BHP

Financial results

Year ended 30 June 2018

Jimblebar

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding: trends in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; demand for commodities; plans, strategies and objectives of management; closure or divestment of certain operations or facilities (including associated costs); anticipated production or construction commencement dates; capital costs and scheduling; operating costs and shortages of materials and skilled employees; anticipated productive lives of projects, mines and facilities; provisions and contingent liabilities; tax and regulatory developments.

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BHP results are reported under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This presentation may also include certain non-IFRS (also referred to as alternate performance measures) and other measures including Underlying attributable profit, Underlying EBITDA (all references to EBITDA refer to Underlying EBITDA), Underlying EBIT, Adjusted effective tax rate, Controllable cash costs, Free cash flow, Gearing ratio, Net debt, Net operating assets, Operating assets free cash flow, Principal factors that affect Underlying EBITDA, Underlying basic earnings/(loss) per share, Underlying EBITDA margin and Underlying return on capital employed (ROCE) (all references to return on capital employed refer to Underlying return on capital employed), Underlying return on invested capital (ROIC). These measures are used internally by management to assess the performance of our business and segments, make decisions on the allocation of our resources and assess operational management. Non-IFRS and other 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.

Presentation of data

Unless specified otherwise: variance analysis relates to the relative performance of BHP and/or its operations during the 2018 financial year compared with the 2017 financial year; operations includes operated assets and non-operated assets; total operations refers to the combination of continuing and discontinued operations; continuing operations refers to data presented excluding the impacts of South32 from the 2014 financial year onwards, and Onshore US from the 2017 financial year onwards; copper equivalent production based on 2017 financial year average realised prices; references to Underlying EBITDA margin exclude third party trading activities; data from subsidiaries are shown on a 100 per cent basis and data from equity accounted investments and other operations is presented, with the exception of net operating assets, reflecting BHP’s share; medium term refers to our five year plan. Queensland Coal comprises the BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA) asset, jointly operated with Mitsubishi, and the BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal (BMC) asset, operated by BHP. Numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided due to rounding. All footnote content contained on slide 43.

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BHP

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Year ended 30 June 2018

Following BHP’s sale of the Onshore US assets announced on 27 July 2018, the contribution of these assets have been presented as discontinued operations and related assets and liabilities reclassified to held for sale, unless otherwise noted.

Andrew Mackenzie Chief Executive Officer

BHP's investment proposition

Continued delivery of consistent plans is driving improvement across our business

Maximise cash flow

Lower costs
productivity, technology, culture

Volume growth
productivity, project delivery

Constructive outlook
for our commodities,
solid demand, disciplined supply

Capital discipline

US$10-15 bn net debt
range to be maintained

<US$8 bn capex
per annum to FY20

Organic opportunities
rich option set across commodities
and time periods

Value and returns

ROCE to ~20%
by FY22 (at FY17 prices)

40% base value upside
potential across our 6 focus areas

Shareholder returns
minimum 50% payout ratio dividend,
return of Onshore US net proceeds*

Note: Disciplined supply: reflects lower levels of investment across the industry. ROCE and base value uplift: based on Global Metals, Mining and Steel Conference presentation on 15 May 2018.
* Onshore US: Sale announced for US$10.8 billion (less customary completion adjustments); we expect to return the net proceeds from the transactions to shareholders; we will confirm how and when at the time of completion of the transactions.

FY18 financial scorecard

Strong operating and financial performance supports shareholder returns

Volumes

+8%

Cu Eq production growth

records at nine operations
across all core commodities

Profitability

US$**24.1 bn**

Underlying EBITDA

with strong contributions
across the portfolio

Free cash flow

US$**12.5 bn**

Free cash flow

over US$12 bn for second
consecutive year

Net debt

US$**10.9 bn**

net debt at low end of target range

greater proportion of future free cash
flow expected to be returned

Dividend

63 US cps

record H2 dividend

69% payout ratio
full year dividend of 118 US cps

ROCE

14.4%

~18% excluding Onshore US

up from 10% in FY17

Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Safety and sustainability

Health, safety and environment are core values

Safety

- Two fatalities
  - Goonyella Riverside (August 2017)
  - Permian Basin (November 2017)
- TRIF at operated assets of 4.4
- >1 million field leadership interactions

8%⬇

reduction in high potential injuries[1]

Health

- Reducing underground mine diesel emissions exposure
- Resilience Program and mental health toolkit roll out

31%⬇

reduction in potential exposures above Occupational Exposure Limits[2]

Environment

- Inaugural Water Report to be released in August 2018
- Escondida’s desalination plant supports 2% reduction in Group freshwater usage

15%⬇

targeted reduction in five-year fresh water withdrawal[3]

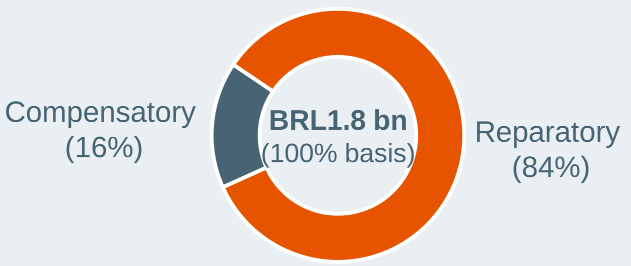
Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Samarco and Renova Foundation

Committed to social and environmental rehabilitation

Rehabilitation (Renova Foundation)

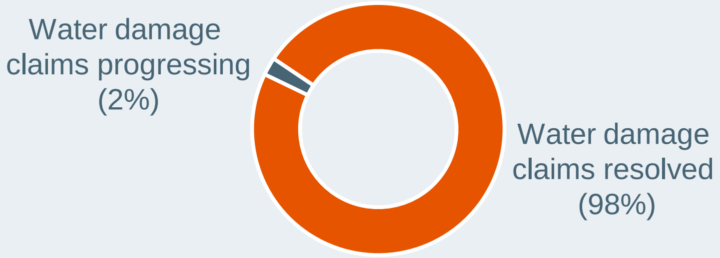
- Community resettlement underway
  - new Bento Rodrigues construction commenced
  - resettlement complete by mid-2020
- Water damage claims being resolved
- River stabilisation/recovery improving water quality, ecology, fish species



Renova Foundation's FY18 spending

Legal developments

- Governance Agreement ratified
  - Renova structure established
  - settles the BRL20 bn claim
  - establishes a process to progress settlement of the BRL155 bn claim
- Constructive negotiations with prosecutors, government and communities



Water damages compensation

Samarco restart

- Restart important but must be safe and economically viable
- Licences by state and federal authorities progressing as planned
- Negotiations with debtholders required prior to restart

Rio Gualaxo do Norte turbidity

Note: Water damages compensation does not include legal claims in court under dispute. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

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Peter Beaven Chief Financial Officer


Pyrenees

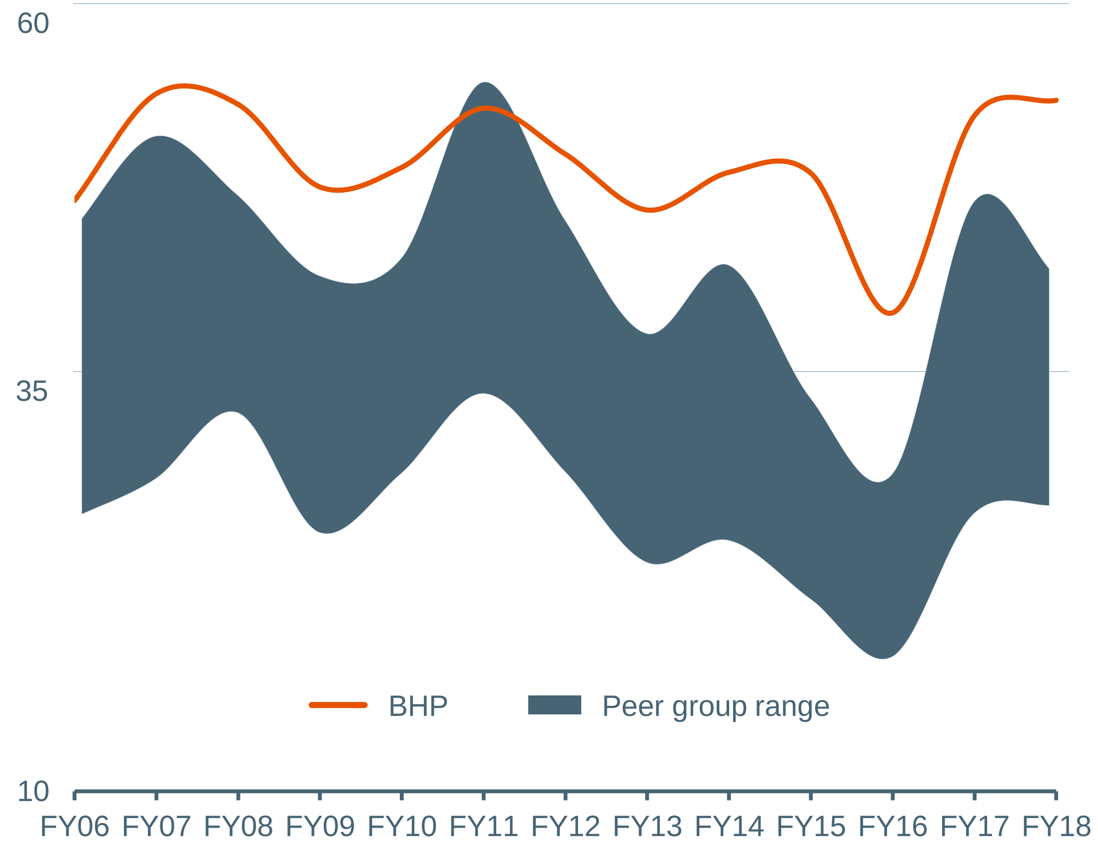
Financial performance

Results reflect 8% volume growth and higher commodity prices

Summary FY18 Income Statement
(US$ billion)

Total operations (including Onshore US)		
Underlying EBITDA	24.1	
Underlying attributable profit	8.9	
Net exceptional items	(5.2)	
Attributable profit	3.7	
Underlying basic earnings per share	168 US cps	↑ 33%
Dividends per share	118 US cps	↑ 42%
Continuing operations		
Underlying EBITDA	23.2	↑ 20%
EBITDA margin	55%	
Underlying EBIT	16.6	↑ 26%
Adjusted effective tax rate[4]	31.4%	
Adjusted effective tax rate incl. royalties	39.9%	
Underlying attributable profit	9.6	↑ 33%

Strong margins through the cycle
(Underlying EBITDA margin[5], %)



Segment performance

Strong contribution across the portfolio in FY18

Iron Ore

39% of Group EBITDA[6]

Record 289 Mtpa run-rate in Q4

Cost[7]:	**US$14.26/t**	↓ 2%
C1 excl 3rd party royalties[7]:	**US$13.03/t**	↓ 2%
EBITDA[7]:	**US$8.9 bn**	↓ 1%
EBITDA margin[7]:	**61%**	
ROCE[7]:	**29%**	

Copper

28% of Group EBITDA[6]

Record Spence production and Escondida ore milled

Cost[8]:	**US$1.25/lb**	↑ 10%
EBITDA:	**US$6.5 bn**	↑ 84%
EBITDA margin:	**54%**	
ROCE:	**15%**	

Coal

19% of Group EBITDA[6]

Record met coal production despite geotech issues

Cost: Queensland Coal	**US$68/t**	↑ 14%
NSWEC	**US$46/t**	↑ 12%
EBITDA:	**US$4.4 bn**	↑ 16%
EBITDA margin:	**49%**	
ROCE:	**31%**	

Petroleum

14% of Group EBITDA[6]

