2025 HALF YEAR FINANCIAL RESULTS

13 February 2025

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TOGETHER

IMPORTANT NOTICES

This presentation should be read in conjunction with the “Financial Results and Outlook – half year ended 31 December 2024” announcement released on 13 February 2025, which is available on South32’s website (*www.south32.net*).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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This presentation includes certain non-IFRS financial measures, including Underlying earnings, Underlying EBIT and Underlying EBITDA, Underlying revenue, Underlying net finance costs, Underlying depreciation and amortisation, Underlying operating costs, Underlying income tax expense, Underlying royalty related tax expense, Underlying effective tax rate, Operating margin, Free cash flow, return on invested capital and net debt. These measures are used internally by management to assess the performance of our business, make decisions on the allocation of our resources and assess operational management. Non-IFRS measures have not been subject to audit or review and should not be considered as an indication of or alternative to an IFRS measure of profitability, financial performance or liquidity.

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

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Information in this presentation that relates to Ore Reserve and/or Mineral Resource estimates for all operations and projects was declared as part of South32’s annual Resource and Reserve declaration in the FY24 Annual Report (*www.south32.net*) issued on 29 August 2024 and prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this presentation that relates to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate for the Sierra Gorda copper mine is extracted from the announcement entitled "Sierra Gorda copper mine – Ore Reserve declaration and Mineral Resource update” published on 29 August 2024 (*www.south32.net*) and prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code. South32 confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. South32 confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

PRODUCTION TARGETS

Taylor: The information in this presentation that refers to Production Target and forecast financial information for Taylor is based on Probable (61%) Ore Reserves and Measured (1%), Indicated (5%), Inferred (9%) Mineral Resources and Exploration Target (24%) for the Taylor deposit, and was originally disclosed in "Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit" dated 15 February 2024. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves underpinning the Production Target have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code. South32 confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the Production Target in the initial public report referred to in ASX Listing Rule 5.16 continue to apply and have not materially changed. There is low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral Resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral Resources or that the Production Target will be realised. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. In respect of Exploration Target used in the Production Target, there has been insufficient exploration to determine a Mineral Resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Mineral Resources or that the Production Target itself will be realised. The stated Production Target is based on South32’s current expectations of future results or events and should not be solely relied upon by investors when making investment decisions. Further evaluation work and appropriate studies are required to establish sufficient confidence that this target will be met. South32 confirms that inclusion of 33% of tonnage (9% Inferred Mineral Resources and 24% Exploration Target) is not the determining factor of the project viability and the project forecasts a positive financial performance when using 67% tonnage (61% Probable Ore Reserves and 1% Measured and 5% Indicated Mineral Resources). South32 is satisfied, therefore, that the use of Inferred Mineral Resources and Exploration Target in the Production Target and forecast financial information reporting is reasonable.

Worsley Alumina: Subject to receipt of any necessary secondary approvals. The information in this presentation that refers to Production Target and forecast financial information for Worsley Alumina is based on Proved (84%) and Probable (16%) Ore Reserves disclosed in South32 Annual report released on 29 August 2024 and is available to view on *www.south32.net*. The Ore Reserve estimate underpinning the Production Target has been prepared by a Competent Person and reported in accordance with the JORC Code.

EXPLORATION TARGETS AND EXPLORATION RESULTS

The information in this presentation that relates to Exploration Results for the Peake deposit is based on information compiled by Robert Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a full-time employee of South32 and, is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Wilson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and the type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’ (The JORC Code). Mr. Wilson consents to the inclusion in the presentation of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Additional information is contained in Annexure 1.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

The Group's profit after tax attributable to members increased by US$307M to US$360M in H1 FY25, as we delivered strong operating results and capitalised on improved commodity prices. Underlying earnings[1] increased by US$335M to US$375M in H1 FY25.

Consistent with our accounting policies, various items are excluded from the Group's profit to derive Underlying earnings. Total adjustments to derive Underlying EBIT (US$143M), shown in the table below, include:

- Joint venture adjustments (US$22M): to reconcile the equity accounting position to a proportional consolidation basis for Sierra Gorda (+US$51M) and our manganese EAI (-US$29M). For Australia Manganese, this included adjustments for idle capacity and other remediation costs (+US$74M), and external insurance recoveries (-US$150M) in relation to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Megan;
- Net loss on the disposal of subsidiaries and joint operations (US$47M): recognition of loss on disposal of Illawarra Metallurgical Coal, which had been previously recognised as a discontinued operation in FY24;
- Net impairment loss of financial assets (US$71M): periodic revaluation of the shareholder loan receivable from Sierra Gorda. An offsetting amount is recorded in the Sierra Gorda joint venture adjustments noted above; and
- Gains on non-trading derivative instruments, contingent consideration and other investments measured at fair value through profit and loss (-US$4M): revaluation of the contingent consideration receivable[2] from the sale of Illawarra Metallurgical Coal due to higher metallurgical coal prices (-US$53M). This was largely offset by the revaluation of contingent consideration payable[3] in relation to our acquisition of Sierra Gorda, as we expect to make a contingent payment in relation to CY25 performance (+US$50M).

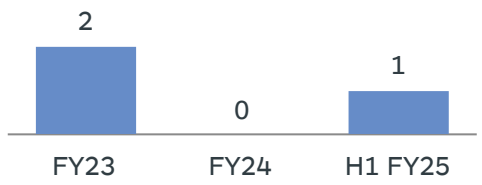
Profit/(loss) to Underlying EBITDA reconciliation[4]	H1 FY25 US$M	H1 FY24 US$M
Operating profit/(loss) from continuing operations	**520**	**(52)**
Operating profit/(loss) from a discontinued operation	**—**	**127**
Adjustments to derive Underlying EBIT:		
Joint venture adjustments[5]	22	118
Net (gains)/losses on the disposal of subsidiaries and joint operations	47	—
Exchange rate (gains)/losses on the restatement of monetary items	7	13
Net impairment loss/(reversal) of financial assets	71	48
Gains on non-trading derivative instruments, contingent consideration and other investments measured at fair value through profit and loss	(4)	(18)
Total adjustments to derive Underlying EBIT	**143**	**161**
Underlying EBIT	**663**	**236**
Underlying depreciation and amortisation	355	472
Underlying EBITDA	**1,018**	**708**

Profit/(loss) to Underlying earnings reconciliation[4]	H1 FY25 US$M	H1 FY24 US$M
Profit/(loss) after tax attributable to members	360	53
Total adjustments to derive Underlying EBIT	143	161
Total adjustments to derive Underlying net finance costs	(152)	(109)
Total adjustments to derive Underlying income and royalty related tax expense	24	(65)
Underlying earnings[1]	**375**	**40**

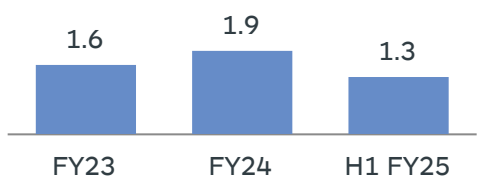
H1 FY25 SAFETY PERFORMANCE

We remain united by our belief that everyone can go home safe and well every day

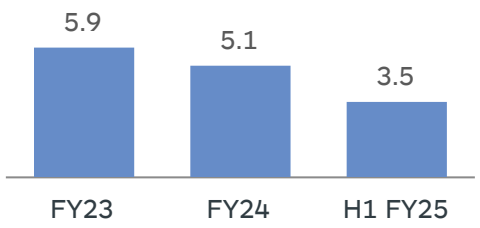
Fatalities[6,7]



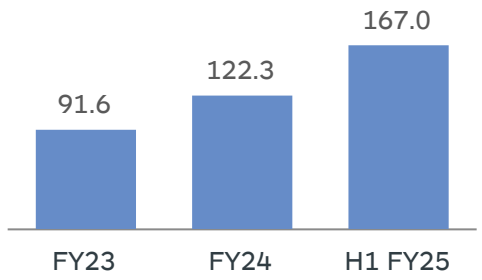
Lost time injury frequency (LTIF)[8]



Total recordable injury frequency (TRIF)[8]



Total significant hazards frequency[9]



- On 17 September 2024, Mr José Luis Pérez was fatally injured in an incident at Cerro Matoso. Our deepest sympathies remain with Mr Pérez's family and colleagues
- Key learnings from the incident have been shared across our organisation, and improvement actions are underway
- We are continuing to implement our multi-year Safety Improvement Program, including a significant investment in safety leadership through our LEAD Safely Everyday program (LSED)
- LSED has supported measurable improvements in our safety performance, with TRIF improving by 31% and LTIF reducing to 1.3 in H1 FY25
- Significant hazard frequency increased to 167.0 for H1 FY25, indicating improved hazard awareness and a positive reporting culture

OUR TRANSFORMED PORTFOLIO

We have transformed our portfolio to be focused on minerals and metals critical to the world's energy transition

H1 FY25 milestones

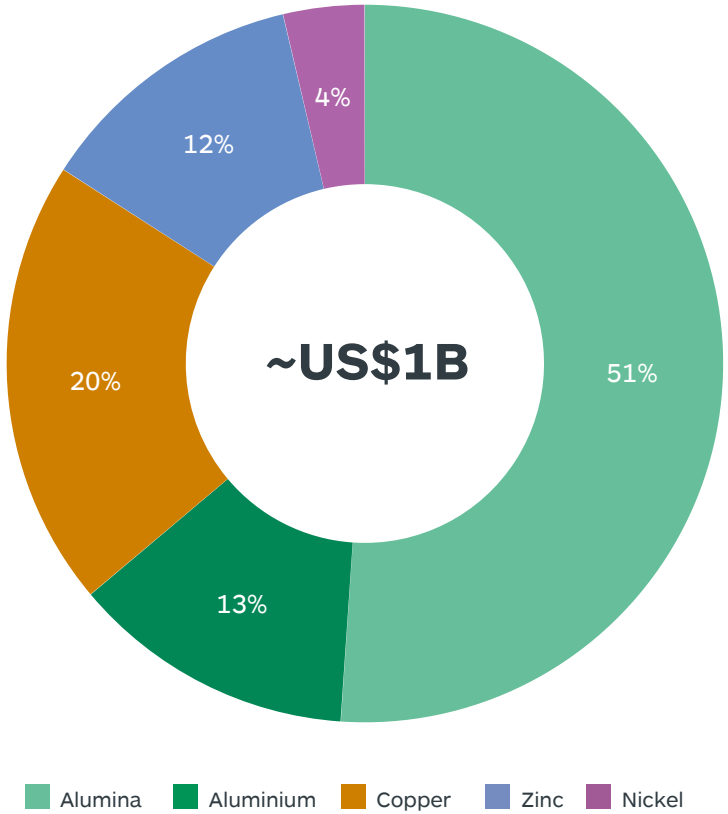
Sold Illawarra Metallurgical Coal (IMC)[10] for up to US$1.65B, unlocking significant value and simplifying our business

Sold our interest in the Eagle Downs metallurgical coal project[11], retaining future upside via contingent payments and a price-linked royalty

Continued construction of our large-scale, long-life Taylor zinc-lead-silver project at Hermosa in Arizona, USA

Expanded our portfolio of copper exploration options as we work to discover our next generation of base metals mines

Illustrative H1 FY25 Group Underlying EBITDA[(a)]



Notes:

a. Presented on a proportional consolidation basis. Excludes IMC following its divestment in August 2024; our Manganese EAI as Australia Manganese remained temporarily suspended due to Tropical Cyclone Megan; Hermosa; Group and unallocated items/eliminations.

H1 FY25 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Our strong financial performance and balance sheet is supporting investment in growth and shareholder returns

Net profit after tax
US$360M[(a)]

Underlying earnings[1]
US$375M

Underlying EBITDA
US$1,018M

Operating margin[12]
28%

Lowered net debt by
US$715M to US$47M

Invested US$248M in growth capital expenditure at Hermosa

Returned US$169M[(b)] to shareholders in H1 FY25

H1 FY25 ordinary dividend
US 3.4 cents per share (US$154M)

Notes:
a. Net profit after tax attributable to members.
b. Comprised a fully-franked ordinary dividend paid in respect of H2 FY24 (US$140M), and returns under our on-market share buy-back (US$29M).

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Continuing our strong operating performance, unlocking value from our growth pipeline and rewarding shareholders

FY25 production guidance is unchanged, except Mozal Aluminium where guidance has been updated to 350kt (from 360kt[13])

Lower Operating unit costs for the majority of our guided operations expected in H2 FY25 (compared to H1 FY25)

Constructing our Taylor project at Hermosa and progressing our pipeline of options in advanced study phases and exploration

Continuing returns to shareholders via our on-market share buy-back, with US$171M remaining to be returned[(a)]

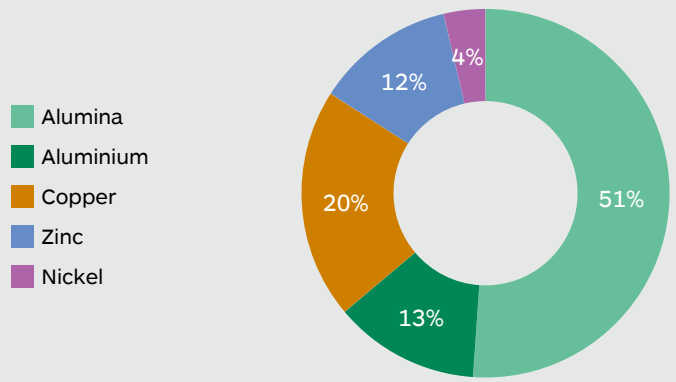
Notes:
a. Our US$2.5B capital management program has US$171M remaining to be returned to shareholders ahead of its extension or expiry on 12 September 2025.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

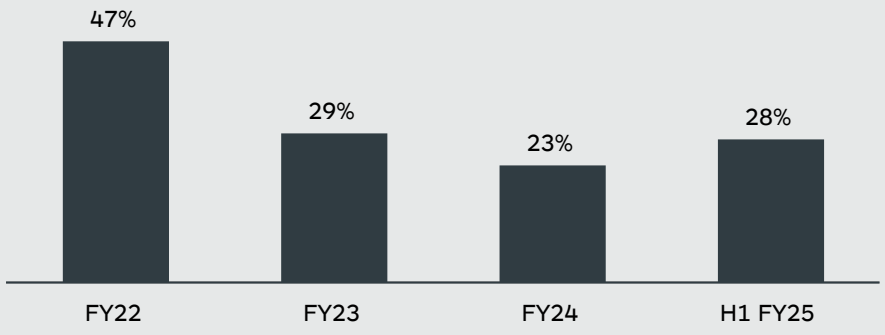
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Our strong operating performance enabled the Group to capitalise on improved commodity prices

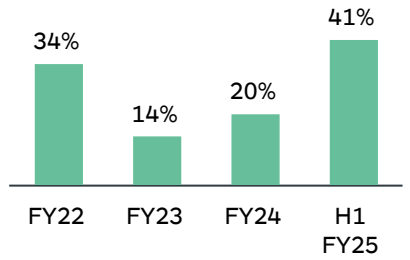
Illustrative H1 FY25 Underlying EBITDA by commodity[(a)]



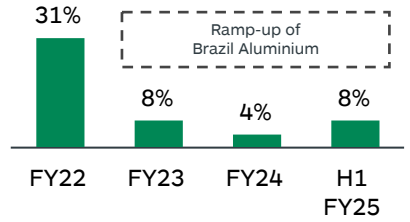
Group operating margin[12]



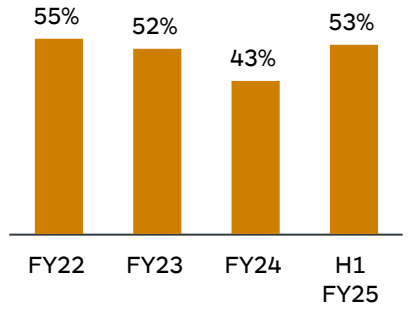
Alumina operating margin



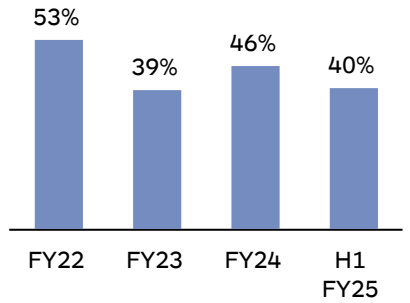
Aluminium operating margin



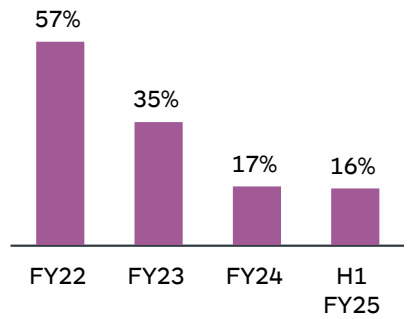
Copper operating margin[14]



