

Oak Dam Underground Access Project Information Sheet

The Oak Dam deposit, located on Kokatha country, 65 km south-east of Olympic Dam, is a deep iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) mineralised system.

Exploration undertaken to date has indicated the presence of high-grade copper and associated minerals that maybe economically viable to mine subject to future studies.

Further exploration is required to better define the deposit and enable BHP to make decisions about possible future investment.

In order to undertake further exploration via underground access, BHP has applied to South Australia's Department for Energy and Mining under the *Mining Act (1971)* to seek approval for a Retention Lease (RL) and Miscellaneous Purposes Licences (MPLs).

If granted, the tenements will enable the construction of twin declines and the supporting infrastructure needed to allow underground access to the Oak Dam deposit where controlled, targeted exploration can continue much closer to the ore body.

The Oak Dam Underground Access Project (OKDUGA), has been referred under the EPBC Act for assessment.

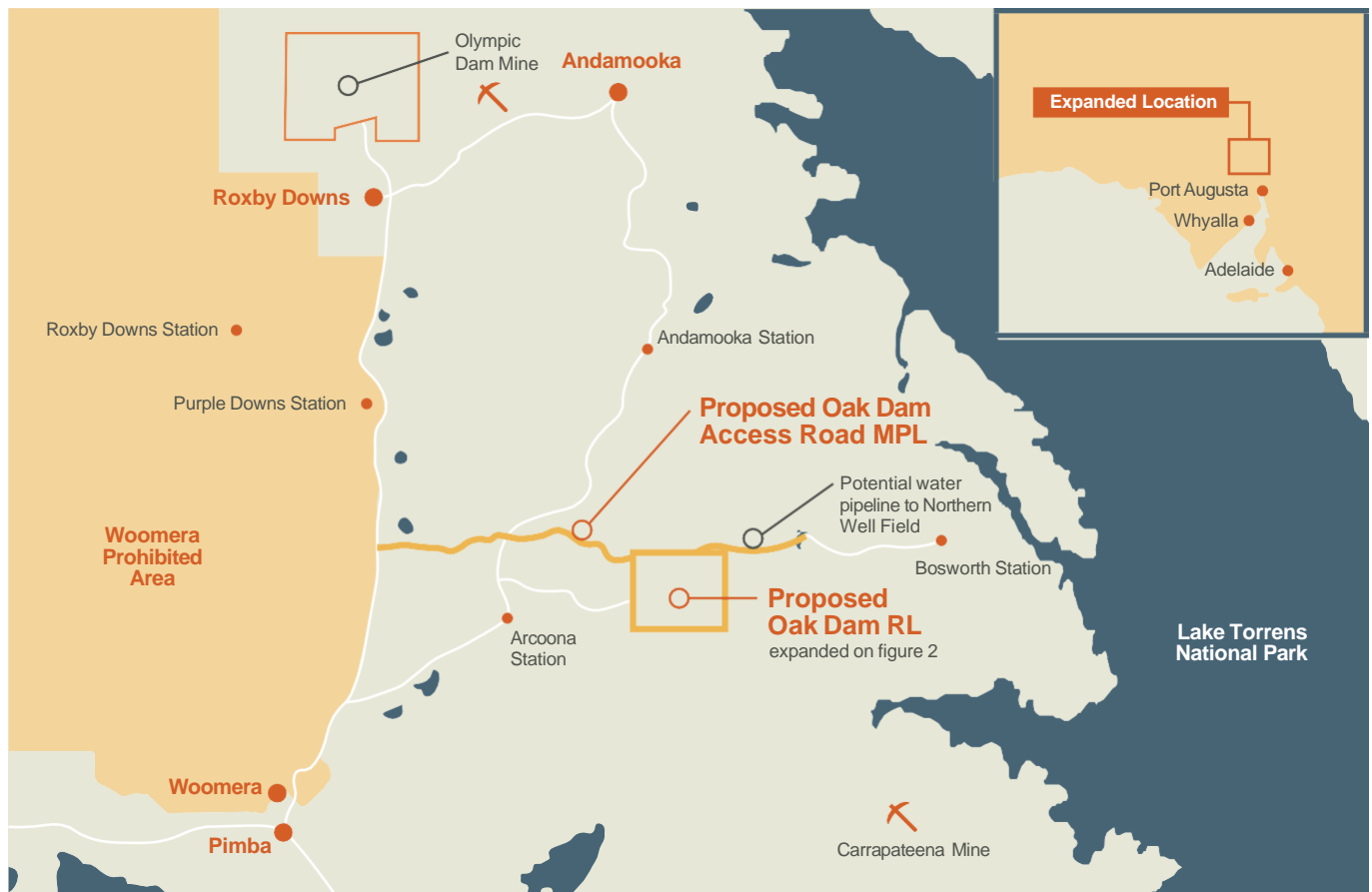


Figure 1 – Proposed Oak Dam Underground Access Project location

Engaging with the community

BHP is continuing to engage with a range of stakeholders to seek their feedback about this proposed project as part of the RL and MPL submissions. This includes Traditional Owners, land owners, the local community and government.