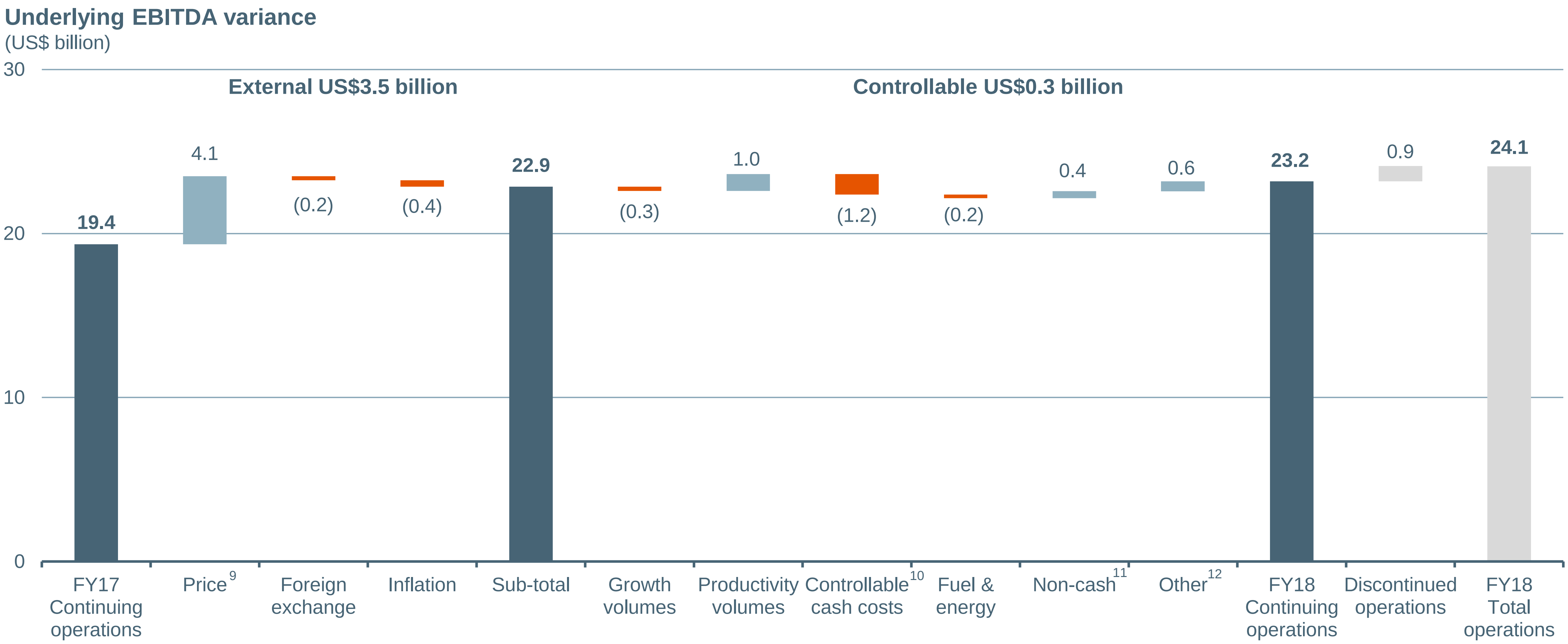
Over 300 MMboe 2P + 2C resources added

Conventional cost:	**US$10.06/boe**	↑ 16%
EBITDA:	**US$3.3 bn**	↑ 7%
EBITDA margin:	**62%**	
ROCE:	**12%**	

Note: Presented on a continuing operations basis.

Group EBITDA waterfall

Efficient operations capture upside from higher commodity prices

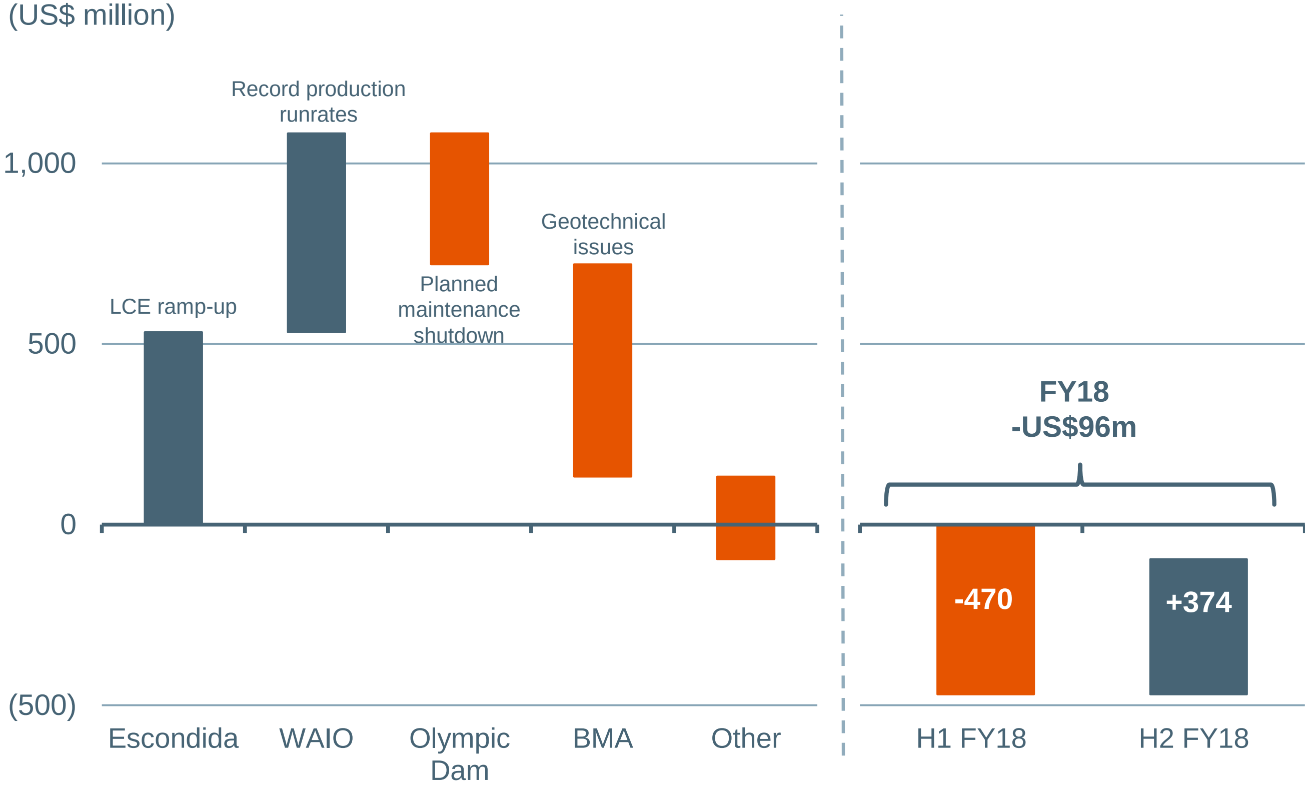


Productivity

Notwithstanding one-off issues in H1, strong productivity momentum in H2 to be carried into FY19 and beyond

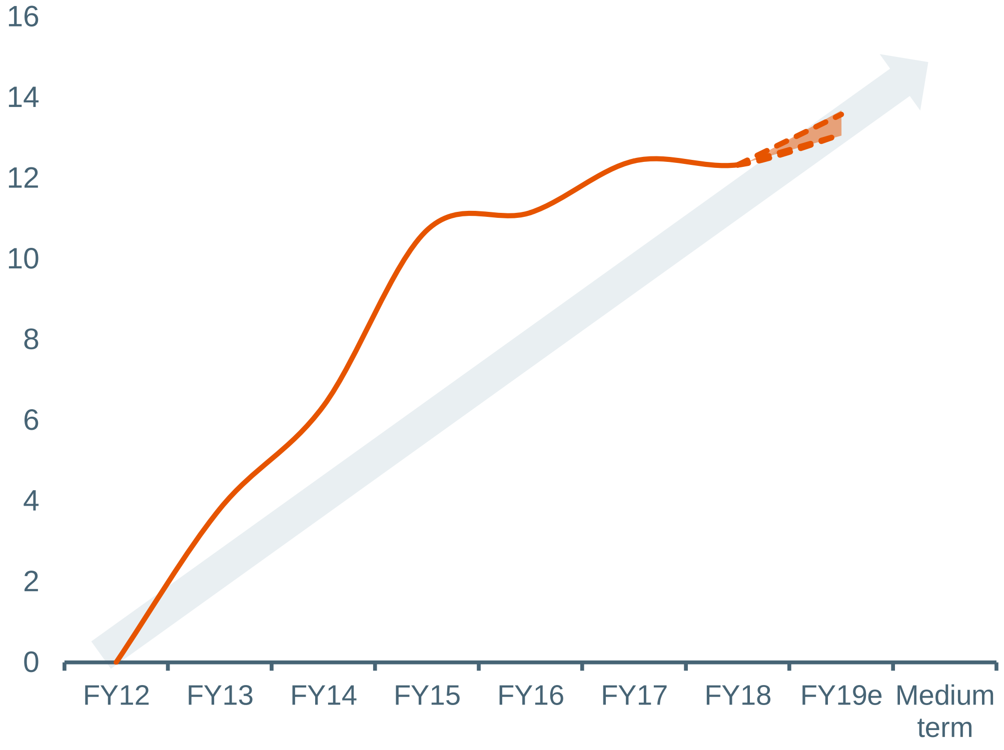
FY18 productivity performance

(US$ million)



Cumulative productivity gains

(US$ billion)



We expect to deliver productivity gains of ~US$1 billion in FY19

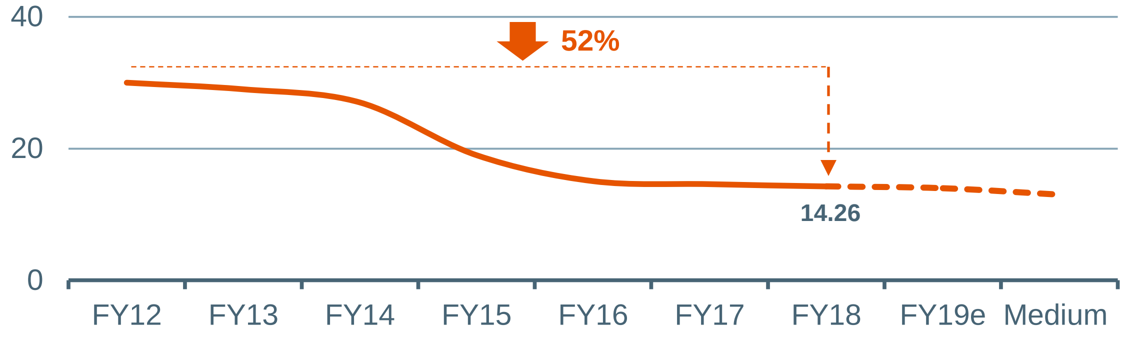
Guidance down from US$2 billion due to announced divestments and challenging operating conditions at two BMA mines in FY18

Note: FY18 productivity excludes Onshore US.

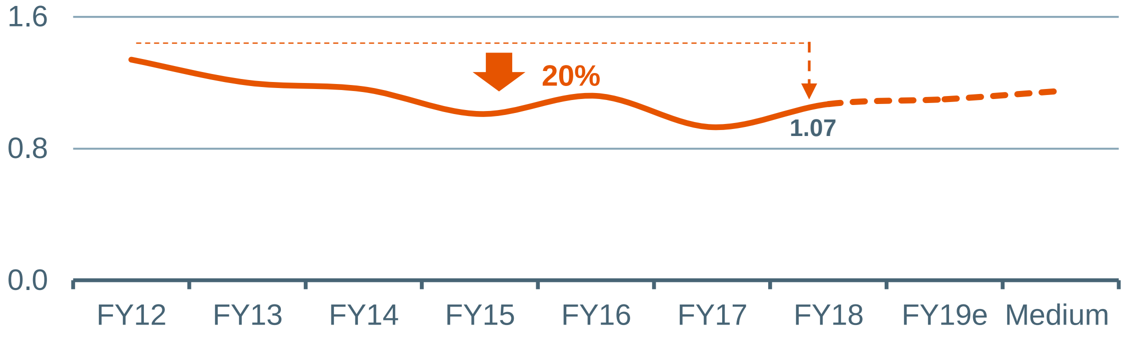
Cost efficiencies

On track to deliver medium-term unit cost guidance

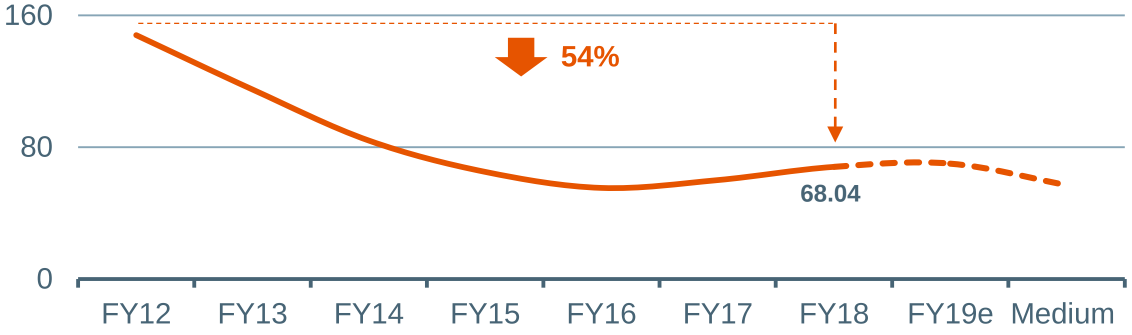
WAIO (US$/t)