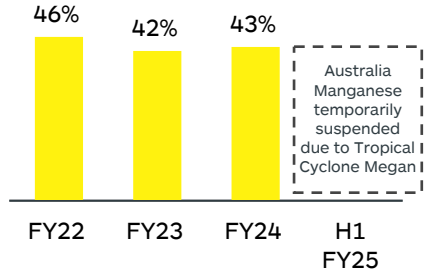
Zinc operating margin[15]



Nickel operating margin



Manganese ore operating margin[16]

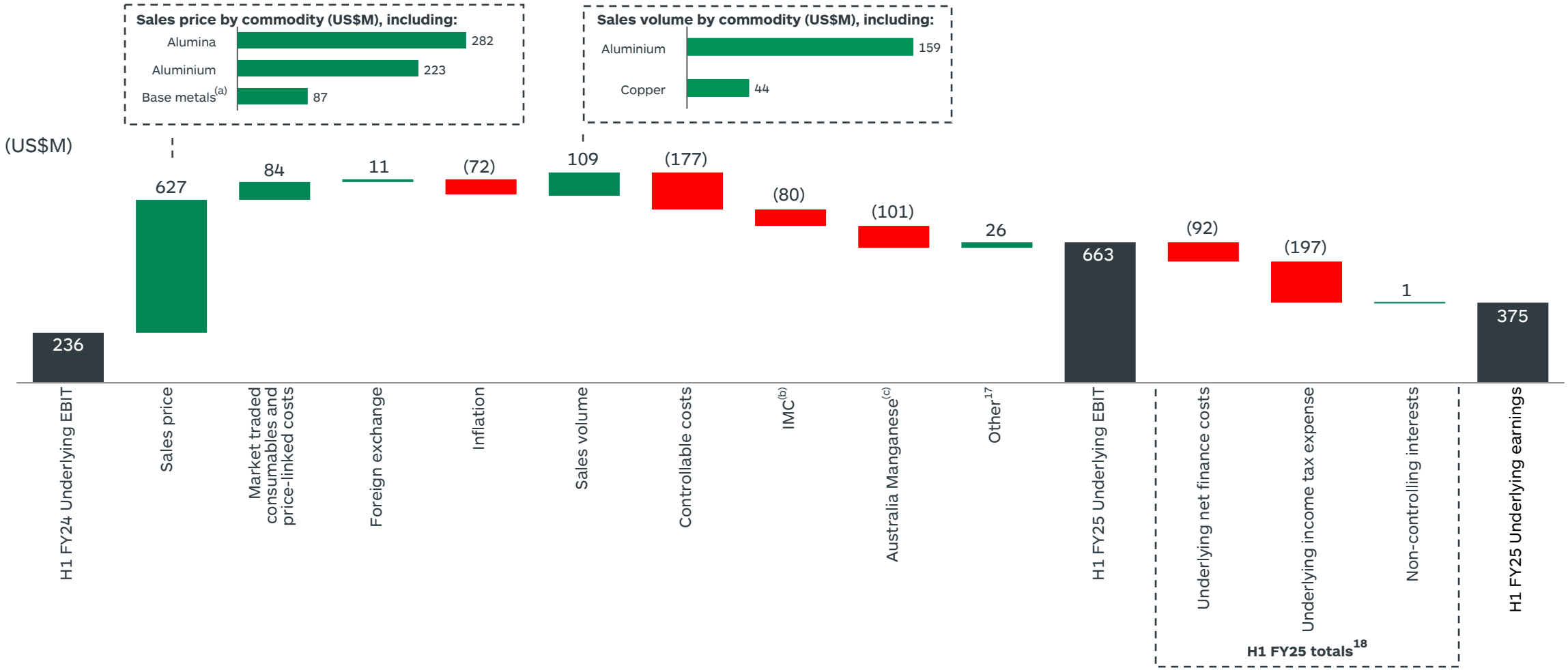


Notes:

a. Presented on a proportional consolidation basis. Excludes IMC following its divestment in August 2024; our Manganese EAI as Australia Manganese remained temporarily suspended due to Tropical Cyclone Megan; Hermosa; Group and unallocated items/eliminations.

EARNINGS ANALYSIS

Significantly improved earnings from our aluminium value chain and base metals



Notes:
a. Includes Sierra Gorda, Cannington and Cerro Matoso.
b. Reduced contribution from IMC following its sale in August 2024.
c. Reduced contribution from Australia Manganese due to Tropical Cyclone Megan.

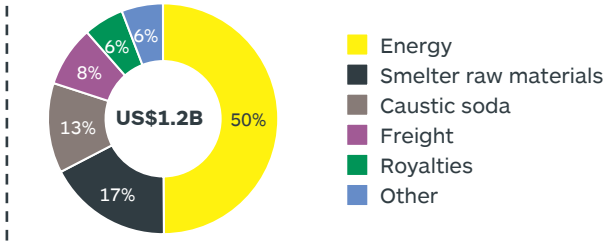
COST ANALYSIS

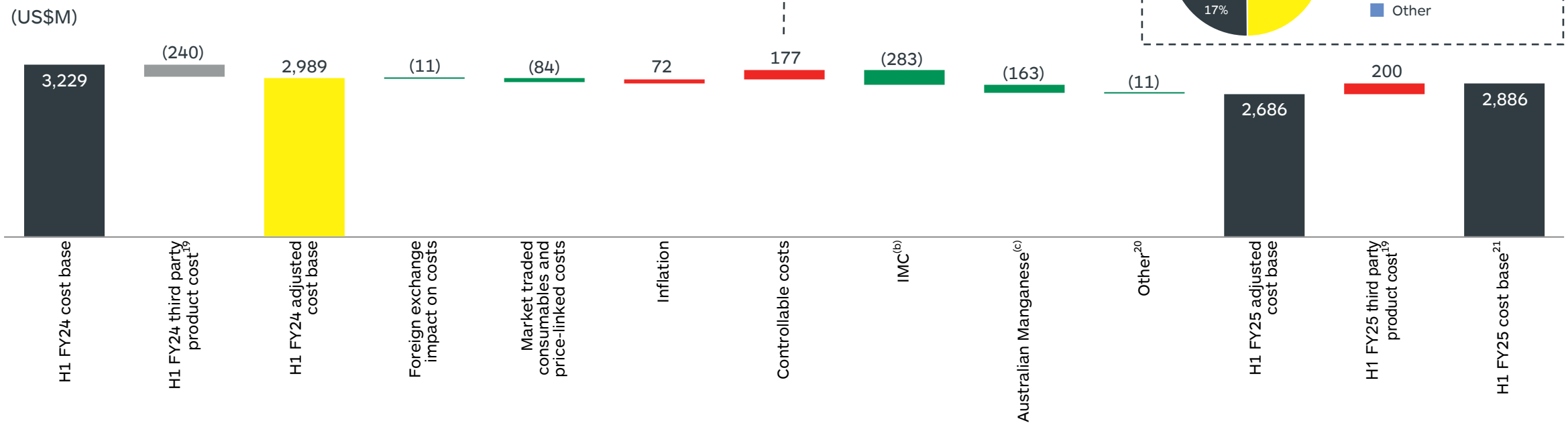
The sale of IMC has permanently lowered our cost base

Temporary increase in controllable costs, largely related to a drawdown of inventory (US$M), including:

Drawdown of finished goods inventory at Hillside Aluminium and Sierra Gorda	80
Inventory and volume related movements at Brazil Aluminium	42

H1 FY25 expenditure for market traded consumables and energy supply[a]



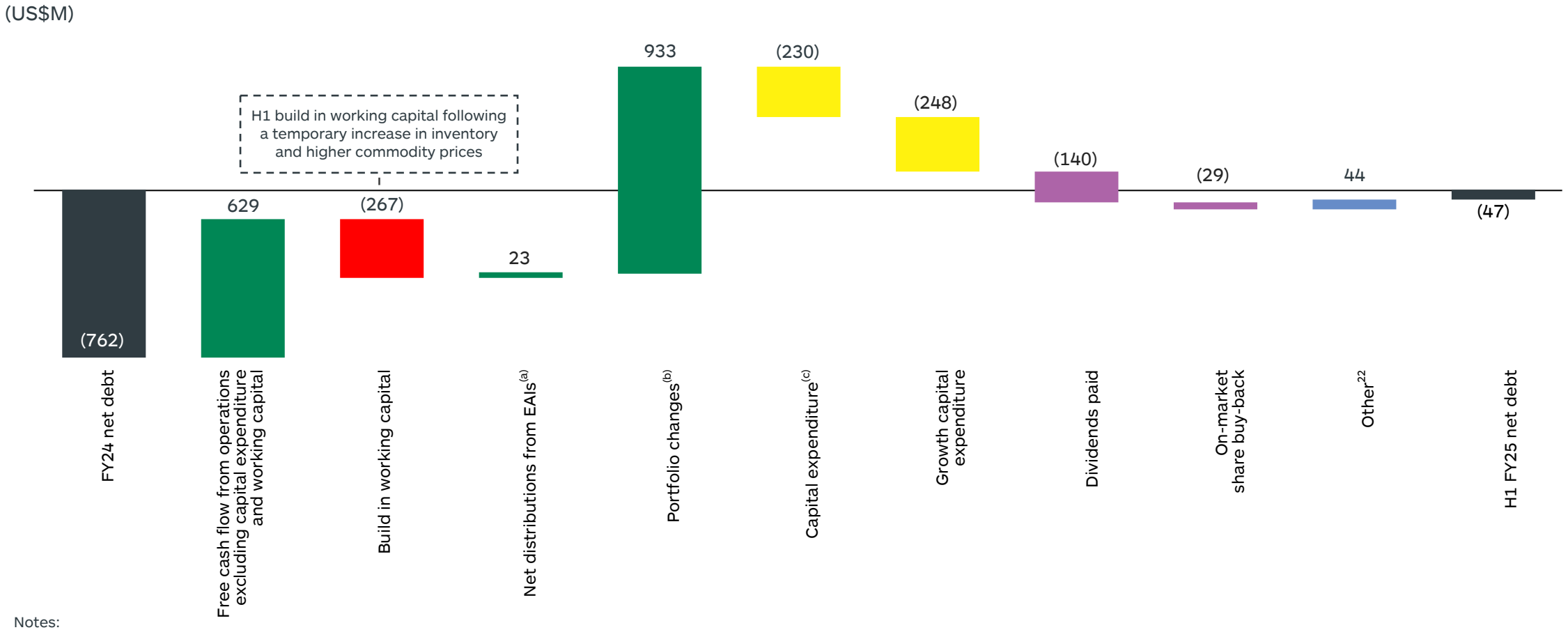


Notes:

a. Refers to H1 FY25 expenditure for market traded consumables and price-linked costs, as well as the energy supply contracts for Brazil Aluminium, Hillside Aluminium and Mozal Aluminium. Other includes bauxite consumption at Brazil Alumina.
b. Reduced cost base following the sale of IMC in August 2024.
c. Temporary reduction in costs as operations were suspended at Australia Manganese due to Tropical Cyclone Megan.

CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

Higher operating cash flow and the sale of IMC saw Group net debt reduce by US$715M, while we continued our investments to grow future volumes and returned US$169M to shareholders



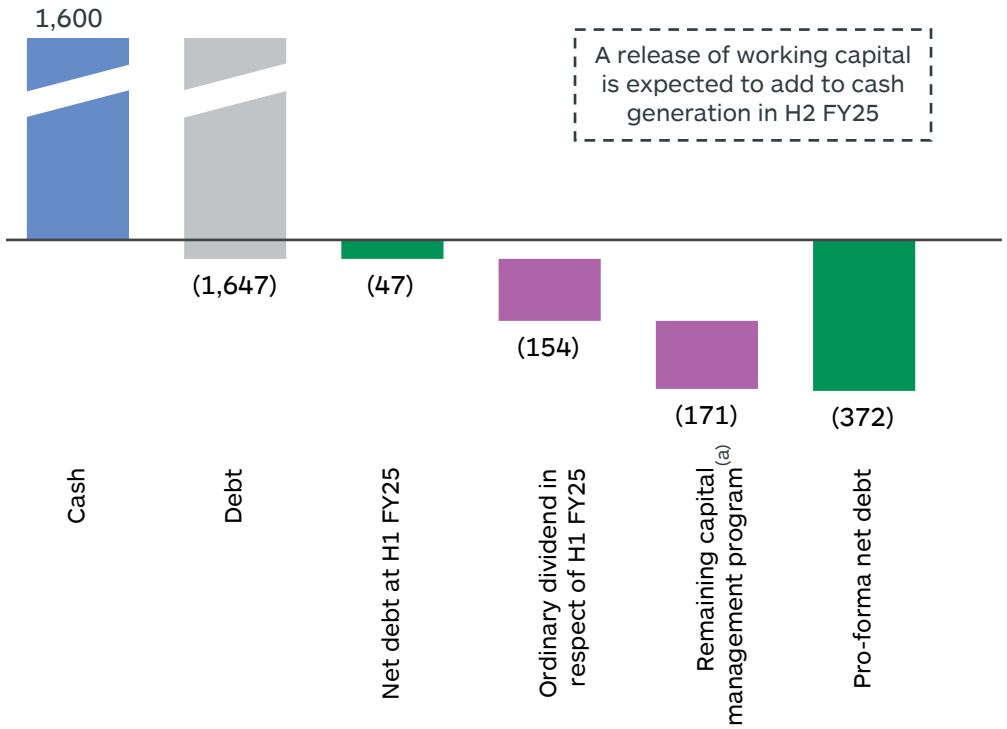
Notes:

a. Distributions from Sierra Gorda (+US$86M) partly offset by funding to our Manganese EAI (-US$63M) to support the operational recovery plan at Australia Manganese.
b. Includes upfront cash proceeds for the sale of IMC (+US$964M) less transaction costs and cash disposed as part of the sale. A final adjustment to the purchase price is now expected to be determined in H2 FY25. Also includes proceeds from the sale of our interest in the Eagle Downs metallurgical coal project (+US$16M) and the acquisition of a 19.9% equity interest in American Eagle Gold (-US$21M).
c. Includes safe and reliable capital expenditure (excluding EAIs), improvement and life extension capital expenditure (excluding EAIs) and intangibles and capitalised exploration.