BHP's approach to community engagement is guided by its commitment to building respectful relationships with local communities, supporting local economic growth and creating social value, and the recognition of Free, Prior and Informed Consent as an important process to safeguard the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Stakeholder feedback will help to inform how we plan and undertake the next phase of Oak Dam exploration via the Oak Dam Underground Access Project.

Economic and social outcomes

The OKDUGA Project will have economic and social outcomes for the local community should it proceed. Including decline construction, exploration drilling, closure and rehabilitation, the total project duration is estimated at 10 years. Decline construction would take approximately 6 years. Opportunities for local and regional businesses will be available through the ICN Gateway. BHP also has a Local Buying Program as part of a strategic partnership with C-RES enabling small businesses to supply goods and services to BHP via a competitive tender process. There is potential there could be an impact on local infrastructure such as roads, transport, and housing that will be managed by working together with local stakeholders. The potential increase of people coming into the local population will add to the vitality of communities and add further benefit to local and regional economies.



The generator of a single 1.5 MW wind turbine requires approximately 860 kg of copper. (International Copper Alliance).

Why BHP is investing in the Oak Dam Underground Access Project

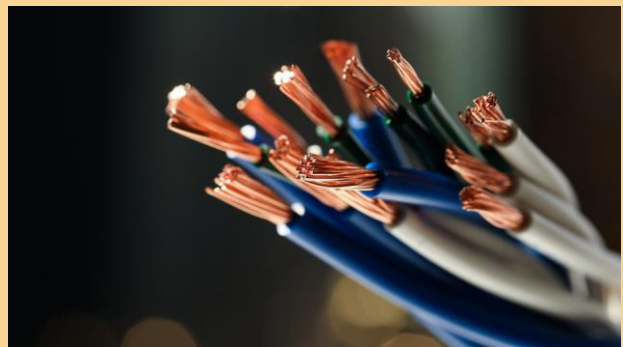
BHP's purpose is clear, we want to bring people and resources together to build a better world. We're focused on sustainably supplying the resources the world needs to develop and decarbonise. Our copper operations are crucial to achieving this goal.

BHP is Australia's largest copper producer through its operations at Olympic Dam. The recent acquisition of OZ Minerals adds the Prominent Hill and Carrapateena assets to its portfolio, providing an opportunity to create an integrated copper province in South Australia - driving further efficiencies in resource exploration and production.

BHP's continuing investment in Oak Dam represents a potential further growth opportunity in this location.

The importance of Copper

Copper is a critical mineral underpinning the expansion of Australia's renewable energy infrastructure and the decarbonisation of our economy. The world needs more copper to power the energy transition, and meet the demands of decarbonisation, electrification, and population growth. As a highly efficient conduit for electricity generation, transmission and storage, copper will remain vital to the green transition for decades to come.



The world-wide demand for copper is set to grow by 40% over the next 2 decades. (International Energy Agency)