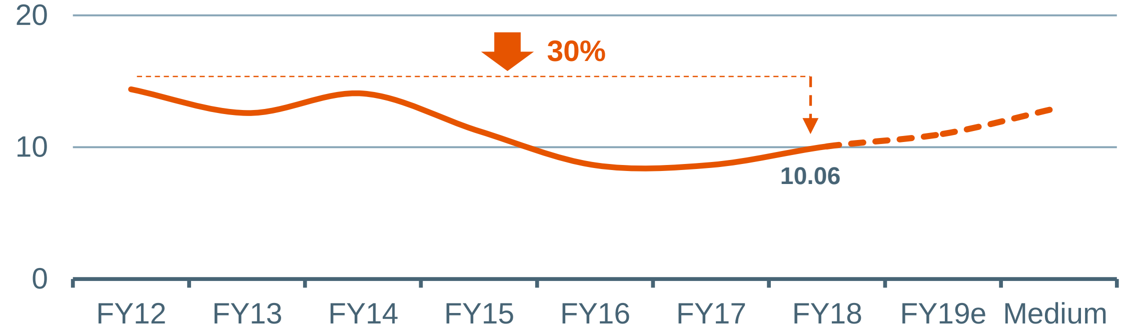
Escondida (US$/lb)



Queensland Coal (US$/t)



Conventional Petroleum (US$/boe)

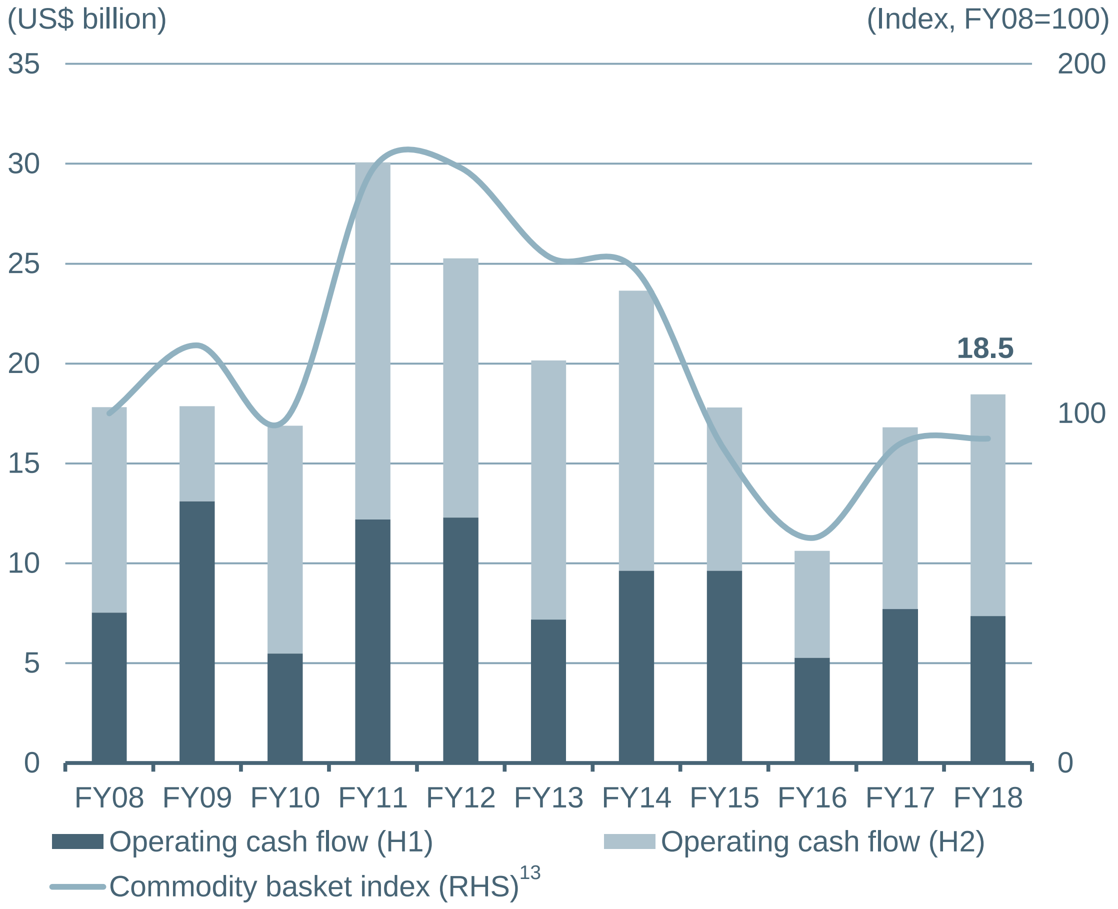


Through productivity, we will continue to lower costs at our bulk operations and partially offset grade decline in copper and natural field decline in oil

Cash generation

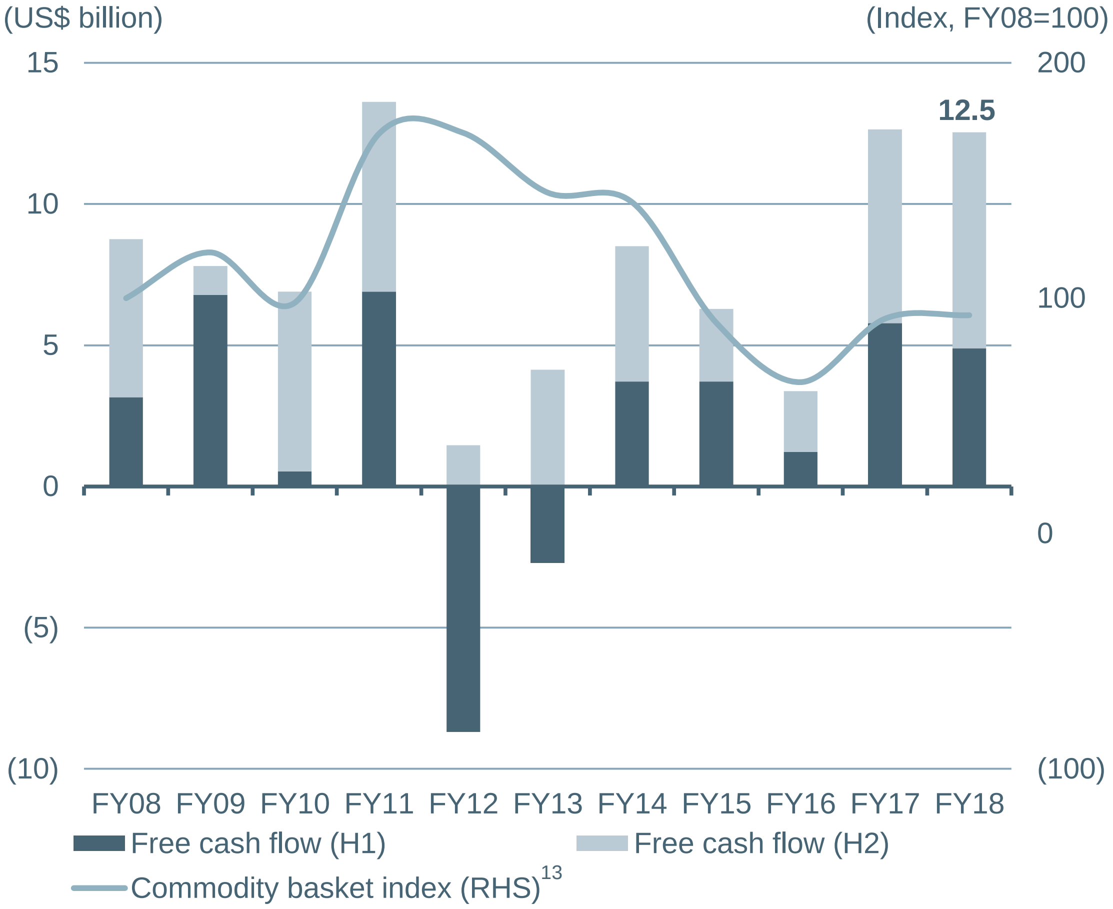
Over US$12 billion free cash flow for second consecutive year

Operating cash flow



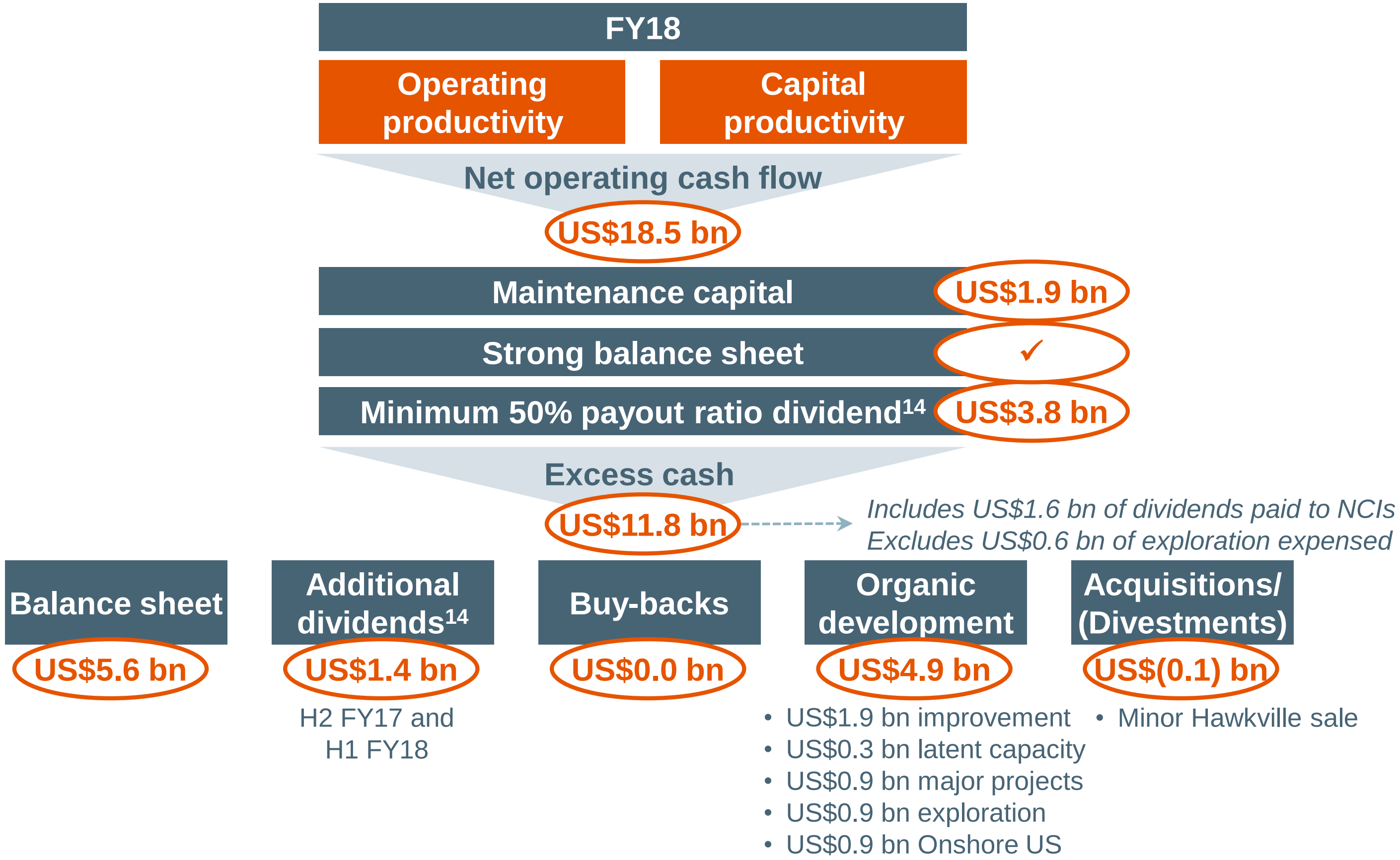
Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Free cash flow