BALANCE SHEET

A strong balance sheet is at the core of our strategy

December 2024 net cash/(debt)
(US$M)



Our liquidity position is strong, with US$1.6B cash[23] and an undrawn US$1.4B revolving credit facility, with maturity in December 2028

Our debt is long dated and includes ~US$700M of senior unsecured notes due in 2032[24] and US$527M for Worsley Alumina's co-generation lease expiring in 2039[25]

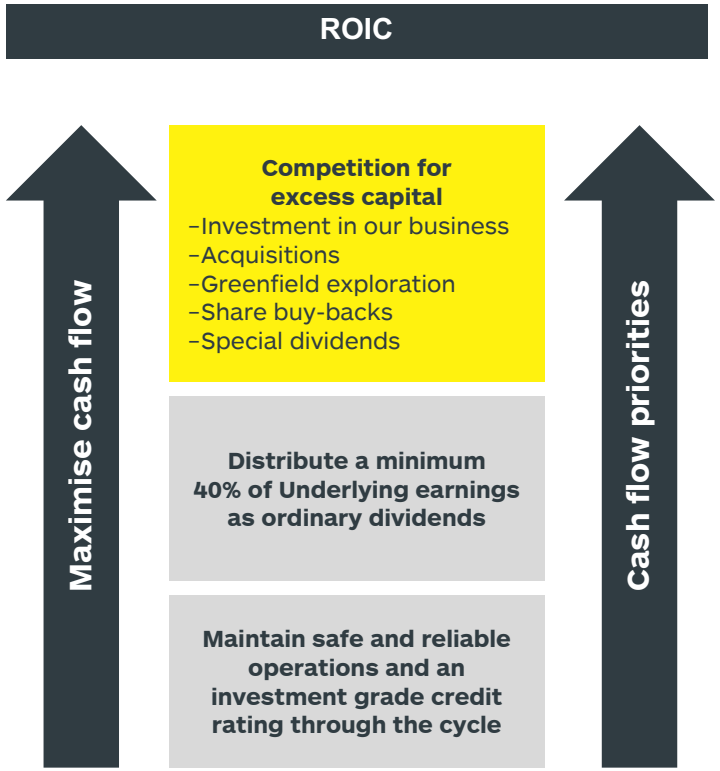
Our BBB+ and Baa1 credit ratings were re-affirmed by S&P and Moody's respectively in CY24

Notes:
a. Our US$2.5B capital management program has US$171M remaining to be returned to shareholders ahead of its extension or expiry on 12 September 2025.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

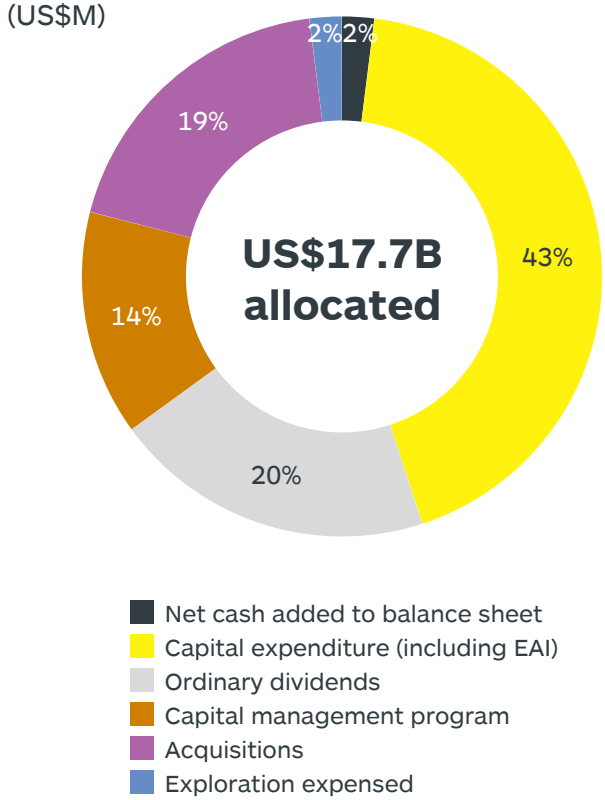
Our unchanged capital management framework supports investment in our business and is designed to reward shareholders as our financial performance improves

Capital management framework



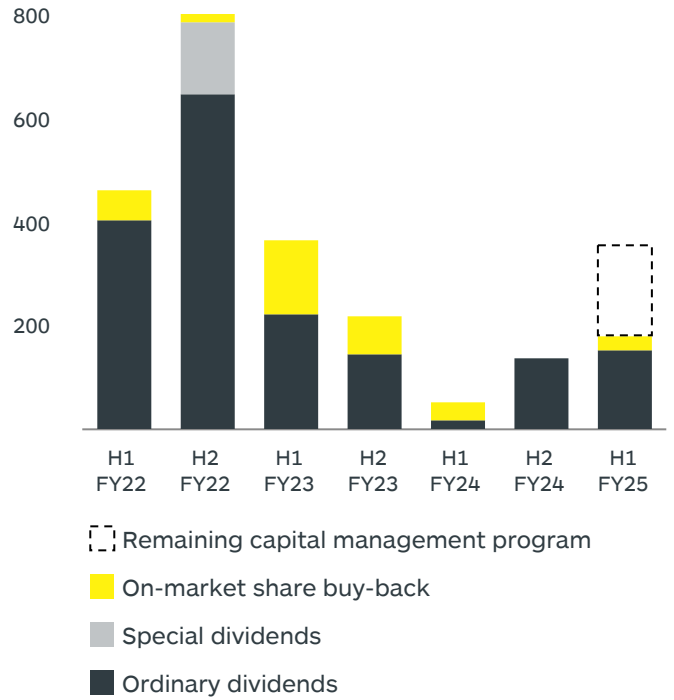
Capital allocation since FY16

(US$M)



Shareholder returns[a]

(US$M)

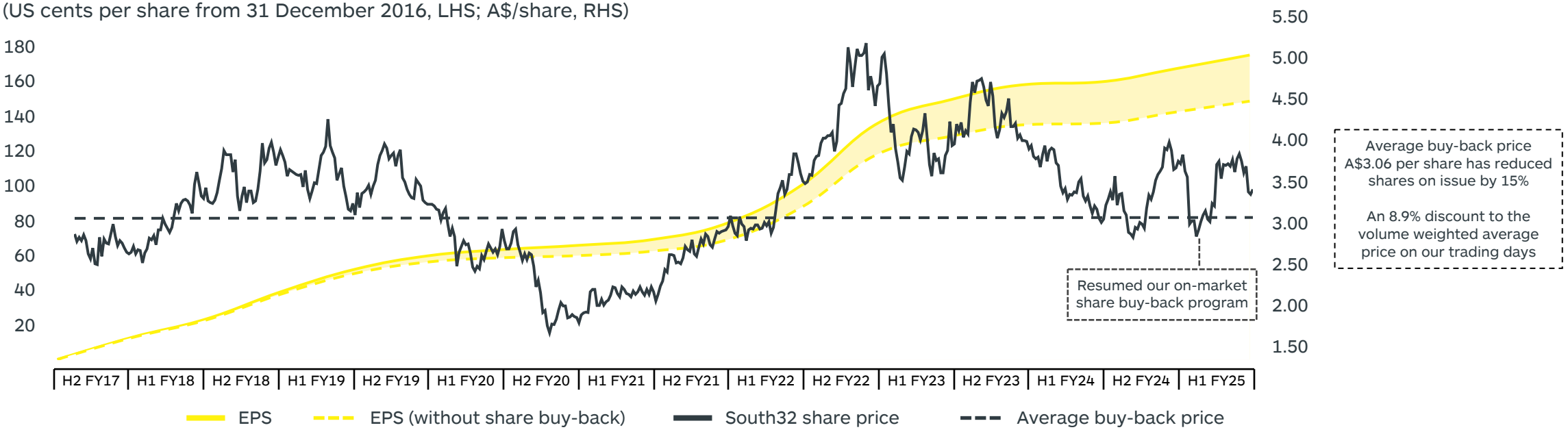


Notes:
a. Shareholder returns refers to dividends declared in respect of each period and on-market share buy-back amounts paid during each period.

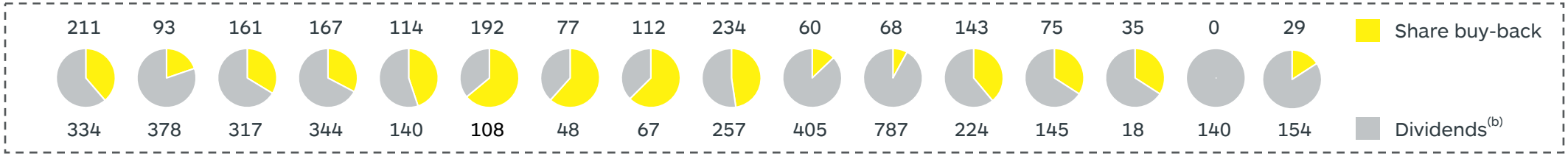
OUR SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

Reduced our shares on issue by 15% since the inception of our on-market share buy-back, with US$171M remaining to be returned ahead of extension or expiry of the current program[(a)]

Cumulative EPS[26] (LHS) and South32 share price (RHS)
(US cents per share from 31 December 2016, LHS; A$/share, RHS)



Returns to shareholders (US$M)



Notes:
a. Our US$2.5B capital management program has US$171M remaining to be returned to shareholders ahead of its extension or expiry on 12 September 2025.
b. Ordinary and special dividends resolved to be paid in respect of the period.

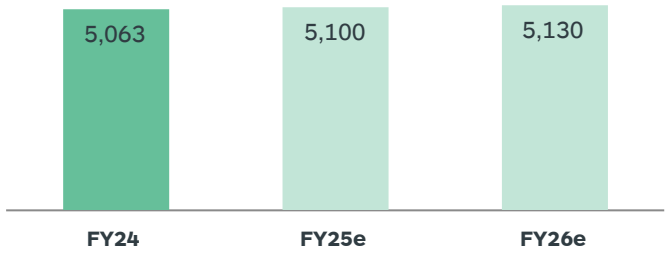
OUTLOOK

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE

FY25 production guidance remains unchanged, except for Mozal Aluminium, where guidance has been updated to 350kt (from 360kt[13])

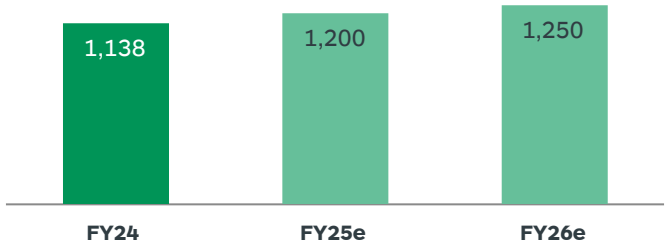
Alumina (kt)

Worsley Alumina environmental approvals received; Brazil Alumina achieving improved plant availability



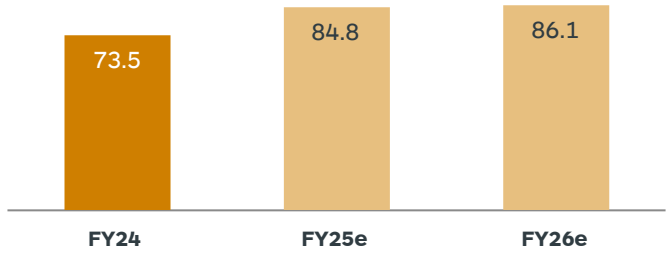
Aluminium (kt)

Mozal Aluminium mitigating impacts of civil unrest; Brazil Aluminium continuing to ramp-up



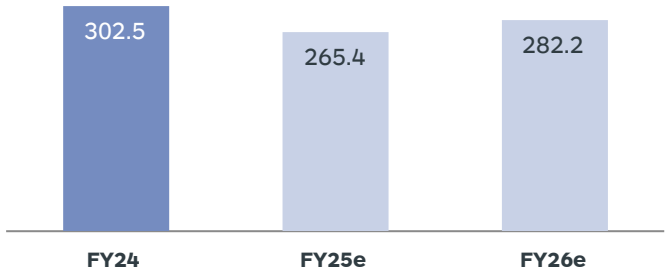
Copper equivalent[27] (kt)

Improved ore quality in the current phase of the mine plan



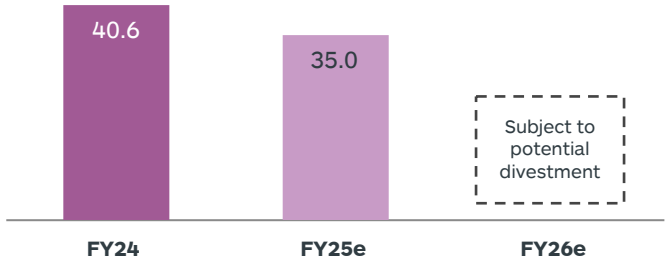
Zinc equivalent[28] (kt)

Managing increased underground activity and complexity



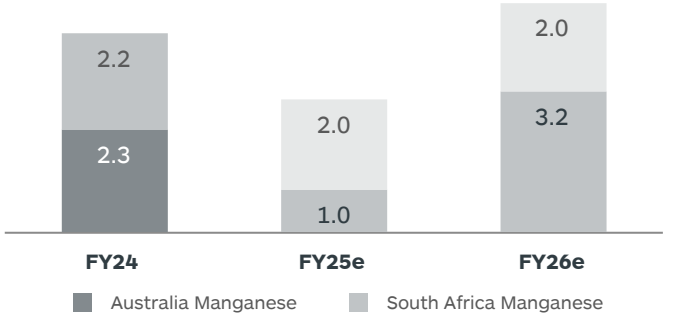
Nickel (kt)

Lower planned nickel grades; FY26e subject to potential divestment



Manganese ore (Mwmt)

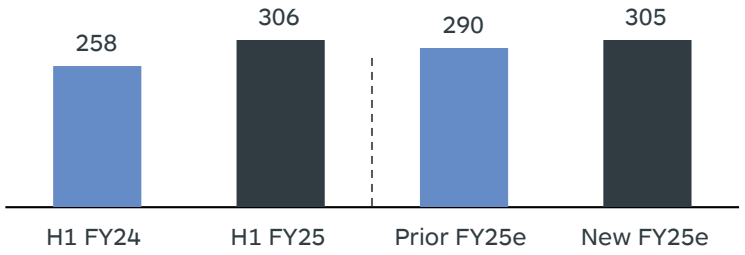
Australia Manganese continuing operational recovery plan; South Africa Manganese responding to market conditions



OPERATING UNIT COSTS GUIDANCE

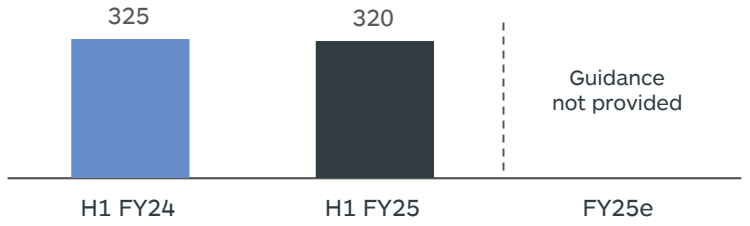
Lower Operating unit costs expected for the majority of our guided operations in H2 FY25

Worsley Alumina (US$/t)[29,30]



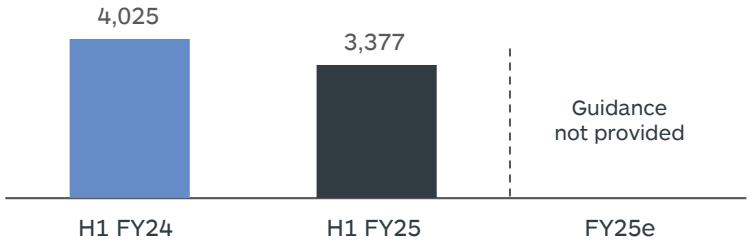
FY25e guidance increased by 5%: with higher caustic soda consumption more than offsetting a weaker Australian dollar

Brazil Alumina (non-operated) (US$/t)



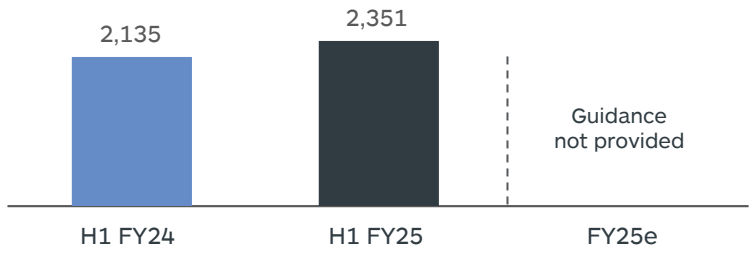
FY25e: will continue to be influenced by energy and the price of raw material inputs

Brazil Aluminium (non-operated) (US$/t)



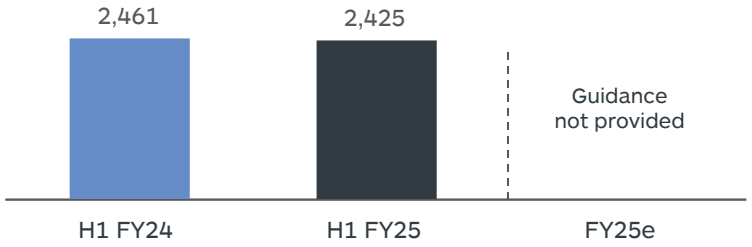
FY25e: expected to benefit from higher volumes, while continuing to be influenced by the price of raw material inputs and energy

Hillside Aluminium (US$/t)



FY25e: will continue to be influenced by the price of raw material inputs, the South African rand and inflation-linked indexation energy costs

Mozal Aluminium (US$/t)

