Commercial maturity' is an indicative, generalised rating and intended only to provide a high-level view on the extent to which the solution is available from suppliers as a supported commercial offering, considering market availability, deployable scale, supply capacity and operating support. It does not assess site-specific suitability or commercial viability, which will vary depending on the deployment context.

Slide 19: FY2026 progress | FY2027 priorities

1. We did not meet our social value scorecard FY2026 milestone to complete the Escondida Boiler Diesel Displacement project and begin construction of its counterpart project at Spence. Construction delays mean the Escondida project is now expected to be completed in FY2027 and the Spence project is also delayed. The delays are not anticipated to impact BHP's FY2030 medium-term target for operational GHG emissions.

Social value

Slide 24: Social value delivers tangible business value

1. All calculations assume the consumption of mineral diesel for both the prior road and new intermodal solution.

Slide 25: Social value FY26

1. Our operational GHG emissions are the Scopes 1 and 2 emissions from our operated assets (excluding former OZ Minerals Brazil assets). Baseline year data and performance data has been adjusted for acquisitions, divestments and methodology changes up to the end of FY26. Previously disclosed figures for FY25 was a reduction of 36% against our FY20 baseline. The adjustment of the figure for FY25 is due to BHP transitioning from FY26 to the use of a national residual mix factor to calculate the Scope 2 market-based emissions for our Australian assets.
2. Area under stewardship that has a formal management plan that includes conservation, restoration or regenerative practices. It may include areas we stewarded for a period between FY23 and FY30 but have relinquished to a third party with the requisite expertise, and under conditions that create a high likelihood of durability of ongoing conservation, restoration or regenerative management practice.
3. Based on a 'point in time' snapshot of employees as at the end of the relevant reporting period.
4. During the year, we contributed US$44 bn to suppliers, contractors, employees, governments and voluntary investment in social projects across the communities where we operate. This was 87% of our total economic contribution with shareholder payments of US$6.8 bn (13%). For more information refer to the BHP Economic Contribution Report 2026.

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