Capital allocation

Investment of US$6.8 billion; net debt reduction of >US$5 billion; shareholder returns of >US$5 billion



FY18

Operating productivity | **Capital productivity**

Net operating cash flow

US$18.5 bn

Maintenance capital — **US$1.9 bn**

Strong balance sheet — ✓

Minimum 50% payout ratio dividend[14] — **US$3.8 bn**

Excess cash

US$11.8 bn

Includes US$1.6 bn of dividends paid to NCIs
Excludes US$0.6 bn of exploration expensed

Balance sheet	Additional dividends[14]	Buy-backs	Organic development	Acquisitions/ (Divestments)
US$5.6 bn	US$1.4 bn	US$0.0 bn	US$4.9 bn	US$(0.1) bn
	H2 FY17 and H1 FY18		• US$1.9 bn improvement • US$0.3 bn latent capacity • US$0.9 bn major projects • US$0.9 bn exploration • US$0.9 bn Onshore US	• Minor Hawkville sale

With net debt now at the low end of the target range, a higher proportion of future free cash flow is expected to be returned to shareholders

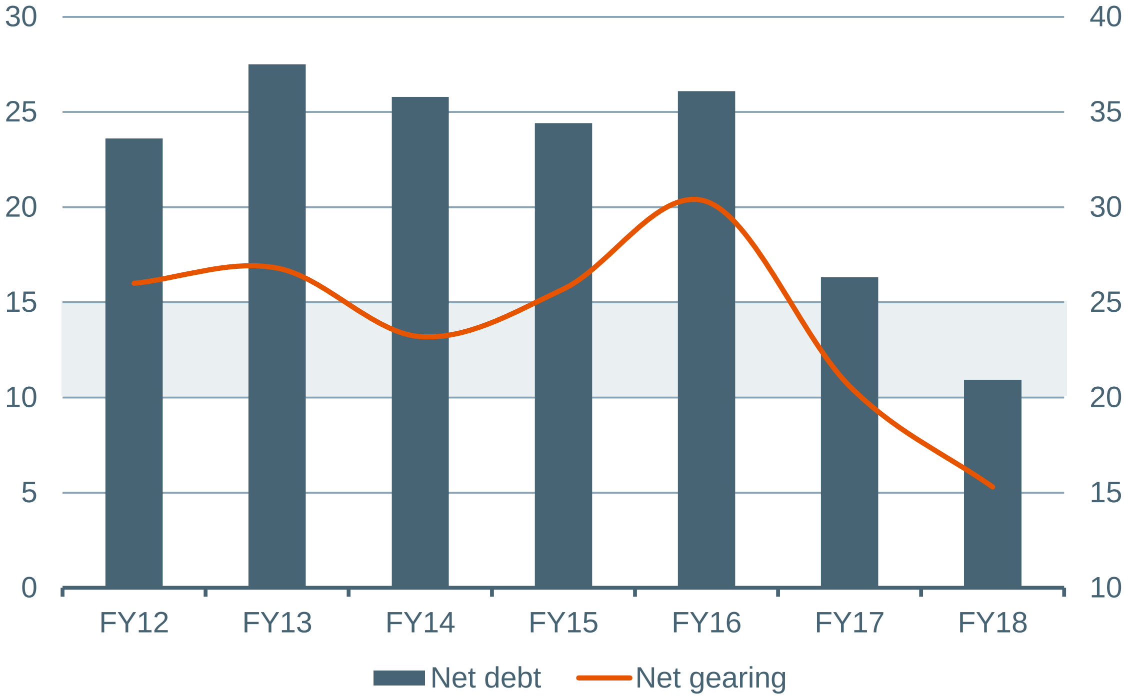
Note: Presented on a total operations basis. Excess cash excludes exploration expense of US$0.6 billion which is classified as organic development in accordance with the Capital Allocation Framework and after dividends paid to NCIs[15].

Balance sheet

Net debt of US$10.9 billion; gearing of 15.3%; average debt maturity of 8.9 years[16]

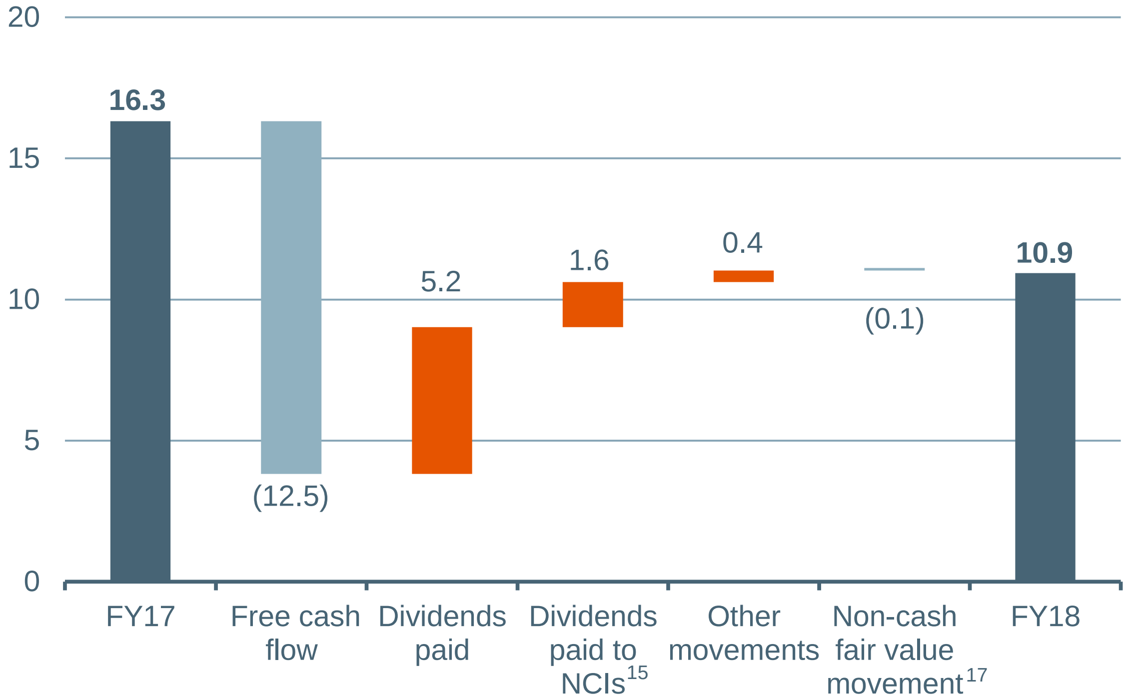
Net debt and gearing

(Net debt, US$ billion) (Gearing, %)



Movements in net debt

(US$ billion)



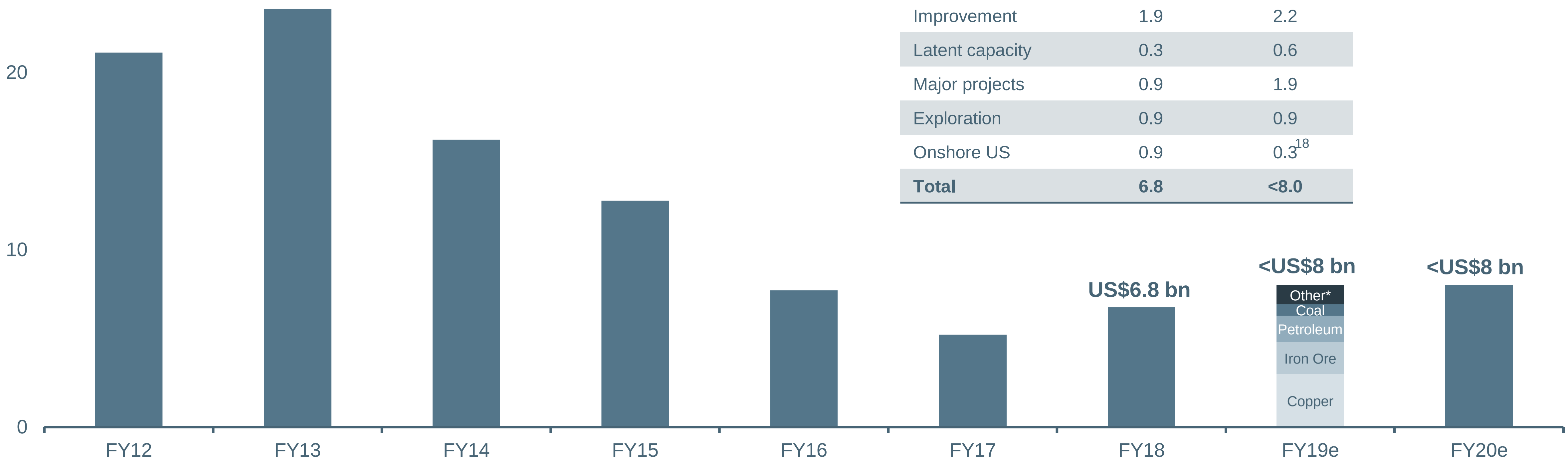
Net debt to remain at lower end of target range while commodity prices are strong

Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Investing for the future

Ongoing improvements in capital productivity are enabling us to thrive on lower levels of capex

Capital and exploration expenditure
(US$ billion)



	FY18 US$ billion	FY19e US$ billion
Maintenance	1.9	2.1
Improvement	1.9	2.2
Latent capacity	0.3	0.6
Major projects	0.9	1.9
Exploration	0.9	0.9
Onshore US	0.9	0.3[18]
Total	**6.8**	**<8.0**

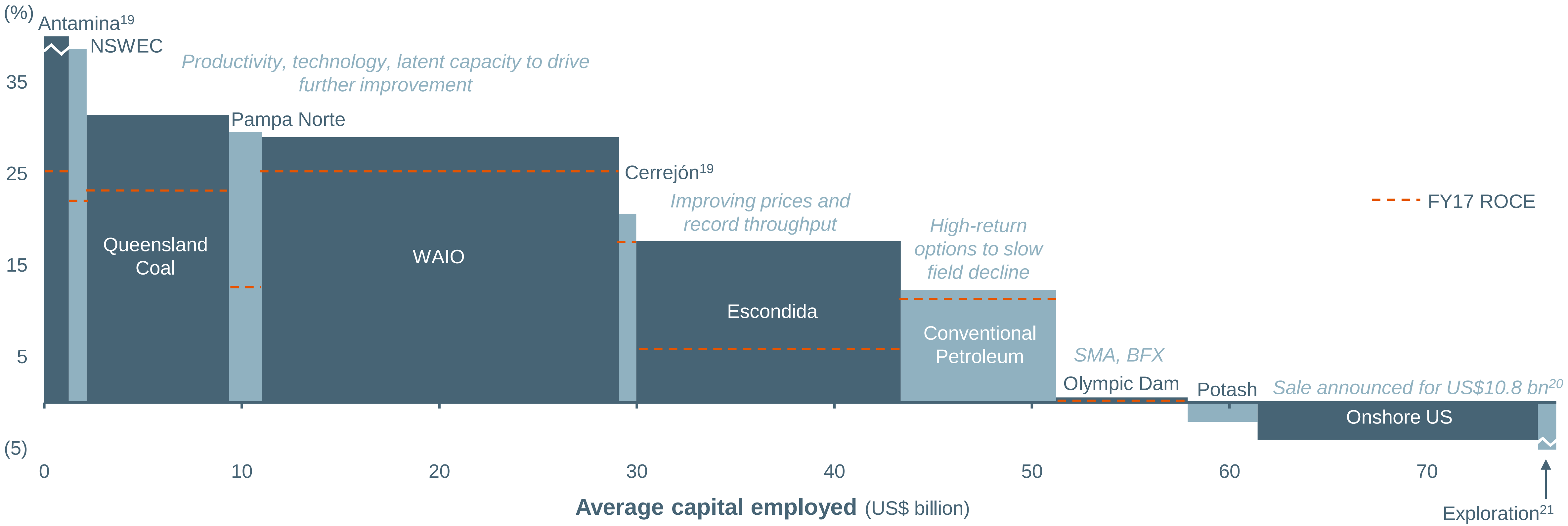
Capital and exploration expenditure guidance unchanged at below US$8 billion per annum in FY19 and FY20

Note: Presented on a total operations basis.
*Other includes discontinued operations (Onshore US assets).