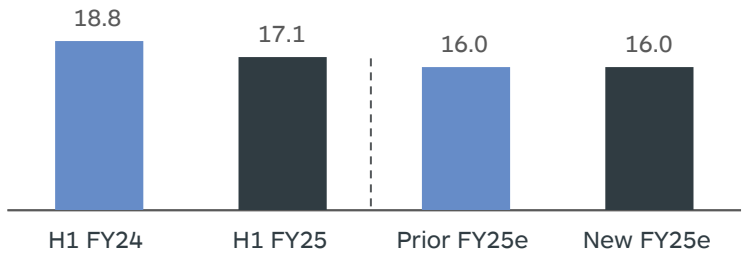


FY25e: will continue to be influenced by the price of raw material inputs, the South African rand and inflation-linked indexation energy costs

OPERATING UNIT COSTS GUIDANCE

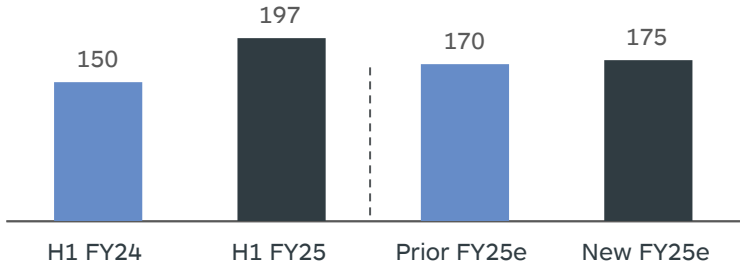
Lower Operating unit costs expected for the majority of our guided operations in H2 FY25

Sierra Gorda (non-operated) (US$/t)[29,30,31]



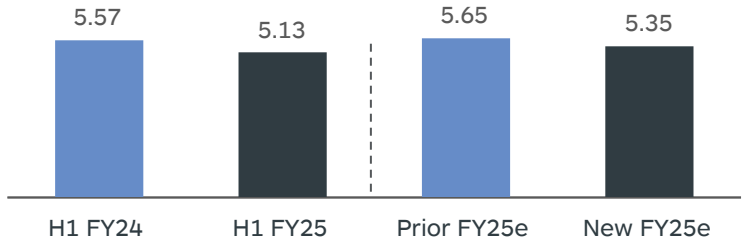
FY25e guidance unchanged: with lower costs in H2 FY25 (compared to H1 FY25) following a drawdown of inventory in H1 FY25

Cannington (US$/t)[29,30,31]



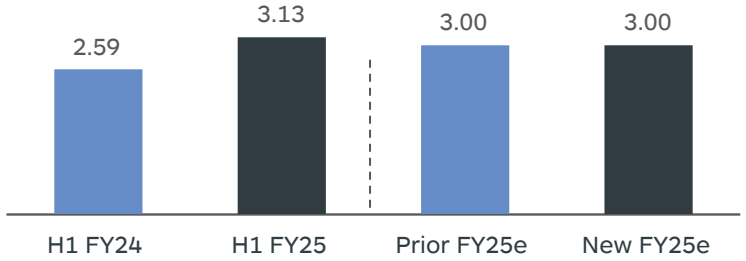
FY25e guidance increased by 3%: with lower costs in H2 FY25 (compared to H1 FY25) due to higher plant throughput and a weaker Australian dollar

Cerro Matoso (US$/lb)[29,30]



FY25e guidance reduced by 5%: with cost efficiencies and a weaker Colombian peso

South Africa Manganese ore (US$/dmtu)[29,30,32]

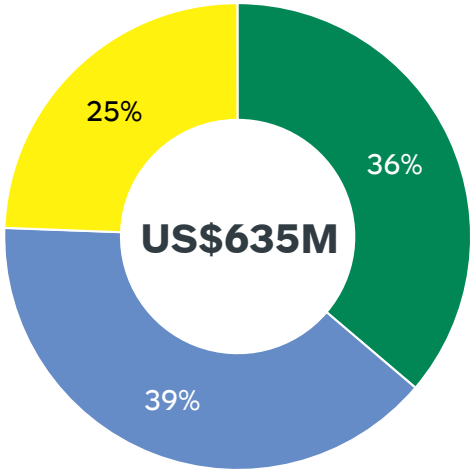


FY25e guidance unchanged: with lower costs in H2 FY25 (compared to H1 FY25) as we target further cost efficiencies, and lower price-linked royalties

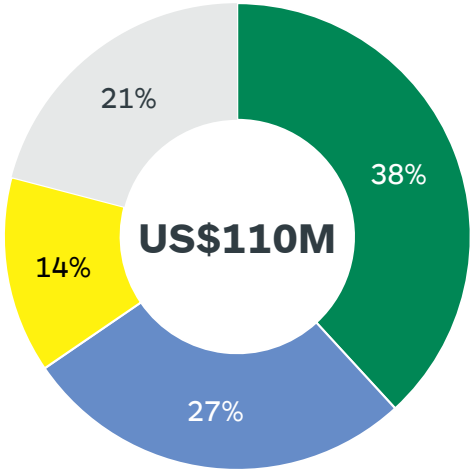
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE GUIDANCE

Investing to grow our base metals production with lower sustaining capital intensity following the sale of IMC

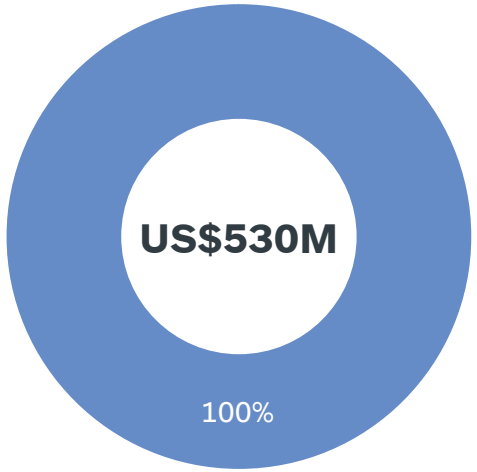
FY25e Safe and reliable[a],[b]
(US$M per annum)



FY25e Improvement and life extension[a],[c]
(US$M per annum)



FY25e Growth - Hermosa[d]
(US$M per annum)



Aluminium value chain | Base metals | Manganese ore | Other[e]

IMC accounted for ~35% of historic Group safe and reliable capital expenditure[f]

Spend for new mining areas at Worsley Alumina to increase in H2 FY25

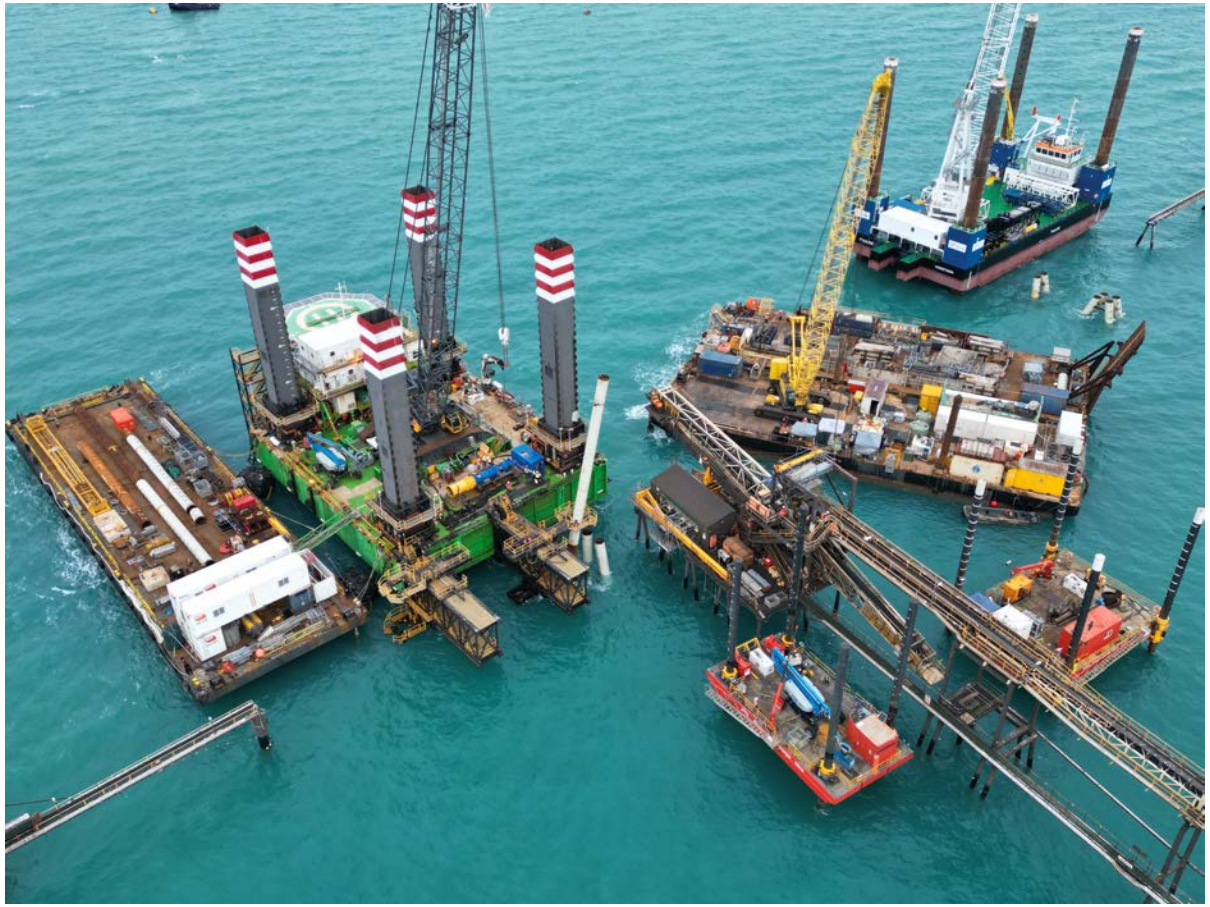
FY25e lowered by US$70M with spend re-phased to FY26 due to favourable down payment terms for long lead items

Notes:
a. Includes manganese and Sierra Gorda EAIs.
b. FY25e revised from US$655M.
c. FY25e revised from US$120M.
d. FY25e revised from US$600M.
e. Other Group and unallocated capital expenditure.
f. FY16 to FY24 average. Based on Group safe and reliable capital expenditure (including EAIs). Excludes South Africa Energy Coal, intangibles and capitalised exploration.

AUSTRALIA MANGANESE UPDATE

Delivering a safe return to operations following Tropical Cyclone Megan

Wharf repairs underway (January 2025)

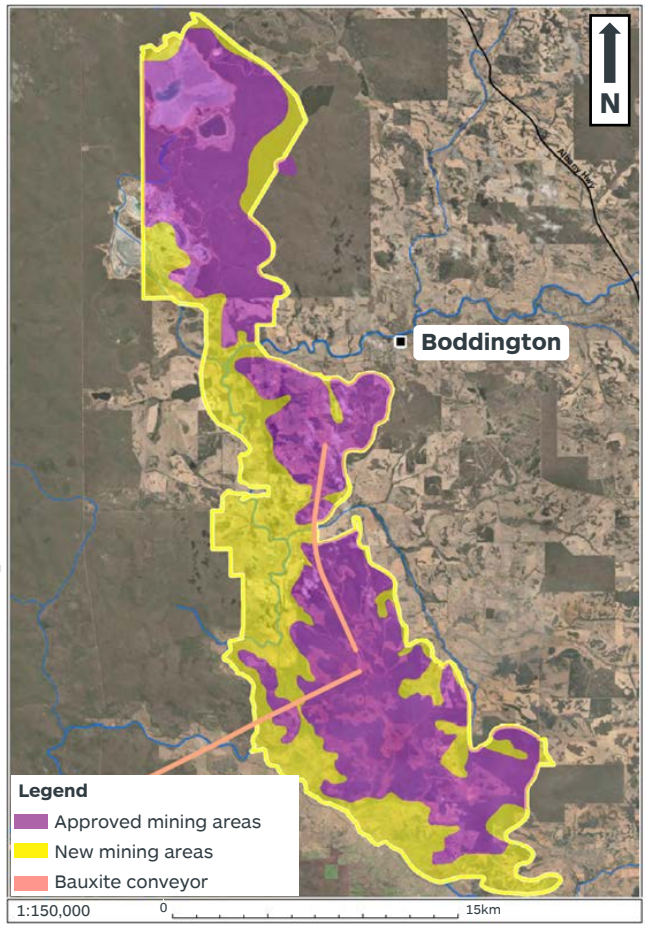


Production and sales	• Production resumed from the primary concentrator and FY25 guidance remains unchanged at 1,000kwmt • Subject to further impacts from the wet season, export sales are expected to progressively increase over Q4 FY25
Infrastructure	• Continuing a substantial dewatering program to enable access to certain mining pits • Continuing construction of wharf infrastructure with the arrival of a second jack-up barge to improve productivity
Financial	• FY25e capital expenditure guidance unchanged at US$125M • Received external insurance payments of US$250M (100% basis) to date[33]

WORSLEY ALUMINA UPDATE

State and Federal environmental approvals received for our next bauxite mining areas

Bauxite mining areas



Approvals received

- Worsley Alumina has now received primary State[34] and Federal[35] environmental approvals for the Worsley Mine Development (Project)
- Mining of bauxite areas located near our existing operations expected to commence in Q4 FY25
- We will now also commence the development of new mining areas that are expected to sustain production to at least FY36[(a)]

Improved conditions

- Overall, the conditions of the State approval reflect an improved position compared to the Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority's assessment report published in July 2024, including:
  - GHG emissions requirements consistent with State and Commonwealth policy (i.e. Safeguard Mechanism)
  - Revised protected areas and buffers, which in our view, better reflect scientific evidence and our decades of operating experience in the South West
- The Federal approval conditions are, where applicable, substantially consistent with the State conditions

Guidance largely unchanged

- Medium-term guidance over FY25 to FY28[(b)]:
  - Operating unit costs expected to be US$275/t to US$295/t, a US$5/t increase from our prior range, with costs to benefit from an expected return to nameplate capacity from FY27
  - Safe and reliable capital expenditure expected to be at the upper end of our prior US$80M to US$90M annual average range
  - Total improvement and life extension capital expenditure remains unchanged at US$300M

Notes:

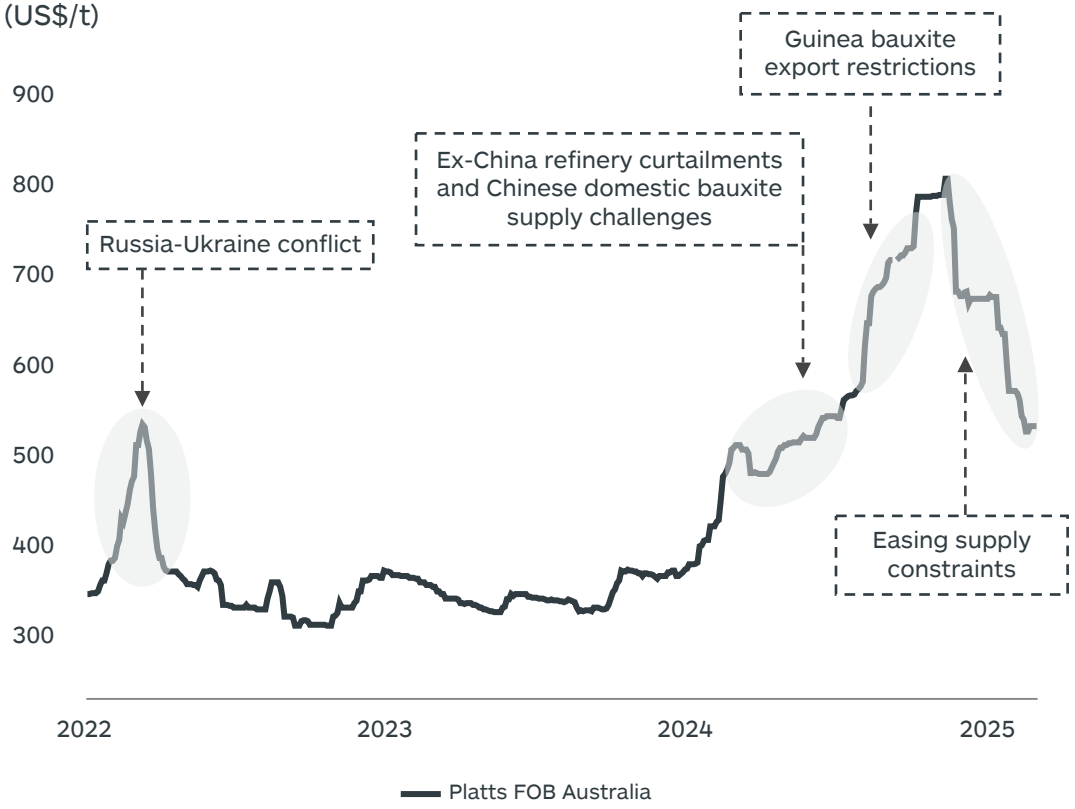
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) for additional disclosure.

b. Prior medium-term guidance provided in our "Strategy and Business Update", released on 14 May 2024. Assumes currency is in US dollars (real). Assumes an AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.68 and caustic soda prices (including freight) ranging from US$480/t to US$530/t.