Key project elements

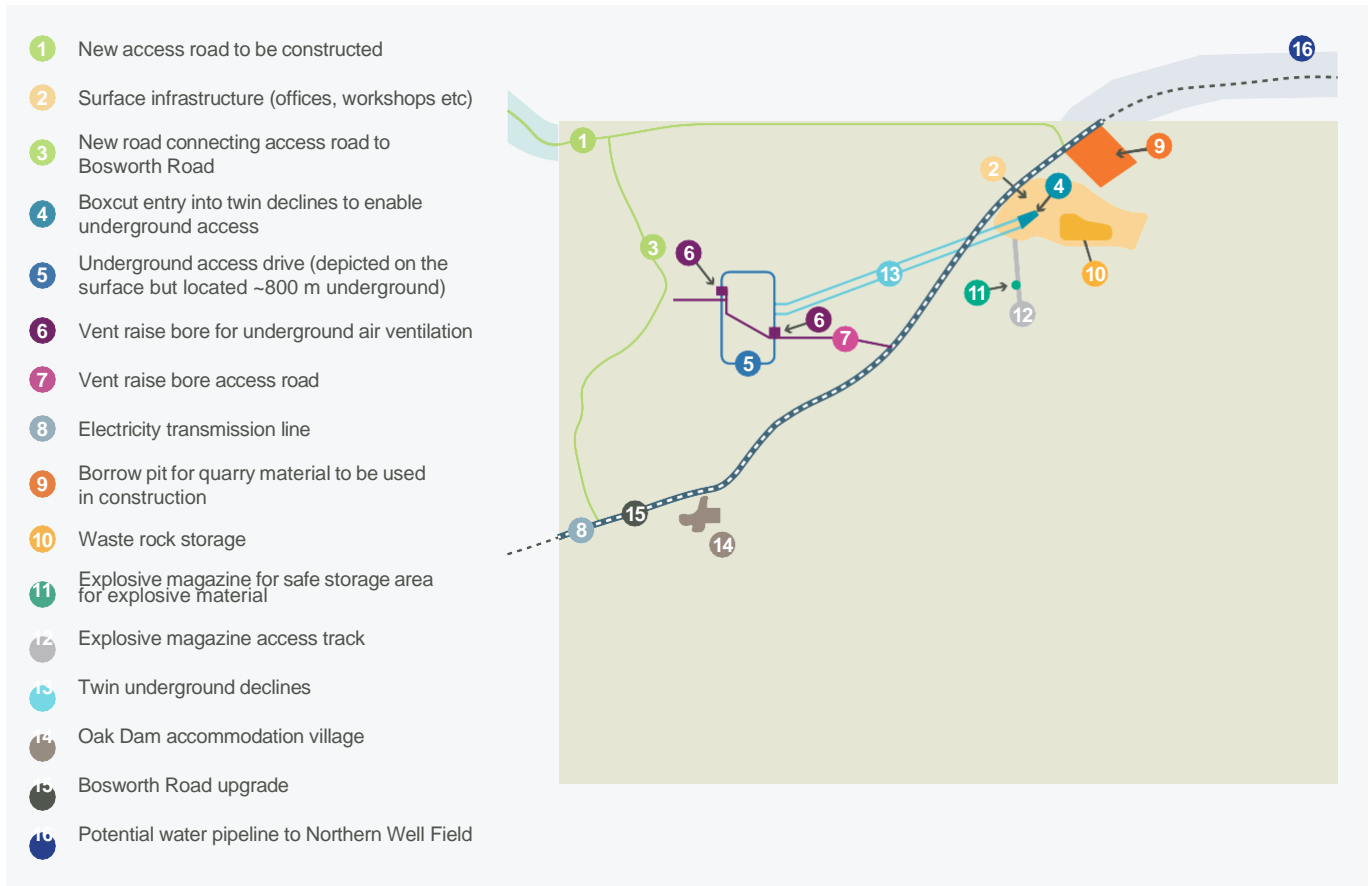


Figure 2 – Location of key retention lease project infrastructure and tenements

Note: This depiction of the layout of supporting infrastructure is a concept design