Return on Capital Employed

FY18 ROCE improves to 14% (after tax) or ~18% excluding Onshore US

ROCE by asset



We expect our asset-level plans, coupled with the Onshore US exit, to drive continued medium-term ROCE improvement

Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

BHP

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Year ended 30 June 2018

Andrew Mackenzie Chief Executive Officer

Yandi

Market outlook

Near-term uncertainty, attractive long-term fundamentals

Short term

- Policy uncertainty
- Growth moderating
- Sentiment mixed
- Prudently cautious

Medium term

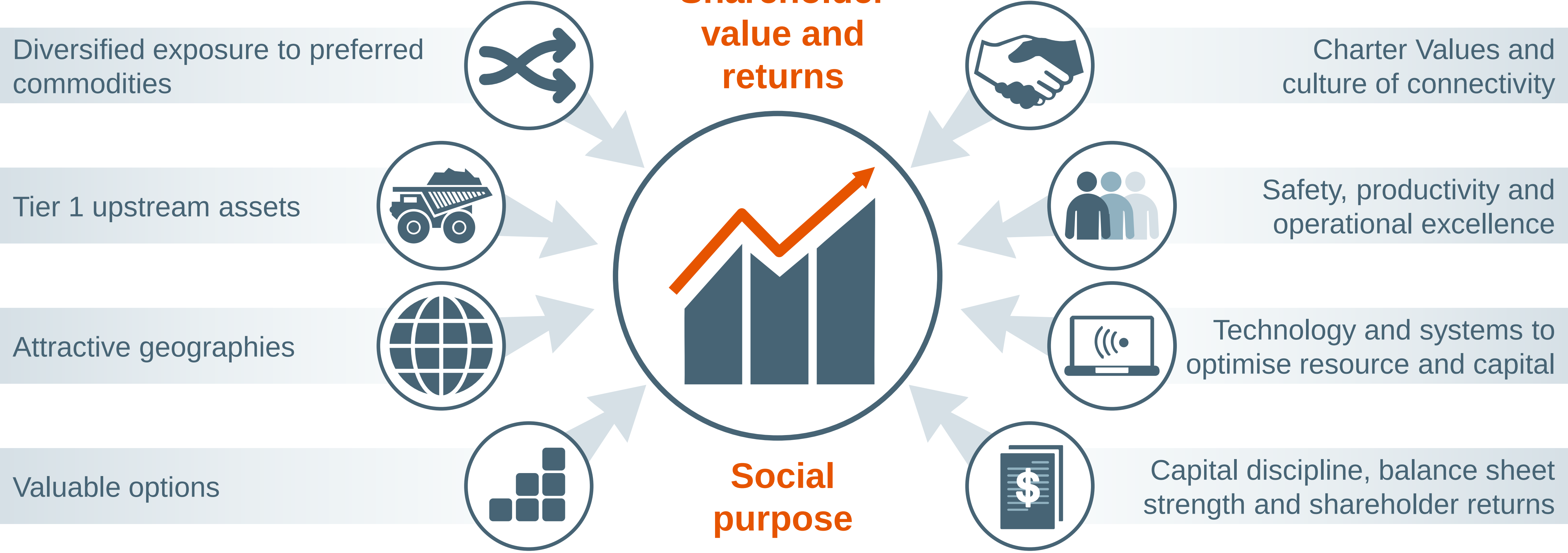
- New supply
- Steeper cost curves
- Sustainable productivity
- Emerging Asia

Long term

- Growth in population, wealth
- New demand centres and themes
- Decarbonisation and electrification
- Technology

Our strategy

Value and returns are at the centre of everything we do



Simple portfolio

- Diversified exposure to preferred commodities
- Tier 1 upstream assets
- Attractive geographies
- Valuable options

Shareholder value and returns

Social purpose

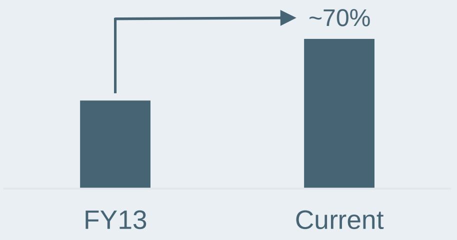
Distinctive enablers

- Charter Values and culture of connectivity
- Safety, productivity and operational excellence
- Technology and systems to optimise resource and capital
- Capital discipline, balance sheet strength and shareholder returns

Simple portfolio

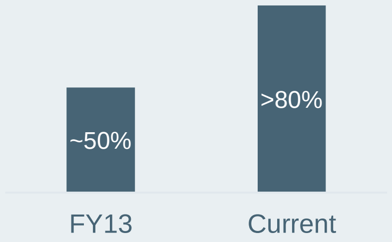
We have reshaped our portfolio through the demerger of South32 and US$18 billion of divestments[22]

Large assets



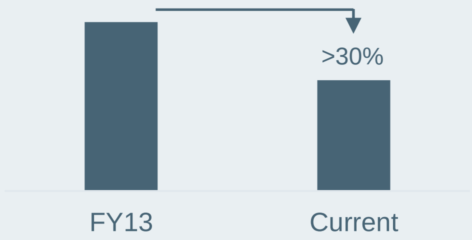
■ Average Cu Eq resource size per minerals asset

Long-life



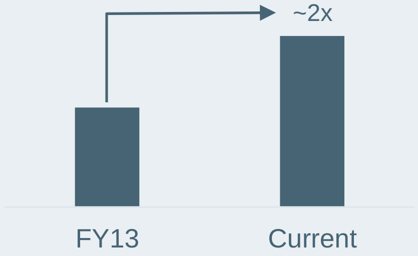
■ Proportion of minerals assets with 'Life of Asset' planning >50 years

Low-cost



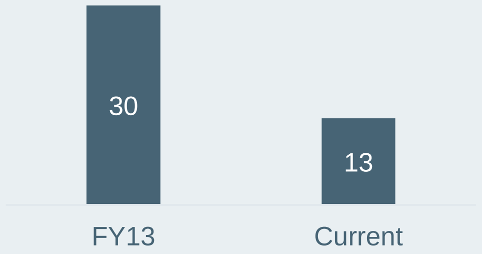
■ Cu Eq unit costs of current portfolio

Upstream



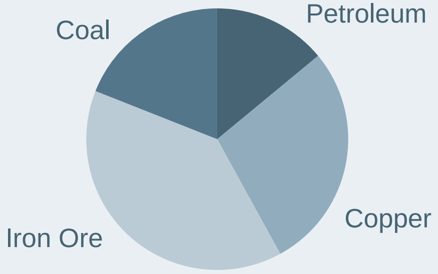
■ EBITDA margins at FY18 average realised prices

Simple



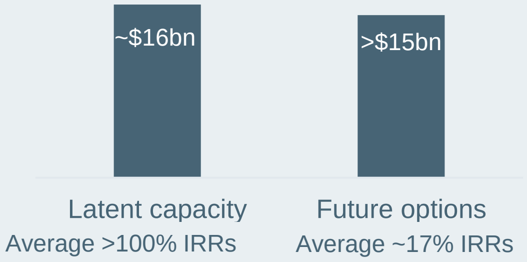
■ Operated assets

Diversified



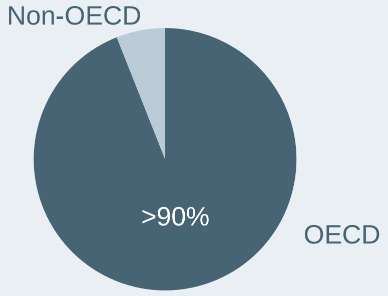
FY18 EBITDA contribution[6]

Expandable



■ Unrisked NPV (US$)[23]

Low-risk



FY18 EBITDA proportion in OECD countries

Note: Average Cu Eq resource size per minerals asset resource base (equity share basis) is converted to copper equivalent tonnes using FY17 prices; metal resources converted on a contained metal basis; refer to disclaimer on slide 39 and detailed tables for Mineral Resources in the Appendix, slides 40 to 42.

Distinctive enablers

Over recent years, we have become simpler and more productive with a stronger culture, but there is more to do

	Delivered		Future plans
Safety	From command/control to front line empowerment TRIF down 6%, Field Leadership rolled out	**Culture**	Zero fatalities Front line continuous improvement
Connectivity	Employee surveys show strengthening culture Improvement in ‘Engage’ and ‘Develop’ metrics		Culture of connectivity, team of teams Even more nimble and less bureaucratic
Portfolio	South32 demerger and ~US$18 bn of divestments[22] Over US$15 bn net debt reduction	**Simplification**	Potential for more copper and oil growth Net debt in target range through commodity price cycle
Structure	Globalised functions, Centres of Excellence		Fewer management layers
Assets	~US$12 bn annualised productivity gains >30% reduction in Cu Eq unit costs	**Productivity**	BHP Operating System – increased standardised work, continuous improvement, leveraging technology Value Chain Automation – automation, machine learning
Functions	~50% reduction in annual Group overheads		World Class Functions – streamlined end-to-end processes to reflect simpler portfolio

Note: ‘Delivered’ refers to FY13 to FY18.

Our strategy in action

Value and returns agenda delivered through continued delivery across our six focus areas

Cost efficiencies

12 years

of continued WAIO unit cost reduction, C1 costs excluding third party royalties of US$13.03/t[7]

Technology

4

major initiatives implemented: automation of ship-loader pilot, volumetric train loading, automated drills, robotic process automation

Latent capacity

4

projects progressing to plan: WAIO 290 Mtpa, Olympic Dam SMA, Caval Ridge Southern Circuit, EWSE

Major projects

5

projects progressing to plan: South Flank, SGO, Mad Dog 2, Greater Western Flank-B, Jansen shafts

Exploration

4

Petroleum exploration wells encountered hydrocarbons; results being assessed Wildling, Samurai, Victoria, Bongos

Onshore US

US$10.8 bn

sale announced: net proceeds expected to be returned to shareholders

Note: SMA – Southern Mine Area; EWSE – Escondida Water Supply Expansion; SGO – Spence Growth option.

Minerals Australia

Productivity to drive cost reductions across our operations

Cost efficiencies

Record production at 7 mines, WAIO costs down 2%

- WAIO costs flat in FY19 at <US$14/t
  - medium term <US$13/t
- Queensland Coal costs at US$68-72/t in FY19 due to strip ratio
  - medium term US$57/t

Latent capacity

Minerals Australia volumes up ~5% in FY19

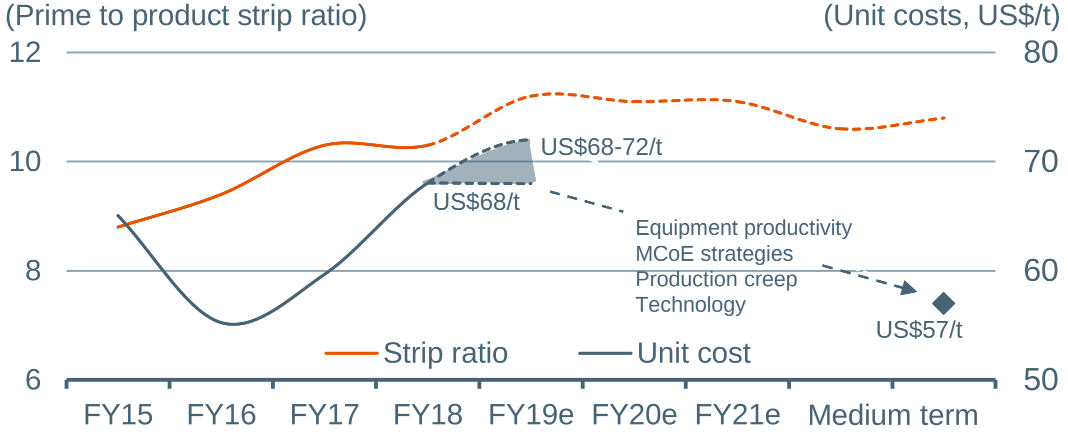
- WAIO: 290 Mtpa exit run rate in FY19
- Queensland Coal: Caval Ridge Southern Circuit start-up
- Olympic Dam: increased ore from SMA
- Nickel West: first production from sulphate plant in CY19

Major projects

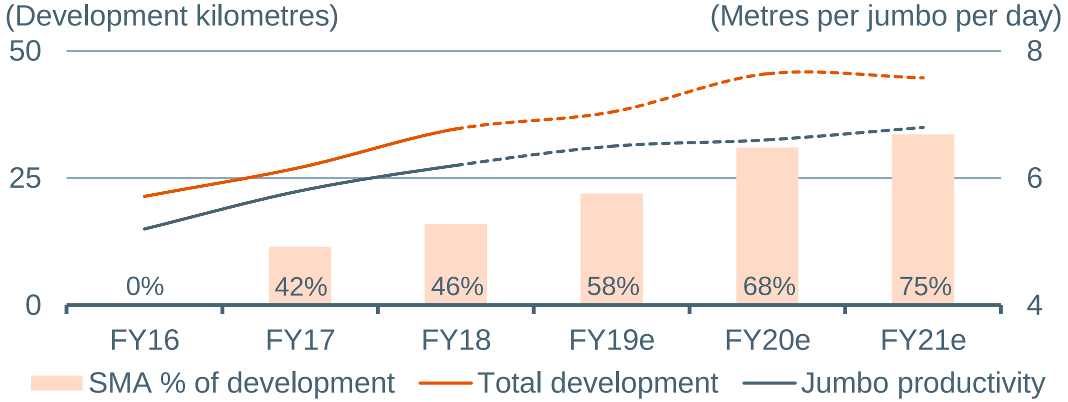
Timed to maximise value and returns

- WAIO: South Flank first ore targeted in CY21; will increase average grade and lump proportion
- Olympic Dam: increasing underground development kilometres in preparation for BFX

Queensland Coal strip ratio



Olympic Dam mine development and jumbo productivity



Note: BFX – Brownfield Expansion; NMA – Northern Mine Area; SMA – Southern Mine Area; MCoE – Maintenance Centre of Excellence.