ALUMINA MARKET

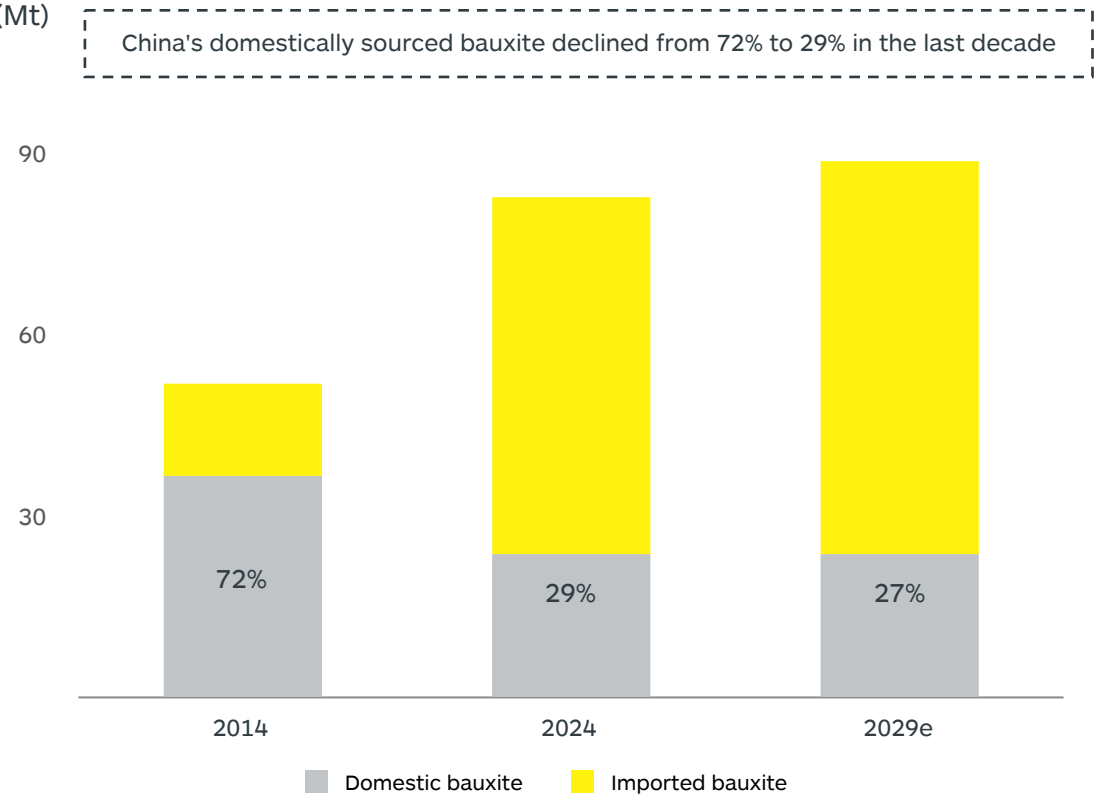
China's constrained bauxite supply and reliance on Guinea tightened the alumina market when Guinea imposed certain export restrictions

Alumina prices[(a)]
(US$/t)



Future refinery builds are expected outside of China due to declining Chinese bauxite self-sufficiency and environmental policies

China alumina by bauxite source
(Mt)



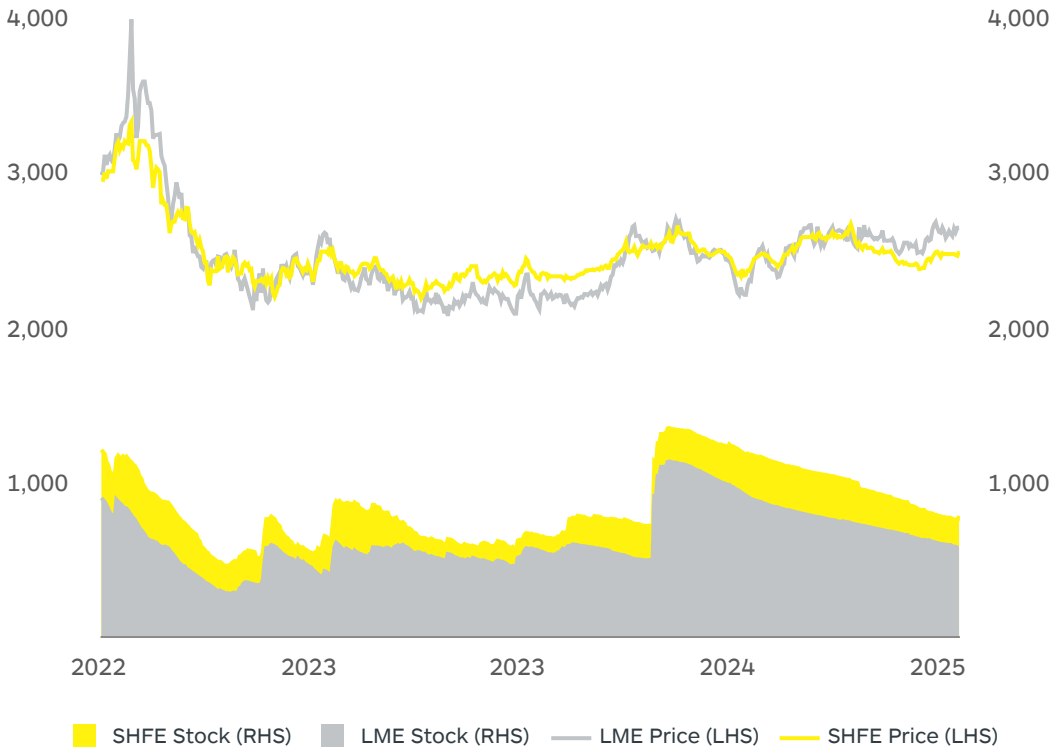
Sources: Alumina prices (Platts). China alumina by source (CRU, South32 Analysis).

Notes:
a. Spot price as of 7 February 2025.

ALUMINIUM MARKET

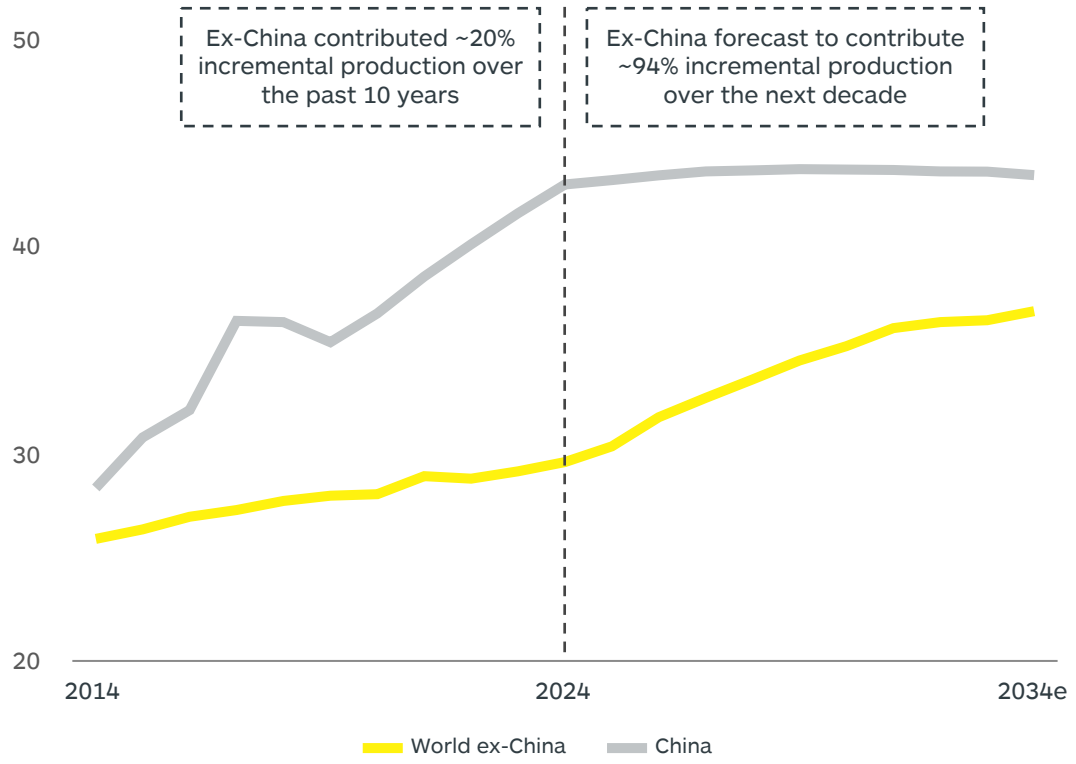
Demand outpaced supply in CY24 and inventories continue to be drawn lower

Aluminium price and stocks[a]
(US$/t, LHS; kt, RHS)



With China's smelting capacity expected to be capped at 45Mt, higher cost inducement projects ex-China are required to meet increasing energy transition demand

Aluminium production
(Mt)



Sources: LME, SHFE (Shanghai Futures Exchange). Aluminium production (CRU).

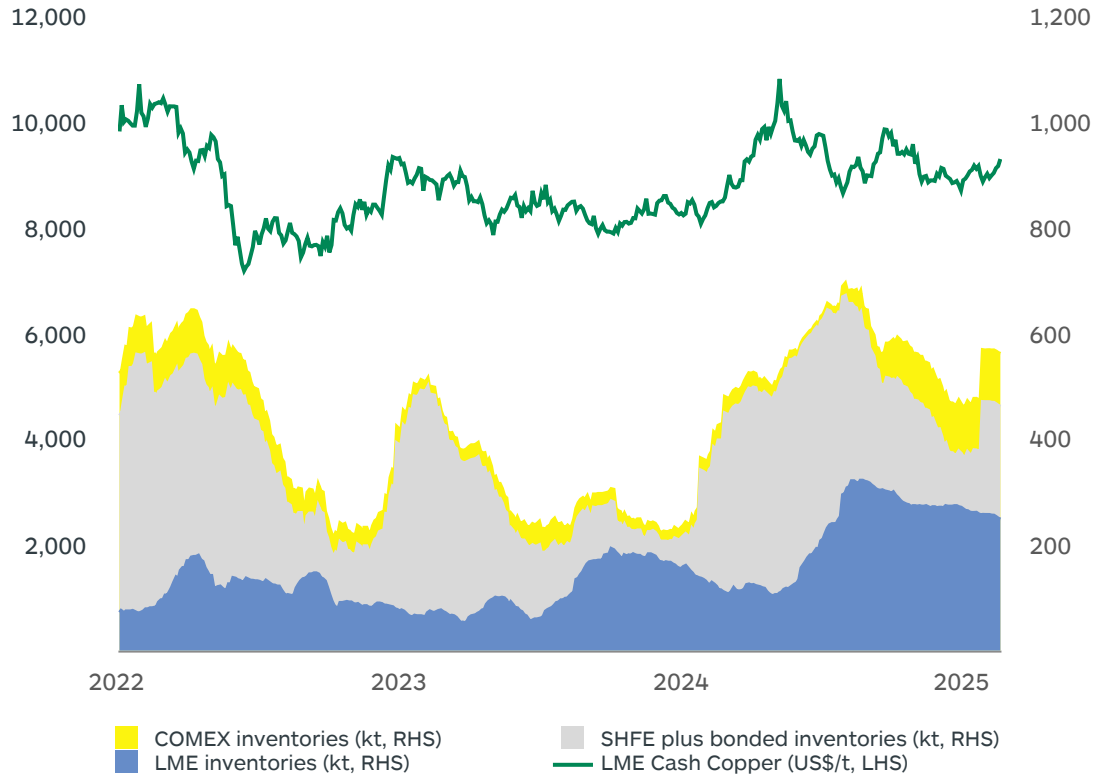
Notes:
a. Spot price as of 7 February 2025. SHFE prices refer to SHFE excluding VAT of 13% (from 1 April 2019) 16% (from May 2018) and 17% prior to that.

COPPER MARKET

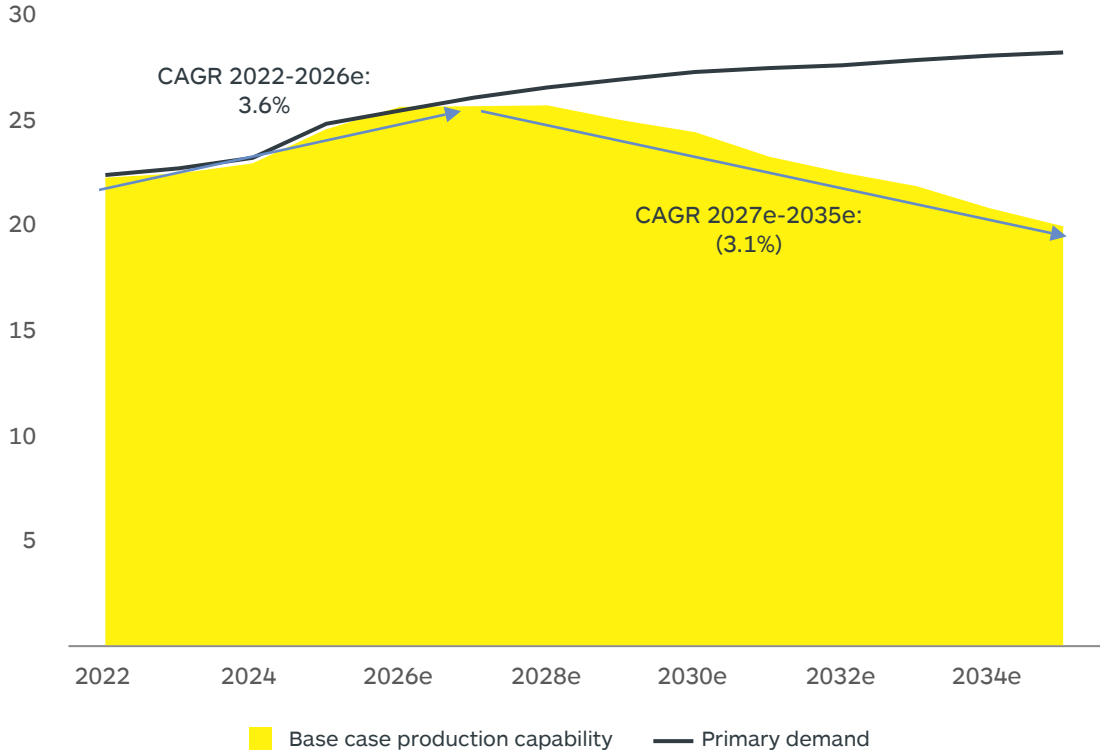
Tight concentrate markets and declining inventories have resulted in record low treatment and refining charges

Strong long-term primary demand outlook requiring new mine supply despite scrap recycling and potential substitution towards aluminium

Global copper price and inventories[(a)]
(US$/t, LHS; kt, RHS)



Total mine production capability versus primary demand
(Mt Cu)



Sources: Global copper price and inventories (LME, SHFE, COMEX); Total mine production capability versus primary demand (WoodMac Global Copper Investment Horizon Outlook Q4 2024, South32 Analysis).