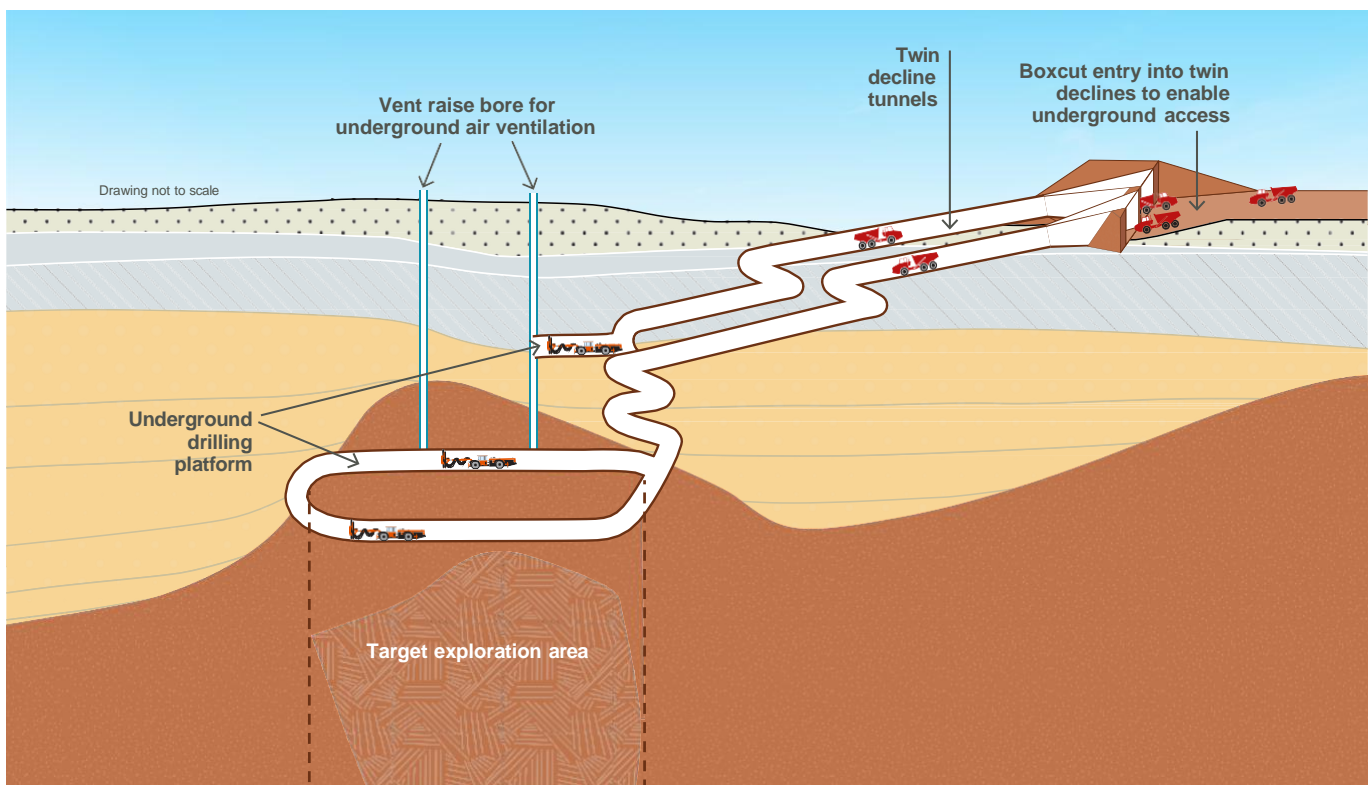


Figure 3 – Conceptual schematic of Oak Dam underground access



Proposed accommodation village (3D visualisation)



Twin Declines (3D visualisation)



Flora and Fauna

Six vegetation types have been found within the sites. There are areas of Cane Grass with tablelands and Samphire, and Bladder Saltbush dominating the site. Hopbush and Umbrella Bush were found in Dune Fields and small trees, shrubs and grasses including Western Myall, ruby Saltbush, Cottonbush, Tangles and Ball Bindy, Kerosene Grass and Flinders Grass in the water courses. With the exception of the recently listed Southern Whiteface, and the Blue-winged Parrot, no listed species have been observed within the RL area. However, habitat that could support other listed species, including the Plains Mouse, the Thickbilled Grasswren, Grey Grasswren, Grey Falcon, Dusky Hopping Mouse, Common Greenshank, Curley Sandpiper, Latham's Snipe and the Pectoral Sandpiper have been found within the Project Area.



Cultural Heritage

A range of contemporary heritage information has been gathered to date, and regional archaeological records demonstrate that the Arcoona Plateau, where Oak Dam situated, was home to Aboriginal people since pre-historic times.

Cultural heritage surveys undertaken in Oak Dam to date have had recorded hundreds of Aboriginal heritage sites. These Aboriginal heritage sites are inclusive of knapping floors, artefact scatters, stone outcrops, and quarries. Stone artefacts retrieved from Oak Dam include points, backed artefacts (blades) and tulas. Apart from stone artefacts, culturally significant features such as stone arrangements, claypan and gilgai are also presented across the cultural landscape of Oak Dam.



Landscape

The landscape the proposed RL sits within is generally arid stony tablelands of gibber with intermittent clay filled gilgais make up the majority of the landform of the RL. A small area of sand dunes can be found within the site that will not be disturbed by the OKDUGA activities.

The site has grassy areas and natural drainage lines and creeks that contain water during significant rain events. These will need to be crossed in some locations however natural drainage lines will not be blocked. Where possible BHP will use existing pastoral tracks. There are no significant ephemeral lakes in the proposed RL area.

BHP is interested in your feedback about the proposed OKDUGA Project. Please see below how to connect with our project team.



We welcome any feedback or questions you have. Please email us on oakdam@bhp.com