Minerals Americas

Driving productivity, releasing latent capacity and investing in major projects

Cost efficiencies

Escondida mining cost down 15%, record throughput

- Signed new collective agreement
- Volumes to average ~1.2 Mtpa to 2025
- FY19 unit costs at <US$1.15/lb[24]
  - up 7% despite >15% grade decline

Latent capacity

Escondida – LCE delivered, EWSE underway

- Continued runtime improvement for all three concentrators

Spence record production in FY18 to 200 kt

- Throughput up >16% and recoveries up ~10% since FY15

Major projects

Desalination projects secure future for Chilean assets

- Desalinated water use at Escondida to ~40% in FY18

SGO on schedule and budget

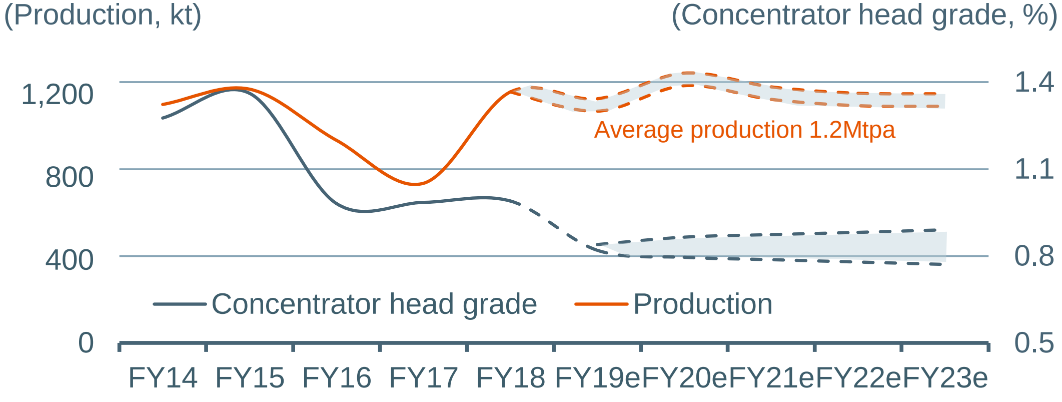
- 14% complete, on track for first production in FY21

Jansen a valuable option

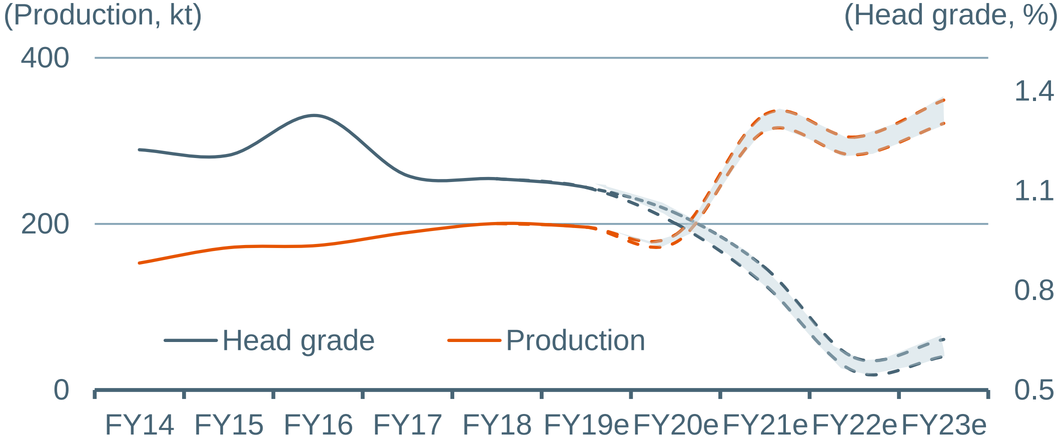
- Expected lowest FOB costs in world's best potash basin

Note: LCE – Los Colorados Extension; EWSE – Escondida Water Supply Expansion; SGO – Spence Growth Option.

Strong Escondida production despite grade decline



Spence production record despite grade decline



Conventional Petroleum

Extending production runway and securing next wave of growth

Latent capacity

~1 Bboe 1P reserves replaced over the last decade

- F&D costs >20% lower than peers and >30% lower than sector
- ~30 brownfield projects with average returns of ~40%
- West Barracouta investment decision expected in FY19
- Brownfield options help offset base decline over next 5 years

Major projects

Current investments profitable below US$50/bbl

- Greater Western Flank-B first production in FY19
- Mad Dog 2 on plan for first oil in FY22, 23% complete

Pipeline of 8 projects with average returns of >25%

- Atlantis 3, Ruby investment decisions in next 12 months
- Scarborough LNG processing options being progressed

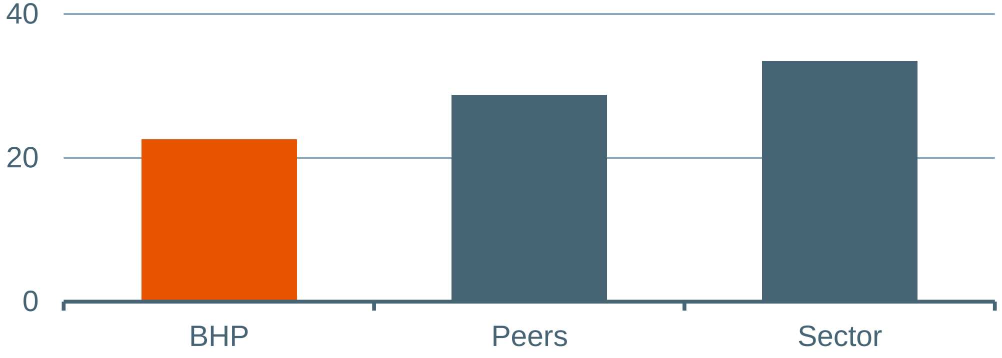
Exploration

Trion and LeClerc increase 2C resources by ~16%

- GoM: Samurai-2 discovery adjacent to Wildling
- Trinidad: Victoria-1 encountered gas in Q4 FY18
- Trinidad: Bongos-2 encountered hydrocarbons in Q1 FY19
- Mexico: Trion appraisal drilling planned in Q2 FY19

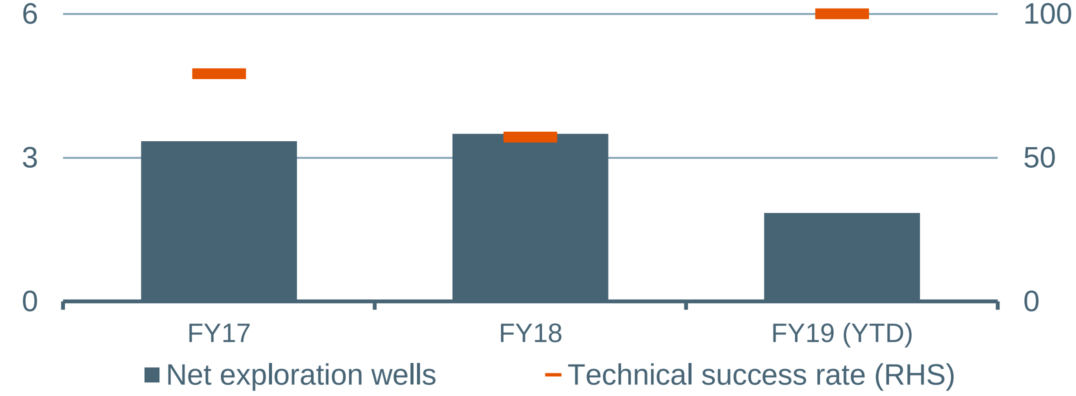
Leading Finding and Development costs[25,26]

(10-year average, US$/boe)



Exploration wells and success rate[27]

(Net exploration wells) (Productive wells/wells drilled, %)



Note: GoM – Gulf of Mexico; F&D – Finding and Development; reported additions for 2008 through 2017.

Delivered our plans in FY18…

Maximise cash flow

+8%
Cu Eq volume growth

>US$12 bn
free cash flow for second year

Unit costs
in line with guidance,
H2 productivity momentum carried into FY19

Capital discipline

>US$5 bn
net debt reduction to US$10.9 bn

US$6.8 bn
capex within guidance

Organic opportunities
sanctioned SGO, South Flank;
completed 2 latent capacity projects

Value and returns

14.4% ROCE
~18% excluding Onshore US

63 US cps
record H2 dividend

Onshore US
clean exit for value, quality counterparties, cash consideration

Note: SGO – Spence Growth Option.

…expect to further deliver in FY19…

Maximise cash flow

Cu Eq volumes
broadly flat in FY19

~US$9 bn
free cash flow at spot prices

~US$1 bn productivity
gains targeted

Capital discipline

Net debt
to remain at lower end of target range

<US$8.0 bn
capex guidance

Organic opportunities
continued development of 4 latent capacity and 5 major projects

Value and returns

~18% ROCE
at spot prices

Minimum 50%
of underlying earnings as dividends

Net shale proceeds
expected to be returned following completion of Onshore US sale

Note: Spot prices as of 3 August 2018; 4 latent capacity projects include WAIO 290 Mtpa, Caval Ridge Southern Circuit, Olympic Dam Southern Mine Area and Escondida Water Supply Expansion; 5 major projects include Greater Western Flank-B, Mad Dog 2, Spence Growth Option, South Flank and completion of the Jansen shafts.

…and have a clear path forward over the medium term

Maximise cash flow

Lower costs
productivity, technology, culture

Volume growth
productivity, project delivery

Constructive outlook
for our commodities,
solid demand, disciplined supply

Capital discipline

US$10-15 bn net debt
range to be maintained

<US$8 bn capex
per annum to FY20

Organic opportunities
rich option set across commodities
and time periods

Value and returns

ROCE to ~20%
by FY22 (at FY17 prices)

40% base value upside
potential across our 6 focus areas

Shareholder returns
minimum 50% payout ratio dividend,
return of Onshore US net proceeds*

Note: Disciplined supply: reflects lower levels of investment across the industry. ROCE and base value uplift: based on Global Metals, Mining and Steel Conference presentation on 15 May 2018.
* Onshore US: Sale announced for US$10.8 billion (less customary completion adjustments); we expect to return the net proceeds from the transactions to shareholders; we will confirm how and when at the time of completion of the transactions.