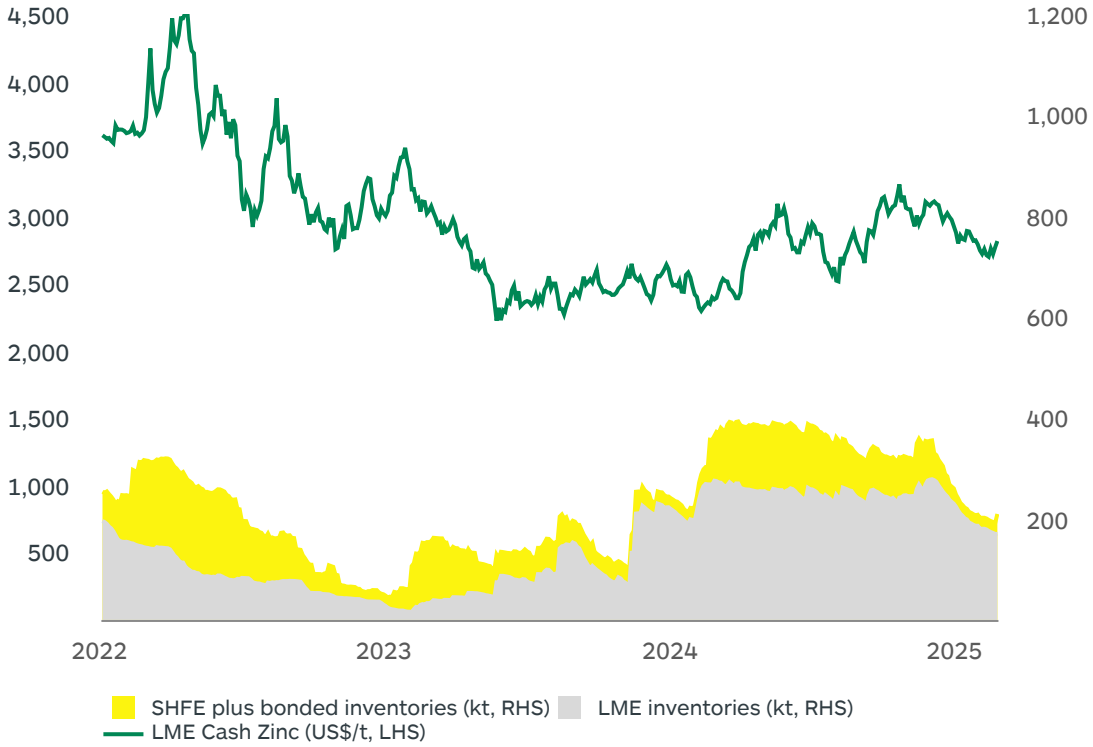
Notes:
a. Spot price as of 7 February 2025.

ZINC MARKET

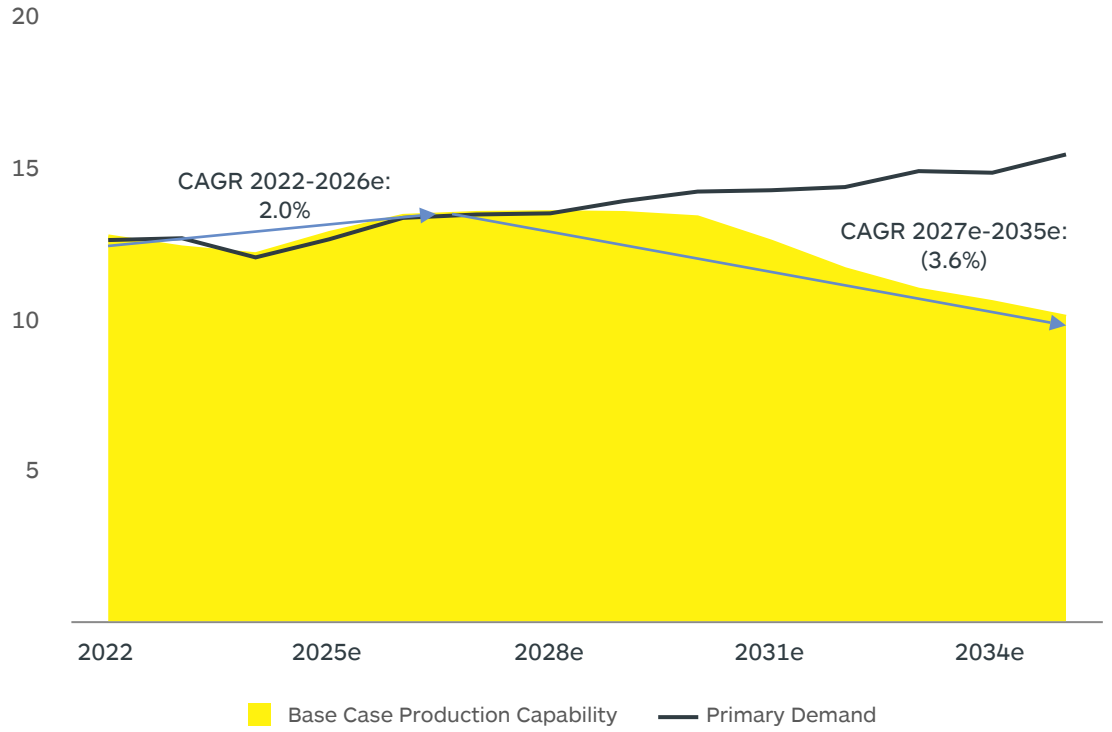
Global supply challenges and improving demand has supported prices

Primary demand growth expected to outpace production by ~4Mt to 2033, an industry challenge similar in magnitude to copper

Zinc price and stocks[a]
(US$/t, LHS, Kt, RHS)



Mine production capability versus primary demand[b]
(Mt Zn)



Sources: Zinc price and stocks (LME, SHFE). Mine production capability and primary demand (Wood Mackenzie Global Zinc Investment Horizon Outlook Q4 2024, South32 Analysis).

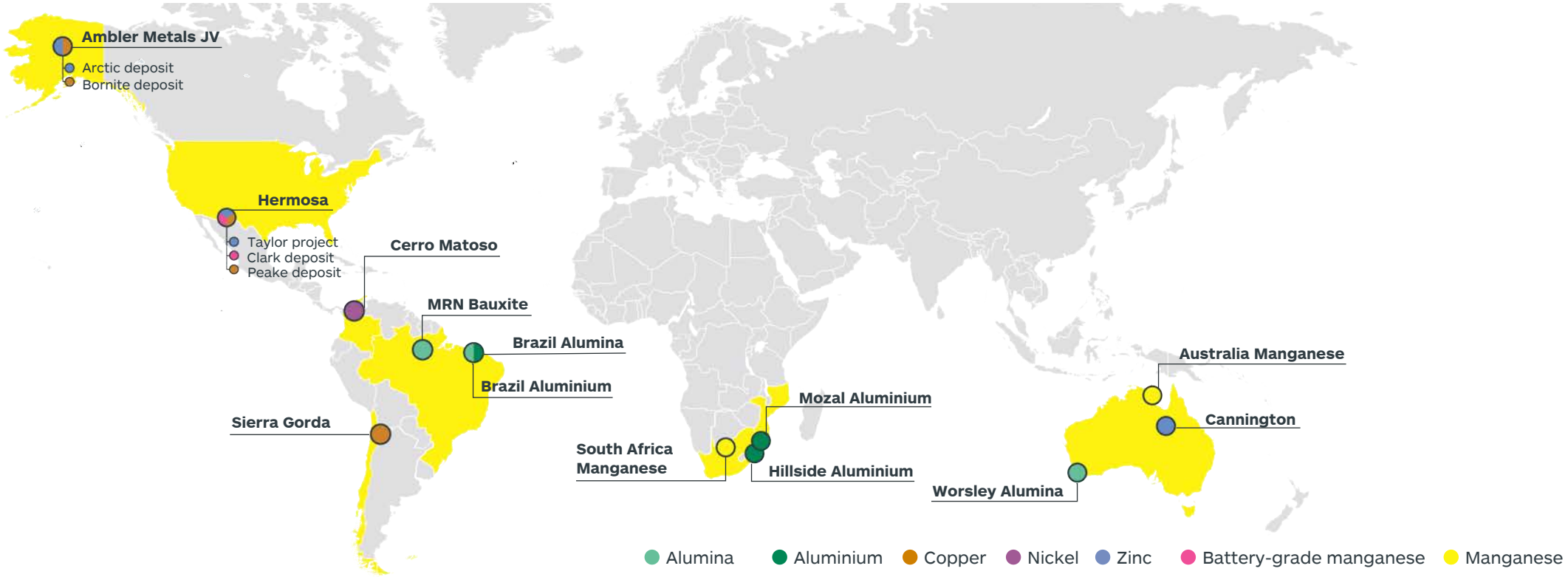
Notes:
a. Spot prices as of 7 February 2025.
b. Primary demand represents requirement for zinc in concentrates and represents smelter production adjusted for smelter production losses, zinc from secondary plants and zinc in residues and secondaries.

SOUTH32

PORTFOLIO AND GROWTH

OUR PORTFOLIO

An attractive commodity mix and growth pipeline in minerals and metals critical to the world's energy transition

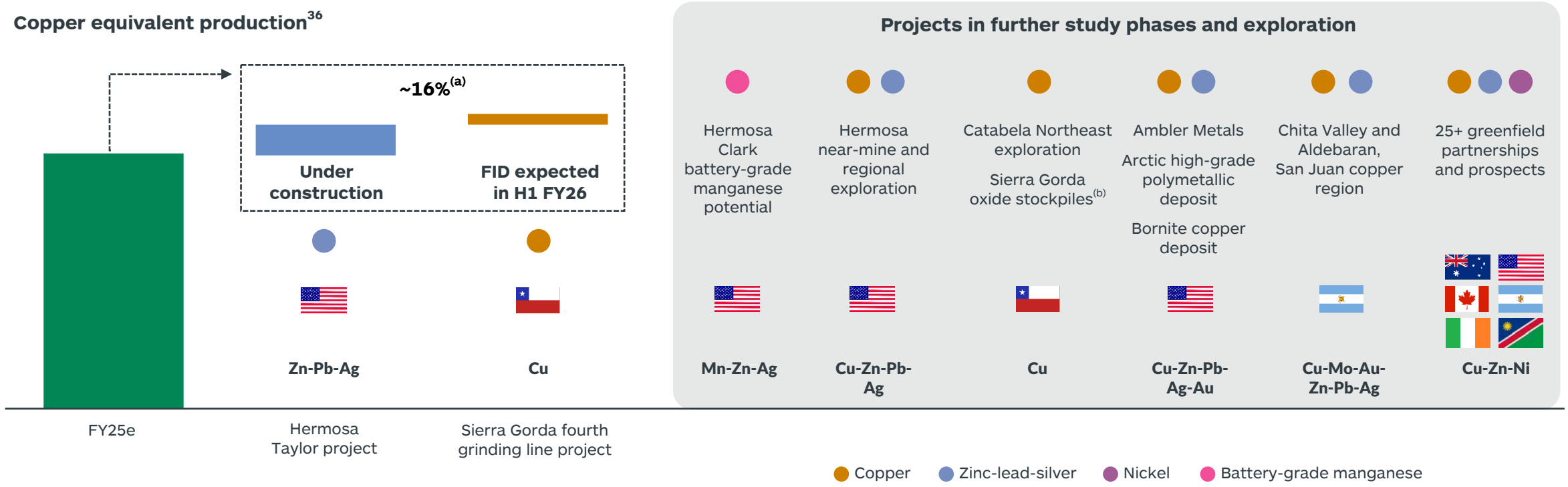


Development projects	Development options in study phases	Greenfield exploration partnerships and prospects[b] in:
Hermosa Taylor zinc-lead-silver project	Hermosa Clark battery-grade manganese	US: Zinc, Copper
Sierra Gorda fourth grinding line project[a]	Ambler Metals Arctic deposit	Canada: Zinc, Copper
		Argentina: Copper, Zinc
		Australia: Zinc, Copper, Nickel
		Namibia: Copper
		Ireland: Zinc

Notes:
a. Subject to the completion of a feasibility study and a final investment decision, by the joint venture partners.
b. Greenfield exploration partnerships and prospects are not shown on the map.

OUR GROWTH PIPELINE

Advancing our high-quality development projects and pipeline of growth options in base metals



Notes:

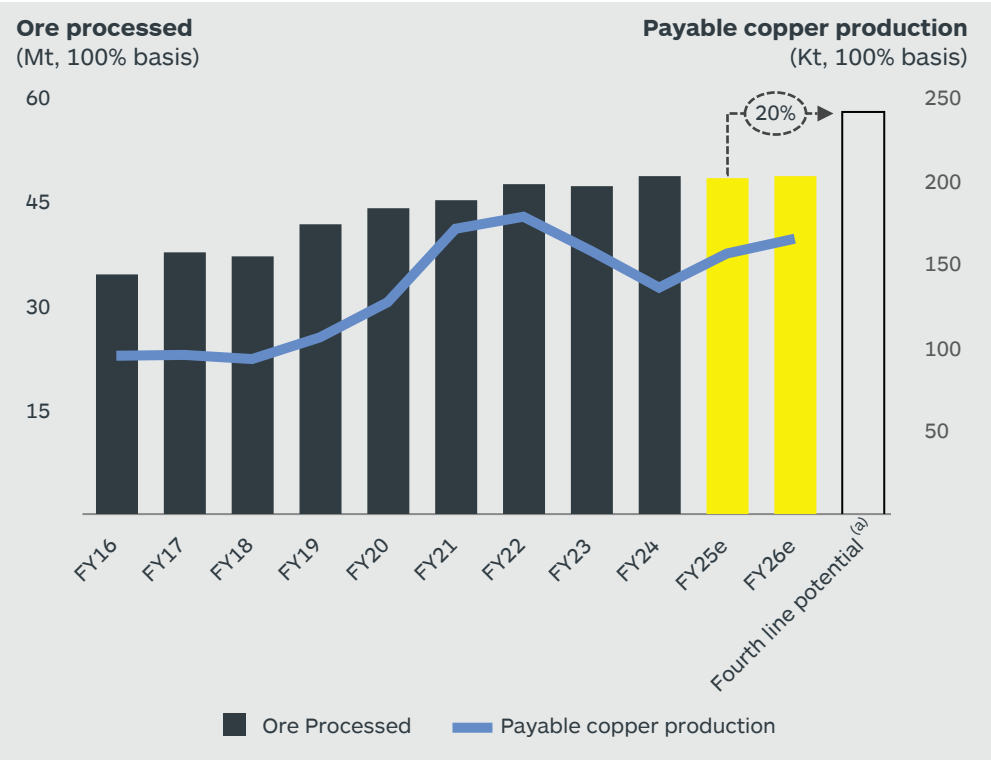
a. This illustrative analysis is calculated based on:
   - production volumes from the Taylor deposit, based on annual average steady state production in the feasibility study (refer to refer to the market announcement "Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit" dated 15 February 2024; and
   - further potential production volumes following Sierra Gorda's fourth grinding line expansion, based on a ~20% increase in Sierra Gorda's FY24 production volumes.

b. The stockpiled oxide material referred to in this presentation is not included as Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code. South32 cannot confirm whether the estimate has been compiled using an appropriate foreign reporting code.

SIERRA GORDA COPPER

Growing metal production from our cornerstone copper asset

Plant de-bottlenecking and improved ore quality to underpin payable copper production growth of 15% in FY25 and 6% in FY26



Progressing options to unlock value and grow future copper production

Fourth grinding line project[a]

- Addition of a fourth grinding line, flotation line and associated infrastructure to increase processing capacity by ~20% to 58Mtpa
- Feasibility study and a final investment decision by the joint venture partners expected in H1 FY26

Catabela Northeast exploration

- Significant copper results returned from a recent drilling program at the adjacent Catabela Northeast exploration prospect[37]
- Drilling programs to continue to test potential continuity between the Catabela deposit and the Catabela Northeast prospect

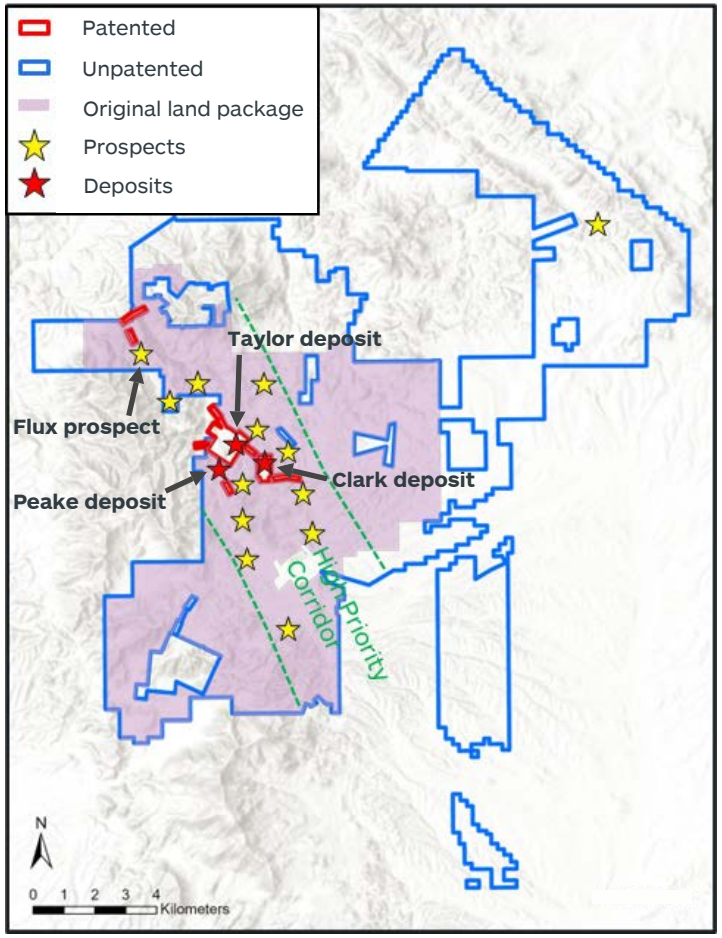
Brownfield oxide stockpile

- ~110Mt of previously mined stockpiled oxide material at surface
- Study work underway for a conventional heap leach operation, while also evaluating options to potentially utilise third-party processing infrastructure in the region

Notes:
a. Subject to a feasibility study and final investment decision by the joint venture partners.