BHP

Appendix

Technology

Integration and automation of our value chains to unlock resources and drive a step change in safety, volume and cost

	GEOSCIENCE & PLANNING	MINING	PROCESSING	TRANSPORT	MARKETING
WAIO	• Optimised planning • Real time resource characterisation • Dynamic Live4D model • Real time work plans	• Autonomous systems • Automated drill and blast • Extraction and movement automation	• Advanced process control • Improved tracking of ore quality • Processing automation and integration	• Improved train scheduling • Real time monitoring and optimisation of track conditions and port	• Meet specific customer demand while maximising realised price • Increased direct shipping
Escondida	• Optimised planning • Real time resource characterisation • Dynamic Live4D model • Real time work plans	• High productivity extraction systems • Optimised shovel truck system • Material movement optimised for value	• Advanced process control • Precision mining • Next-generation concentrator	• Replicating successes from other minerals assets for optimised logistics and improved customer satisfaction	
	Enable further cost efficiencies			**Unlock margin uplift potentials**	

BHP guidance

Group	FY19e	
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$ bn)	<8.0	Cash basis.
Including:		
Maintenance	2.1	Includes non-discretionary capital expenditure to maintain asset integrity, reduce risks, and meet compliance requirements. Also includes capitalised deferred stripping of US$1.0 billion for FY19.
Improvement	2.2	Includes North West Shelf Greater Western Flank-B, Conventional Petroleum infill drilling and South Flank.
Latent capacity	0.6	Includes Escondida Water Supply Extension, Caval Ridge Southern Circuit, Olympic Dam Southern Mine Area, Western Australia Iron Ore to 290 Mtpa.
Major growth	1.9	Includes Spence Growth Option, Mad Dog Phase 2, Jansen.
Exploration	0.9	Includes US$750 million Petroleum and ~US$70 million Copper exploration program planned for FY19.
Onshore US	0.3	Until completion of divestment, expected by the end of October 2018, we intend to operate five rigs in Onshore US and incur capital expenditure at an annualised rate broadly consistent with the 2018 financial year.
Petroleum	**FY19e**	
Total Conventional petroleum production (MMboe)	113 – 118	Given our intention to exit Onshore US, no annual guidance for the 2019 financial year for these assets will be provided; however, until completion, we expect a production run rate broadly consistent with the second half of the 2018 financial year. Infill drilling projects are more than offset by planned dry dock maintenance at Pyrenees and natural field decline across the portfolio.
Conventional Petroleum		
Capital expenditure (US$m)	730	Primarily focused on progressing the Mad Dog Phase 2 project and completing the North West Shelf Greater Western Flank-B project.
Unit cost (US$/boe)	<11	Excludes inventory movements, embedded derivatives movements, freight, third party product purchases and exploration expense. Based on exchange rates of AUD/USD 0.75.
Exploration (US$m)	750	Focused on Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean.

BHP guidance (continued)

Copper	**FY19e**	
Total copper production (Mt)	1.68 – 1.77	Includes Escondida at 1.12 - 1.18 Mt.
Escondida		
Production (Mt, 100% basis)	1.12 – 1.18	Reflects significant decrease in average concentrator head grade consistent with the mine plan.
Unit cash costs (US$/lb)	<1.15	Excludes freight and treatment and refining charges; net of by-product credits; includes costs to settle labour negotiations; based on an exchange rate of USD/CLP 663.
Iron Ore	**FY19e**	
Total iron ore production (Mt)	241 – 250	A program of work to optimise maintenance schedules across our supply chain and improve port reliability and performance is planned for the first half of the 2019 financial year, with a corresponding impact expected on production and unit costs. Excludes production from Samarco.
Western Australia Iron Ore		
Production (Mt, 100% basis)	273 – 283	
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	<14	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.75.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)	4	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year. Includes South Flank of US$45 per tonne.
Coal	**FY19e**	
Total metallurgical coal production (Mt)	43 – 46	An extensive maintenance program is planned for the first half of the 2019 financial year, with a corresponding impact also expected on unit costs.
Total energy coal production (Mt)	28 – 29	
Queensland Coal		
Production (Mt)	43 – 46	
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	68 – 72	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.75.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)	8	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year.
NSW Energy Coal		
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	43 – 48	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.75.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)	5	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year.

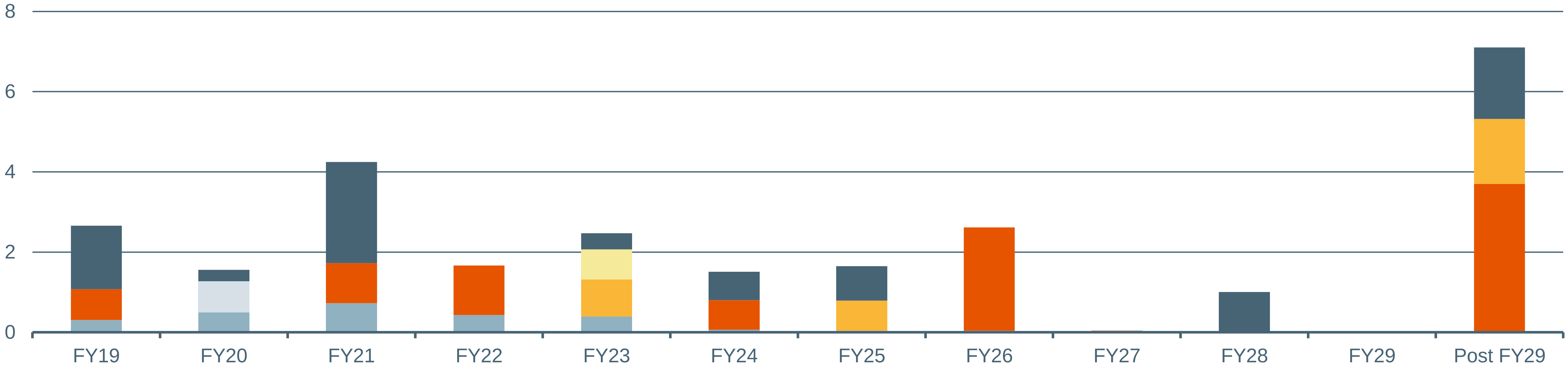
Key Underlying EBITDA sensitivities

Approximate impact[28] on FY19 Underlying EBITDA of changes of:	US$ million
US$1/t on iron ore price[29]	227
US$1/bbl on oil price[30]	43
US$1/t on metallurgical coal price	41
US¢1/lb on copper price[29]	35
US$1/t on energy coal price[29]	17
US¢1/lb on nickel price	1
AUD (US¢1/A$) operations[31]	116

Note: Oil price impact presented on a continuing operations basis.

Debt maturity profile

Debt balances[32,33]
(US$ billion)



	US$ Bonds[34]	Euro Bonds[34]	Sterling Bonds[34]	A$ Bonds	C$ Bonds	Subsidiaries
% of portfolio	38%	34%	12%	3%	3%	10%

Capital markets 90%

Asset financing 10%

Statement of Petroleum resources

Petroleum resources

The estimates of Conventional Petroleum reserves and contingent resources contained in this presentation are on a Net interest basis and are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared under the supervision of Mr A. G. Gadgil, who is employed by BHP. Mr Gadgil is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and has the required qualifications and experience to act as a qualified petroleum reserves and resources evaluator under the ASX Listing Rules. This presentation is issued with the prior written consent of Mr Gadgil who agrees with the form and context in which the petroleum reserves and contingent resources are presented. Aggregates of reserves and contingent resources estimates contained in this presentation have been calculated by arithmetic summation of field/project estimates by category. The aggregate 1P reserves may be conservative due to the portfolio effects of arithmetic summation. Reserves and contingent resources estimates contained in this presentation have been estimated using deterministic methodology with the exception of the North West Shelf gas asset in Australia where probabilistic methodology has been utilised to estimate and aggregate reserves and contingent resources for the reservoirs dedicated to the gas project only. The probabilistic based portion of these reserves totals 23 MMboe (total boe conversion is based on the following: 6,000 scf of natural gas equals 1 boe) and represents approximately three per cent of our total reported conventional proved reserves. The reserves and contingent resources contained in this presentation are inclusive of fuel required for operations. The respective amounts of fuel for each category at 30 June 2018 are: 1P reserves: 910 MMboe (62 MMboe fuel), 2P reserves: 1,213 MMboe (81 MMboe fuel), 2C contingent resources: 1,512 MMboe (69 MMboe fuel), annual production 125 MMboe (5 MMboe fuel). At 30 June 2017 the respective amounts were 2P reserves 1,306 MMboe (74 MMboe fuel), 2C contingent resources: 1,235 MMboe (fuel 68 MMboe). The custody transfer point(s)/point(s) of sale applicable for each field or project are the reference point for reserves and contingent resources. Reserves and contingent resources estimates contained in this presentation have not been adjusted for risk. Unless noted otherwise, reserves and contingent resources are as at 30 June 2018. In this presentation millions of barrels of oil equivalent are abbreviated as MMboe and billions of barrels of oil equivalent are abbreviated as Bboe.

BHP estimates proved reserve volumes according to SEC disclosure regulations and files these in our annual Form 20-F with the SEC. All unproved volumes are estimated using SPE-PRMS guidelines which allow escalations to prices and costs, and as such, would be on a different basis than that prescribed by the SEC, and are therefore excluded from our SEC filings. Non-proved estimates are inherently more uncertain than proved.

Petroleum exploration well information

Well	Location	Target	Formation age	BHP equity	Spud date	Water depth	Total well depth	Status (as of July 2018)
LeClerc-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 5	Oil	Pliocene	65% Operator	21 May 2016	1,800 metres	5,771 metres	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
LeClerc-ST1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 5	Oil	Pliocene	100% Operator	6 July 2016	1,800 metres	6,973 metres	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
Samurai-2	US Gulf of Mexico GC432	Oil	Miocene	50% (Murphy Operator)	16 April 2018	1,088 metres	9,574 metres	Hydrocarbons encountered; drilling ahead
Victoria-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 5	Gas	Pleistocene/Pliocene	65% Operator	12 June 2018	1,828 metres	3,174 metres	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
Bongo-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 14	Gas	Pliocene/Miocene	70% Operator	20 July 2018	1,940 meters	2,190 metres	Abandoned due to mechanical failure
Bongos-2	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 14	Gas	Pliocene/Miocene	70% Operator	22 July 2018	1,940 meters	2,991 metres	Hydrocarbons encountered; drilling ahead

LeClerc – 2C contingent resources 26 Net MMboe estimated as of 30 June 2018.
Trion – 2C contingent resources of 166 Net MMboe estimated as of 29 August 2017 submitted to Comisión Nacional de Hidrocarburos (Mexico).

Mineral Resources and Competent Persons statement

Competent Person Statement

The information in this presentation that relates to the FY2017 and FY2013 Mineral Resources (inclusive of Ore Reserves) were first reported by the Company in compliance with the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012’ (‘The JORC Code 2012 Edition’) in the 2017 BHP Annual Report and the 2013 BHP Billiton Annual Report respectively. Both reports are available to view on www.bhp.com.

The detailed breakdown of Mineral Resources for all assets are shown in the Annual Reports on 100% basis, with corresponding BHP interest. Compilation of Mineral Resources information from 2013 is included in this presentation to provide a portfolio comparison between these two dates. Divested assets are no longer owned or operated by BHP and the majority of these were demerged into South32 in May 2015. Other divestments are noted in the corresponding BHP Annual Reports.

In relation to the 2017 Mineral Resources, the company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources information included in the original 2017 market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons’ findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this presentation that relates to Mineral or Coal Resources is based on information compiled by: L Moharana (MAusIMM) for Western Australia Iron Ore (WAIO) and Divested assets (Alumar including MRN, Worsley, GEMCO, Hotazel); R Macpherson (MAIG) for Minerals Australia Energy Coal, Metallurgical Coal - Operations and Projects including Queensland CQCA-JV, Gregory JV and BHP Mitsui Coal and Projects and Divested assets (Illawarra Coal and BECSA); M Menicheli (MAusIMM) for Nickel West Operations and Nickel Colombia (Cerro Matoso); C Badenhorst (MAusIMM) for Olympic Dam; M Williams (MAusIMM) for Escondida District, Pampa Norte, Antamina, Pinto Valley, Cerrejón, New Mexico Coal, Samarco; J McElroy (MAusIMM) for Minerals Americas Jansen Project and M Furness (MAusIMM) for Cannington.

All of the people listed above are full-time employees of BHP and have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ and consent to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Resources and metal equivalent calculations

Please refer to detailed tables in the Appendix, slides 40 to 42, for Mineral Resource classifications (100% basis) for each asset / deposit included in the average copper equivalent resource size per minerals asset calculations on slide 22 of this presentation.

Resource base (equity share basis) is converted to copper equivalent tonnes using FY2017 average realised prices as reported in the BHP results for the year ended 30 June 2017 for Metallurgical Coal, Energy Coal, Iron Ore, Copper and Nickel. The conversion of U3O8, Au, Ag, Zn and Pb use prices as reported in the BHP 2017 US Securities and Exchange Commission Form 20-F. Potash price used is US$216.55/t, Molybdenum US$7.41/lb, Aluminium US$1,771.26/t and Manganese Ore US$151.20/t.

The reporting of Mineral Resources for polymetallic deposits in terms of metal equivalents (a single equivalent grade of one major metal) is based on FY2017 average realised prices as reported in the BHP results for the year ended 30 June 2017 for Cu and for other metals the BHP 2013 and 2017 Form 20-F submissions (unless otherwise stated). The metallurgical recoveries applied are those footnoted for the respective operations as footnoted in the corresponding Annual Reports from 2013 and 2017. It is the company’s opinion that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. No mining or metallurgical modifying factors were applied to the results. The following copper equivalent grade calculations are listed below.

2013 calculations

Olympic Dam: CuEq = Cu % + (U3O8 kg/t x 1.064) + (Au g/t x 0.459) + (Ag g/t x 0.0089); Spence: CuEq = Cu % + (Mo % x 3.039); Antamina Sulphide Cu-only: CuEq = Cu % + (Mo % x 2.048) + (Ag g/t x 0.0097); Antamina Sulphide Cu-Zn: CuEq = Cu % + (Zn % x 0.45) + (Ag g/t x 0.0096); Cannington: PbEq = Pb % + (Ag g/t x 0.043) + (Zn % x 0.95), Molybdenum price used is US$11.18/lb.

2017 calculations

Olympic Dam: CuEq = Cu % + (U3O8 kg/t x 0.978) + (Au g/t x 0.547) + (Ag g/t x 0.0077); Escondida: CuEq = Cu % + (Au g/t x 0.703); Spence: CuEq = Cu % + (Mo % x 2.917); Antamina Sulphide Cu-only: CuEq = Cu % + (Mo % x 1.966) + (Ag g/t x 0.0084); Antamina Sulphide Cu-Zn: CuEq = Cu % + (Zn % x 0.36) + (Ag g/t x 0.0083).

Mineral Resources (100% basis)

Commodity Deposit	Financial Year	Measured Resources (Mt)	Indicated Resources (Mt)	Inferred Resources (Mt)	BHP interest %
Minerals Australia					
Iron Ore					
WAIO	2017	2,740	5,930	20,390	88
	2013	2,550	4,210	14,560	88
Energy Coal					
Operations - Mt Arthur Coal	2017	897	1,299	1,019	100
	2013	887	2,169	670	100
Projects - Togara South	2017	719	177	1,051	100
	2013	719	177	1,051	100
Metallurgical Coal - Operations					
Queensland CQCA-JV	2017	3,748	2,169	1,882	50
	2013	2,561	2,882	2,353	50
Gregory JV	2017	7.9	112.7	0.3	50
	2013	7.9	130.7	0.3	50
BHP Mitsui Coal	2017	265	390	238	80
	2013	258	347	233	80
Metallurgical Coal - Projects					
Queensland CQCA-JV	2017	701	2,184	1,405	50
	2013	273	1,476	1,398	50
Gregory JV	2017	5.6	-	-	50
	2013	5.6	-	-	50
BHP Mitsui Coal	2017	-	1,457	154.1	80
	2013	-	1,457	154.1	80
Copper					
Olympic Dam	2017	1,460@0.96%Cu, 0.30kg/tonne U_3O_8, 0.41g/t Au, 2g/t Ag	4,680@0.79%Cu, 0.25kg/tonne U_3O_8, 0.34g/t Au,1g/t Ag	3,920@0.71% Cu,0.24kg/tonne U_3O_8,0.28g/t Au,1g/t Ag	100
	2013	1,543@0.97%Cu, 0.29kg/tonne U_3O_8, 0.37g/t Au, 2g/t Ag	5,095@0.80% Cu,0.26kg/tonne U_3O_8,0.36g/t Au, 1g/t Ag	3,296@0.69% Cu,0.23kg/tonne U_3O_8,0.25g/t Au,1g/t Ag	100
Nickel					
Nickel West Operations	2017	160@0.74%Ni	189@0.61%Ni	135@0.65% Ni	100
	2013	214@0.61%Ni	186@0.61%Ni	150@0.59% Ni	100
Nickel West Projects	2017	156@0.59%Ni	114@0.63%Ni	206@0.67% Ni	100*
	2013	156@0.60%Ni	114@0.60%Ni	203@0.66% Ni	100*

* Projects comprise Venus, Yakabindie with 100% BHP interest and Jericho 50% BHP interest.

Mineral Resources (100% basis)

Commodity Deposit	Financial Year	Measured Resources (Mt)	Indicated Resources (Mt)	Inferred Resources (Mt)	BHP interest %
Mineral Americas					
Copper					
Escondida District	2017	5,927@0.63% TCu	5,051@0.56% TCu	15,785@0.48% TCu	57.5
	2013	5,785@0.67% TCu	3,542@0.54% TCu	12,930@0.47% TCu	57.5
Pampa Norte	2017	825@0.54% TCu	1,119@0.48% TCu	3,158@0.37% TCu	100
	2013	593@0.63% TCu	1,386@0.49% TCu	1,275@0.40% TCu	100
Pinto Valley	2017	174@0.31% TCu	40@0.32% TCu		100
	2013	350@0.32% TCu	617@0.31% TCu	191@0.26% TCu	100
Antamina	2017	230@0.91% Cu,0.72% Zn,10g/t Ag,255 ppm Mo	839@0.88% Cu,0.78% Zn,11g/t Ag,191 ppm Mo	1,246@0.88% Cu,0.62% Zn,10g/t Ag,185 ppm Mo	33.75
	2013	183@0.77% Cu,0.60% Zn,10g/t Ag,238 ppm Mo	943@0.92% Cu,0.66% Zn,11g/t Ag,208ppm Mo	860@0.82% Cu,0.39% Zn,11g/t Ag,173 ppm Mo	33.75
Potash					
Jansen Project	2017	5,170@25.7% K_2O		1,270@25.7% K_2O	100
	2013	5,328@25.7% K_2O		1,288@25.7% K_2O	100
Energy Coal					
Cerrejon	2017	2,711	1,196	631	33.33
	2013	2,924	989	695	33.33
Iron Ore					
Samarco	2017	2,800	2,800	1,300	50
	2013	3,000	3,000	2,000	50

Mineral Resources (100% basis)

Commodity Deposit	Financial year	Measured Resources (Mt)	Indicated Resources (Mt)	Inferred Resources (Mt)	BHP interest %
Divested assets					
Metallurgical Coal					
Illawarra Coal	2013	278	455	586	100
Nickel					
Nickel Colombia	2013	115@1.04% Ni	186@0.9% Ni	90@0.8% Ni	99.94
Energy Coal					
New Mexico Coal	2013	779	265	10	100
BECSA	2013	2,572	838	2,023	90
Silver Lead Zinc					
Cannington	2013	68@186g/t Ag,5.35% Pb,3.26% Zn	18@122g/t Ag,3.94% Pb,2.56% Zn	10@86g/t Ag,3.25% Pb,1.80% Zn	100
Aluminium					
Worsley	2013	339	584	50	86
Alumar (MRN)	2013	328	81	999	14.8
GAC Project	2013	87	113	327	33.3
Manganese					
GEMCO	2013	85@46.5% Mn	68@40.0% Mn	37.3@41.8% Mn	60
Hotazel	2013	74.4@37.2% Mn	181.9@39.9% Mn	4.3@34.5% Mn	44.4

Footnotes

1. High potential injuries: injury events where there was the potential for a fatality.
2. Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): in FY18, a new five-year target was established to achieve a 50% reduction in the number of workers potentially exposed to respirable silica, diesel particulate matter and coal mine dust, as compared with our FY17 baseline (discounting protection by personal protective equipment).
3. Withdrawal: defined as water withdrawn and intended for use (in accordance with ‘A Practical Guide to Consistent Water Reporting’, ICMM (2017)) consistent with WAF inputs; fresh water is defined as ‘waters other than sea water’, irrespective of quality. The FY17 baseline for the purposes of this target has been adjusted to account for the materiality of the strike affecting water withdrawals at Escondida in FY17. The revised baseline is 173,000 megalitres.
4. Adjusted effective tax: excludes the influence of exchange rate movements and exceptional items.
5. Underlying EBITDA margin: BHP data presented on a total operations basis up to FY14 and on a continuing operations basis from FY15 onwards: peer group comprises Anglo American, Rio Tinto and Vale.
6. Segment EBITDA: percentage contribution to Group Underlying EBITDA, excluding Group and unallocated items.
7. Iron ore: unit cost, C1 unit cost excluding third party royalties, EBITDA margin and ROCE refer to Western Australia Iron Ore.
8. Copper: operated copper assets (Escondida, Pampa Norte and Olympic Dam).
9. Price: net of price-linked costs.
10. Controllable cash costs: includes unfavourable fixed cost dilution at Olympic Dam (smelter maintenance campaign) and Conventional Petroleum (natural field decline), challenging operating conditions at two Queensland Coal mines (Broadmeadow and Blackwater); and a favourable change in estimated recoverable copper in the Escondida sulphide leach pad in the prior period, partially offset by lower labour and contractor costs at WAIO.
11. Non-cash: includes net deferred stripping costs.
12. Other: includes one-off items and other items (including profit/loss from equity accounted investments).
13. Commodity basket index: represents an EBITDA weighted average of key commodity prices, reweighted each financial year.
14. Dividends: related to final dividend determined by the Board for FY17 and paid in September 2017, and dividend determined by the Board for H1 FY18 and paid in March 2018.
15. NCIs: dividends paid to non-controlling interests of US$1,604 million predominantly relate to Escondida.
16. Average debt maturity: calculated based on first call date of Hybrid issuances, and includes subsidiary debt.
17. Non-cash fair value movement: relates to foreign exchange variance due to the revaluation of local currency denominated debt to USD and movements in interest rates.
18. Onshore US FY19 guidance: until divestment completion, expected by the end of October 2018, we intend to operate five rigs in Onshore US and incur capital expenditure at an annualised rate broadly consistent with the 2018 financial year.
19. Antamina and Cerrejón: equity accounted investments; average capital employed represents BHP’s equity interest. Antamina ROCE truncated for illustrative purposes.
20. Onshore US sale: less customary completion adjustments; subject to customary regulatory approvals and conditions precedent.
21. Conventional Petroleum exploration; ROCE truncated for illustrative purposes.
22. Divestments: announced or completed from FY13 onwards.
23. Unrisked NPV and average IRRs: based on Global Metals, Mining and Steel Conference presentation on 15 May 2018.
24. Escondida FY19 unit cost: guidance includes end of negotiation bonus at USD/CLP 663.
25. Finding and Development costs: includes reported exploration plus Conventional Petroleum capital expenditure, divided by proven reserves added (extensions and discoveries plus improved recovery plus revision). BHP F&D costs calculated on a financial year basis (FY08-FY17). Peers calculated on calendar year basis (CY08-CY17).
26. Finding and Development costs: source: BHP: own analysis. Peers and Sector: WoodMackenzie. Peers include: BP, Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, OMV, Petrobras, PetroChina, Repsol, RD Shell, Sinopec, TOTAL, Anadarko, Apache, CNOOC, ConocoPhillips, Encana, Hess, Lundin, Murphy, Noble, Occidental, PTTEP. Sector include all companies (excluding BHP) reported by WoodMackenzie.
27. Exploration wells and success rate: refers to the number of wells completed at any time during the respective year, regardless of when drilling was initiated. A productive well is an exploratory or extension well that is not a dry well. Productive wells include wells in which hydrocarbons were encountered and the drilling or completion of which, has been suspended pending further drilling. Excludes wells that had mechanical issues (Burrokeet-1 and Wildling-1 in FY17 and Bongos-1 in FY19) where the opportunities were tested by a subsequent well.
28. EBITDA sensitives: assumes total volume exposed to price; determined on the basis of the BHP’s existing portfolio.
29. EBITDA sensitives: excludes impact of equity accounted investments.
30. EBITDA sensitives: excludes impact of change in input costs across the Group.
31. EBITDA sensitives: based on average exchange rate for the period.
32. Debt maturity profile: all debt balances are represented in notional USD values and based on financial years; as at 30 June 2018.
33. Debt maturity profile: subsidiary debt is presented in accordance with IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.
34. Debt maturity profile: includes hybrid bonds (24% of portfolio: 12% in USD, 9% in Euro, 3% in Sterling) with maturity shown at first call date.