OUR HERMOSA PROJECT

A regional scale project with the potential to produce critical minerals across multiple deposits for decades, underpinned by Taylor as the first development



Taylor deposit

Zinc-lead-silver

- Feasibility study confirmed potential for a top 10 global zinc mine[38] in the industry's first cost quartile[39]
- Expected to generate attractive returns over an initial operating period of 28-years[(a)] and establish infrastructure to benefit future growth stages
- Construction underway with first production expected in H2 FY27

Clark deposit

Battery-grade manganese

- Pilot plant demonstrated potential to produce high-purity manganese sulphate monohydrate (HPMSM)
- Construction of an exploration decline is on-track to be completed by end CY25, which will enable access to ore for demonstration scale production
- Future potential development supported by grants from the US Department of Defense (US$20M)[40] and US Department of Energy (US$166M)[41]

Exploration land package

Copper, zinc

- Highly prospective land package with 15+ polymetallic and copper targets
- Exploration results continue to return high-grade copper results from Peake[(b)]
- Concept studies underway to assess the potential to produce copper from Peake using the infrastructure established by Taylor

Notes:
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2).
b. Refer to important notices (slide 2) and Annexure 1 for additional disclosure.

OUR TAYLOR DEPOSIT

Delivering planned permitting and construction milestones at Taylor

Construction of ventilation shaft (left), main shaft (right) and completed concentrator pad (top)

All State approvals received and draft Environmental Impact Statement for FAST-41 on-track for mid-CY25

All dewatering wells have been commissioned and are performing in line with expectations

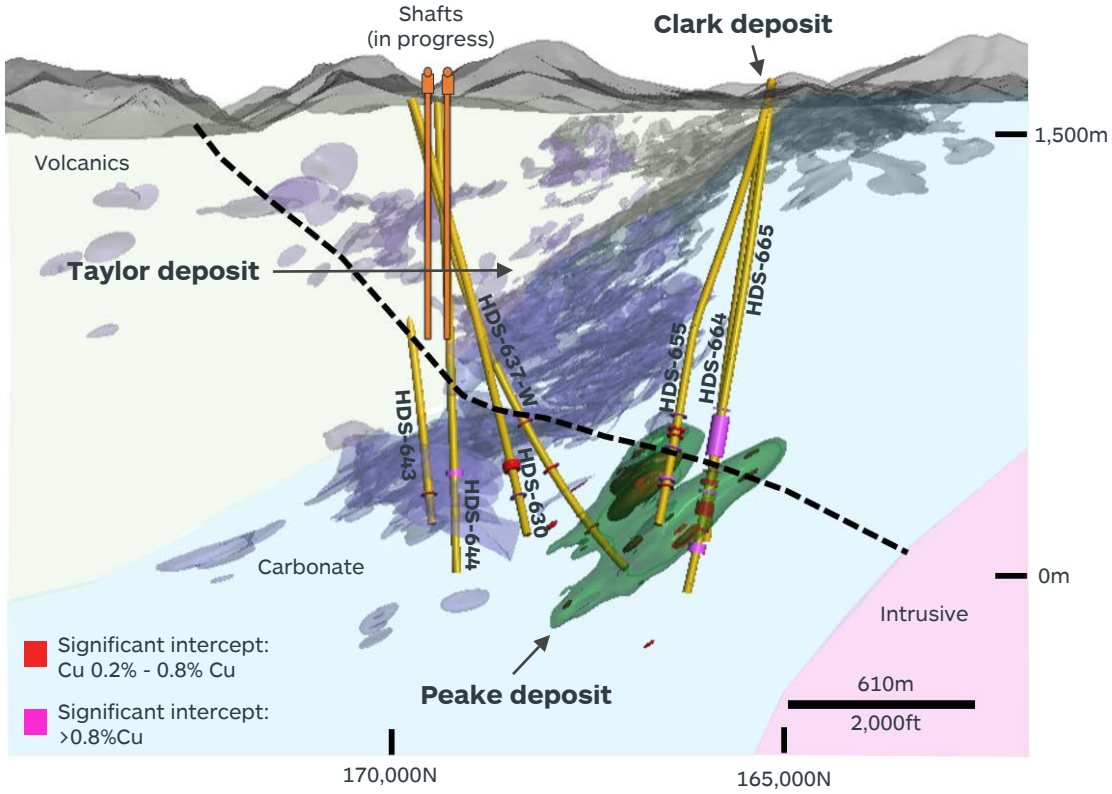
Commenced ventilation shaft sink in H1 FY25 and on-track to commence the main shaft in H2 FY25

Completed earthworks for the process plant site, with construction activity to increase in H2 FY25

HERMOSA NEAR MINE EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Drill results continue to support potential for a continuous copper system connecting Peake and Taylor Deeps

Peake deposit (looking east)



- Seven new drill holes have returned further high-grade copper intercepts, including 137M @ 1.79% CuEq[(a)] (HDS-665)
- Concept study work underway on the potential to develop Peake from the underground shafts established for Taylor
- Embedded flexibility in the Taylor process plant design to add a copper circuit
- Ongoing drill programs to test the extent of the copper mineralisation at Peake

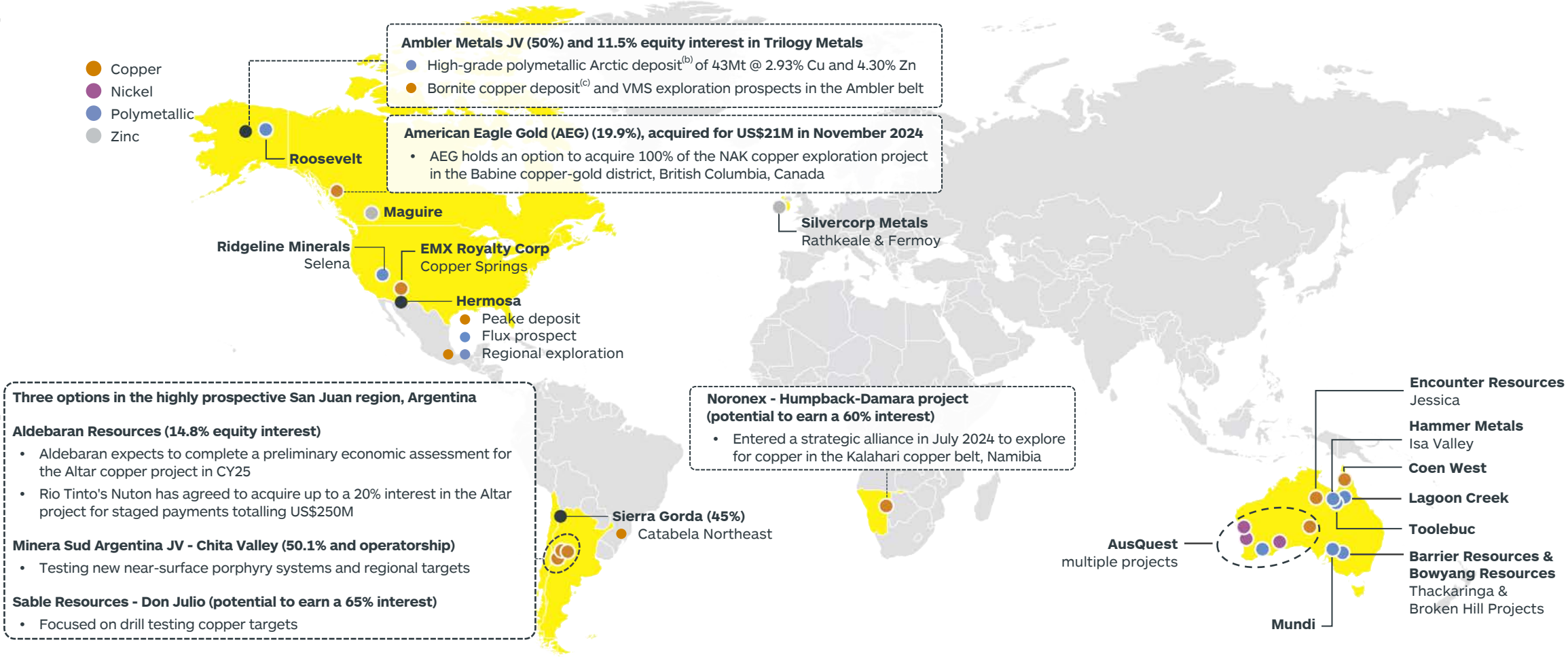
Peake deposit - selected drilling results[(a)]

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (g/t)	CuEq (%)
HDS-637-W	1,146.2	1,151.2	5.0	0.69	5.72	4.35	71	4.46
	1,322.5	1,329.5	7.0	0.76	7.51	6.51	223	6.78
HDS-643	1,339.9	1,342.8	2.9	0.67	4.77	5.49	51	4.19
HDS-644	1,246.0	1,264.6	18.6	0.85	0.69	3.33	42	2.18
HDS-665	1,127.8	1,130.8	3.0	2.10	0.01	0.05	23	2.27
	1,151.8	1,288.8	137.0	1.60	0.03	0.02	26	1.79

Notes:
a. Refer to important notices (slide 2) and Annexure 1 for additional disclosure. CuEq is calculated as CuEq = Cu (%) + 0.3973 * Zn (%) + 0.2327 * PB (%) + 0.0068 Ag (g/t).

OUR FUTURE GROWTH THROUGH DISCOVERY

Progressing our pipeline of exploration prospects as we work to discover our next generation of base metals mines



Notes:

a. The exploration projects, partnerships or options on this slide reflect a combination of wholly-owned South32 projects, exploration partnerships, strategic alliances and earn-in agreements.
b. Open pit Mineral Resource consists of Measured (24Mt @ 3.14% Cu, 4.35% Zn), Indicated (15Mt @ 2.84% Cu, 4.46% Zn) and Inferred Resources (3.7Mt @ 1.84% Cu, 3.24% Zn) - refer to Important Notices in slide 2.
c. Refer to Important Notices in slide 2.

H1 FY25 SUMMARY

Transformed our portfolio, delivered earnings growth and increased shareholder returns

Sale of IMC unlocked significant value and streamlined our portfolio

Delivered strong operating results across our business

Underlying EBITDA US$1,018M

Group operating margin[12] 28%

Lowered net debt by US$715M to US$47M

Release of working capital expected to add to cash generation in H2 FY25

Invested US$248M in growth capital at Hermosa

Returned US$169M[(a)] to shareholders in H1 FY25

H1 FY25 ordinary dividend US$154M

Capital management program US$171M remaining

Notes:
a. Comprised a fully-franked ordinary dividend paid in respect of H2 FY24 (US$140M), and returns under our on-market share buy-back (US$29M).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

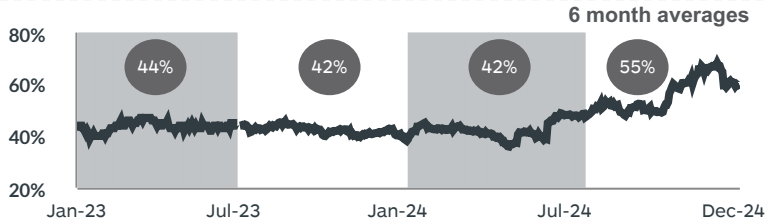
EARNINGS SENSITIVITIES

Commodity	EBIT sensitivity[a] +/- 10% US$M
Aluminium[b]	330
Alumina[b]	263
Copper[c]	71
Nickel	42
Silver	31
Manganese ore[d]	30
Lead	18
Zinc	13
Australian dollar	136
South African rand	130
Brazilian real	35
Colombian peso	31
Chilean peso	19

Notes:
a. The sensitivities reflect the annualised estimated impact on FY25e Underlying EBIT of a 10% movement in H1 FY25 actual realised prices and H1 FY25 actual average exchange rates applied to FY25e volumes and operating costs.
b. Aluminium sensitivity does not include the Group consolidation impact of inter-company alumina sold on index. Aluminium sensitivity is shown without any associated increase in alumina pricing.
c. Includes copper, molybdenum, gold and silver at Sierra Gorda.
d. Represents South Africa Manganese. Australia Manganese excluded as there were no sales in H1 FY25.

OPERATING UNIT COSTS GUIDANCE

Operating unit costs	H1 FY25 actual	FY25 prior guidance[29]	FY25 new guidance[30]	FY25 prior guidance vs. FY25 new guidance (6%) (3%) 0% 3% 6%	Commentary
Worsley Alumina (US$/t)	306	290	305		Higher caustic soda consumption in the current bauxite mining areas, partially offset by a weaker Australian dollar
Brazil Alumina (non-operated) (US$/t)	320	Not provided	Not provided		Will continue to be influenced by energy and the price of raw material inputs
Sierra Gorda (non-operated)[31] (US$/t)	17.1	16.0	16.0		Weaker Chilean peso and lower energy costs offset by a drawdown of finished goods inventory in H1 FY25
Cannington[31] (US$/t)	197	170	175		Additional costs to deliver planned increase in underground activity, partially offset by a weaker Australian dollar
Cerro Matoso (US$/lb)	5.13	5.65	5.35		Cost efficiencies and a weaker Colombian peso
South Africa Manganese[32] (US$/dmtu)	3.13	3.00	3.00		Lower price-linked royalties offset by local cost pressures.
Aluminium smelters raw material basket costs (% of LME Aluminium)[42]					
Brazil Aluminium (non-operated) (US$/t)	3,377	Not provided			Will continue to be influenced by foreign exchange rates and the price of raw material inputs and energy
Hillside Aluminium (US$/t)	2,351	Not provided			
Mozal Aluminium (US$/t)	2,425	Not provided			

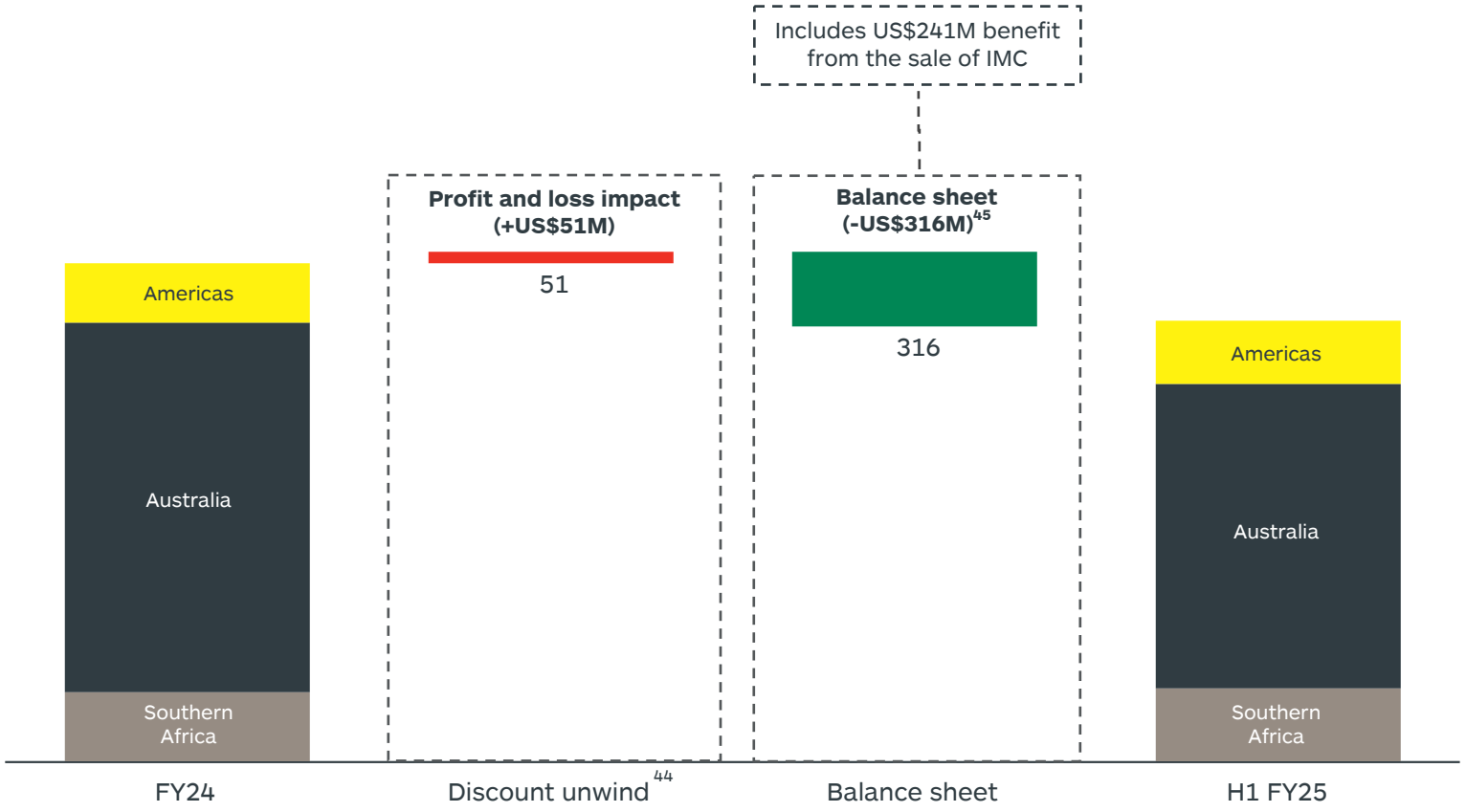


Foreign exchange | Inflation | Price-linked costs (including royalties)[43] | Controllable costs | FY25 new guidance ≤ 3% of FY25 prior guidance | FY25 new guidance >3% of FY25 prior guidance

CLOSURE & REHABILITATION PROVISIONS

Closure and rehabilitation provisions by operation (South32 share, excluding EAIs)	H1 FY25 US$M	FY24 US$M
Worsley Alumina	932	976
Brazil Alumina (non-operated)	92	99
Brazil Aluminium (non-operated)	10	11
Hillside Aluminium	202	196
Mozal Aluminium	116	105
Cannington	324	339
Cerro Matoso	136	117
Illawarra Metallurgical Coal	—	233
Hermosa	26	24
Eagle Downs Metallurgical Coal	—	7
Total[(a)]	**1,838**	**2,107**

South32 Group



Notes:
a. Includes provisions relating to the IMC and Eagle Downs operations that were classified as held for sale on the Group's Consolidated balance sheet prior to their sale in August 2024.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE GUIDANCE

Capital expenditure excluding exploration and intangibles (South32 share)	H1 FY25 US$M	FY25e US$M
Worsley Alumina	38	90
Brazil Alumina	22	50
Brazil Aluminium	6	10
Hillside Aluminium	19	55
Mozal Aluminium	12	25
Cannington	23	45
Cerro Matoso	13	20
Safe and reliable capital expenditure (excluding EAIs)	**133**	**295**
Worsley Alumina	12	35
Brazil Alumina	5	7
Other	2	28
Improvement and life extension capital expenditure (excluding EAIs)	**19**	**70**
Hermosa	248	530
Growth capital expenditure	**248**	**530**
Total capital expenditure (excluding EAIs)	**400**	**895**
Total capital expenditure (including EAIs)	**578**	**1,275**
Capital expenditure for EAIs excluding exploration and intangibles (South32 share)		
Sierra Gorda	90	185
Australia Manganese	47	125
South Africa Manganese	16	30
Safe and reliable capital expenditure (EAIs)	**153**	**340**
Sierra Gorda	16	25
Australia Manganese	—	—
South Africa Manganese	9	15
Improvement and life extension capital expenditure (EAIs)	**25**	**40**
Total capital expenditure (EAIs)	**178**	**380**

FOOTNOTES

1. Refers to Underlying earnings attributable to members. Members are equity holders of South32 Limited. Amounts reported as attributable to members are stated net of amounts attributable to non-controlling interests.
2. Applicable for five years from the date of completion of the sale of Illawarra Metallurgical Coal, with no annual cap. The first two years will be calculated and paid on the second anniversary of completion and annually thereafter. The contingent price-linked consideration will be calculated as 50% of incremental metallurgical coal revenue from equity production, net of royalties, based on the following metallurgical coal price thresholds: Year 1: US$200/t, Year 2: US$200/t, Year 3: US$190/t, Year 4: US$180/t, Year 5: US$180/t.
3. Contingent price-linked consideration of up to US$500M, payable at threshold copper production rates and prices in the years 2022 to 2025. Specifically, 50% of incremental revenue realised above the following copper price threshold, only where payable copper production exceeds the agreed threshold: CY25: US$3.80/lb and 158kt Cu.
4. H1 FY24 and H1 FY25 includes discontinued operation Illawarra Metallurgical Coal.
5. The underlying information reflects the Group's interest in material equity accounted joint ventures and is presented on a proportional consolidation basis, which is the measure used by the Group's management to assess their performance. The joint venture adjustments reconcile the proportional consolidation to the equity accounting position included in the Group's consolidated financial statements.
6. Metrics describing health, safety, environment, people and community related performance in this presentation apply to 'operated operations' which include our controlled entities and South32-operated joint arrangements. Incidents are included where South32 controls the work location or controls the work activity.
7. Refers to fatalities that occur as part of our operations and in locations where we have operational control.
8. Frequency rates are calculated per 1,000,000 hours worked for employees and contractors.
   Total recordable injury frequency (TRIF): (Sum of recordable injuries that result in medical treatment, restricted work, lost time or fatality x 1,000,000) ÷ exposure hours.
   Lost time injury frequency (LTIF): (Sum of recordable injuries that result in one or more lost work day after the day of the event x 1,000,000) ÷ exposure hours.
   We adopt the United States Government Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the International Council on Mining and Metals guidelines for the recording and reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses.
9. Significant hazard frequency: (The sum of significant hazards x 1,000,000) ÷ exposure hours. This is stated in units of per million hours worked for employees and contractors. A significant hazard is something that has the potential to cause harm, ill health or injury, or damage to property, plant or the environment.
10. Refer to market release "Completion of Illawarra Metallurgical Coal Sale" dated 29 August 2024. Consideration for the transaction was upfront consideration of US$1,050M (before working capital, net debt and capital expenditure adjustments), deferred consideration of US$250M and contingent price-linked consideration of up to US$350M.
11. Refer to media release "Completion of Eagle Downs Divestment" dated 13 August 2024. Consideration for the transaction was US$16M paid at completion; a contingent payment of US$20M, subject to the Eagle Downs project reaching metallurgical coal production of 100,000 tonnes; and a price-linked royalty of up to US$100M.
12. Comprises Underlying EBITDA excluding third party products and services EBITDA, divided by Underlying revenue excluding third party products and services revenue. Also referred to as operating margin.
13. FY25 production guidance was set at 360kt prior to being withdrawn in December 2024. Refer to market release "Mozal Aluminium Update" dated 10 December 2024. Mozal Aluminium production guidance does not assume any load-shedding impact on production.
14. References to Sierra Gorda and/or copper refer to copper, molybdenum, gold and silver.
15. References to Cannington and/or zinc refer to zinc, lead and silver.
16. South Africa Manganese ore has been reported as a 54.6% interest reflecting our Metalloys manganese alloy smelter (60% interest) having been placed on care and maintenance, and aligning with our interest in Hotazel Manganese Mines (HMM). South32 has a 44.4% ownership interest in HMM. 26% of HMM is owned by a B-BBEE consortium comprising Ntsimbintle Mining (9%), NCAB Resources (7%), Iziko Mining (5%) and HMM Education Trust (5%). The interests owned by NCAB Resources, Iziko Mining and HMM Education Trust were acquired using vendor finance with the loans repayable via distributions attributable to these parties, pro rata to their share in HMM. Until these loans are repaid, South32's interest in HMM is accounted at 54.6%.
17. Other primarily comprises differences in Underlying depreciation and amortisation, Underlying other income, Underlying third party products and services and Underlying share of profit/(loss) of non-material EAI.
18. Underlying net finance costs, Underlying income tax expense and non-controlling interests are actual H1 FY25 results, not half-on-half variances.
19. H1 FY25 Third party products and services cost comprises US$85M for aluminium, US$52M for raw materials, US$28M for coal, US$20M for freight services, US$19M for manganese and -US$4M for alumina. Underlying EBIT on third party products and services comprises US$2M for aluminium, US$10M for alumina, US$-2M for freight services, nil for raw materials and nil for manganese. H1 FY24 Third party products and services sold comprises US$42M for aluminium, US$3M for alumina, US$43M for freight services, US$53M for raw materials and US$15M for manganese. Underlying EBIT on third party products and services comprises nil for aluminium, US$2M for alumina, -US$2M for freight services, nil for raw materials and nil for manganese.
20. Other primarily relates to differences in Underlying depreciation and amortisation.
21. Cost base includes material EAIs and excludes Other income. H1 FY25 includes a US$54M adjustment for Other income and other accounting related adjustments to reconcile to Underlying revenue minus Underlying EBITDA (H1 FY24 includes a US$56M adjustment for Other income and other accounting related adjustments to reconcile to Underlying revenue minus Underlying EBITDA).
22. Other includes lease additions and FX movements on lease liabilities, more than offset by subsidiary disposal adjustments and FX movements on net debt.
23. Cash balance is as at 31 December 2024.
24. Refer to market release "South32 prices US$700M of Senior Notes" dated 8 April 2022.
25. Worsley Alumina lease liability for the multi-fuel cogeneration facility, which commenced in 2014 with a tenor of 32 years (incorporating a 7-year extension option).
26. EPS refers to Basic Underlying earnings per share since inception of the capital management program. Cumulative EPS is calculated as the sum of Underlying earnings over time, divided by shares outstanding with or without the share buy-back.

FOOTNOTES

27. Payable copper equivalent production (kt) was calculated by aggregating revenues from copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, and dividing the total Revenue by the price of copper. FY24 realised prices for copper (US$3.86/lb), molybdenum (US$20.60/lb), gold (US$2,129/oz) and silver (US$24.8/oz) have been used for FY24, FY25e and FY26e.
28. Payable zinc equivalent (kt) was calculated by aggregating revenues from payable silver, lead and zinc, and dividing the total Revenue by the price of zinc. FY24 realised prices for zinc (US$2,230/t), lead (US$2,002/t) and silver (US$24.8/oz) have been used for FY24, FY25e and FY26e.
29. FY25 prior Operating unit cost guidance includes royalties (where appropriate) and the influence of exchange rates, and includes various assumptions for FY25, including: an alumina price of US$480/t; a manganese ore price of US$7.80/dmtu for 44% manganese product; a nickel price of US$7.50/lb; a silver price of US$27.8/oz; a lead price of US$2,070/t (gross of treatment and refining charges); a zinc price of US$2,750/t (gross of treatment and refining charges); a copper price of US$4.40/lb (gross of treatment and refining charges); a molybdenum price of US$17.50/lb (gross of treatment and refining charges); a gold price of US$2,300/oz; an AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.65; a USD:ZAR exchange rate of 18.50; a USD:COP exchange rate of 4,100; USD:CLP exchange rate of 900; and a reference price for caustic soda; which reflect forward markets as at August 2024 or our internal expectations.
30. FY25 new Operating unit cost guidance includes royalties (where appropriate) and the influence of exchange rates, and includes various assumptions for FY25, including: an alumina price of US$520/t; a manganese ore price of US$5.10/dmtu for 44% manganese product; a nickel price of US$7.10/lb; a silver price of US$30.5/oz; a lead price of US$2,070/t (gross of treatment and refining charges); a zinc price of US$3,000/t (gross of treatment and refining charges); a copper price of US$4.30/lb (gross of treatment and refining charges); a molybdenum price of US$20.50/lb (gross of treatment and refining charges); a gold price of US$2,550/oz; an AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.64; a USD:ZAR exchange rate of 18.50; a USD:COP exchange rate of 4,200; USD:CLP exchange rate of 950; and a reference price for caustic soda; which reflect forward markets as at February 2025 or our internal expectations.
31. Sierra Gorda and Cannington Operating unit cost is Revenue less Underlying EBITDA divided by ore processed. Periodic movements in finished product inventory may impact Operating unit costs.
32. FOB ore Operating unit cost is Revenue less Underlying EBITDA, freight and marketing costs, divided by ore sales volume.
33. Reflects insurance payments of US$215M and US$35M received in H1 FY25 and Q3 FY25, respectively.
34. Refer to market release "Worsley Mine Development Project Receives State Approval" dated 20 December 2024.
35. Refer to market release "Worsley Mine Development Project Receives Federal Approval" dated 12 February 2025.
36. Group payable copper equivalent production, calculated by applying FY24 realised prices for all operations.
37. Refer to market release "Sierra Gorda Site Visit" dated 21 November 2024.
38. Refer to market release "Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit" dated 15 February 2024. Based on Wood Mackenzie Asset Profiles for Individual Mines (Q3 2023 dataset), South32 long-term price assumptions for zinc (US$3,207/t), lead (US$2,069/t) and silver (US$20.2/oz), and Consensus Economics price assumptions for other commodities.
39. Refer to marketing release "Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit" dated 15 February 2024. Based on estimated all-in sustaining costs in the Taylor feasibility study benchmarked against the Wood Mackenzie Zinc Mine Normal Costs League (Q4 2023 dataset). Costs are calculated as the sum of direct costs, indirect cash costs, interest charges and sustaining capital expenditure.
40. Refer to media release "South32 Announces US$20 Million Department of Defense Grant to Held Support Domestic Battery-Grade Manganese Production" dated 18 May 2024.
41. Refer to market release "US Department of Energy Grant for Clark Battery-Grade Manganese" dated 20 September 2024.
42. Sources: LME, Baiinfo, Aladinny, AZ China, CRU, Platts, Jacobs. Calculation assumes 1t of aluminium, 1.9t alumina, 0.35t coke, 0.075t pitch and 0.02t aluminium tri-fluoride.
43. Price-linked costs reflect commodity price-linked and market traded consumables costs.
44. Unwind of discount applied to closure and rehabilitation provisions.
45. Balance sheet movement (-US$316M) reflects the net impact of a US$29M increase in provisions as a result of amounts capitalised for changes in costs and estimates related to open mines, offset by a US$248M decreased in provisions as a result of disposal of operations, a US$95M decrease in provisions associated with the capitalisation of foreign exchange impacts on restatement of closure provisions relating to open sites and a US$2M decrease as a result of utilisation.

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

The following abbreviations may be used throughout this presentation: silver (Ag); gold (Au); Australian dollar (AUD); aluminium tri-fluoride (ATF); billion (B); Chilean peso (CLP); Colombian peso (COP); copper (Cu); copper equivalent (CuEq); calendar year (CY); dry metric tonne unit (dmtu); estimate (e); equity accounted investment (EAI); earnings before interest and tax (EBIT); earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA); earnings per share (EPS); effective tax rate (ETR); electric vehicle (EV); final investment decision (FID); free on board (FOB); feet (ft); foreign exchange (FX); financial year (FY); half (H); hard coking coal (HCC); high-purity manganese sulphate monohydrate (HPMSM); Joint Ore Reserve Committee (JORC); joint venture (JV); kilo (k); pound (lb); London Metals Exchange (LME); lost time injury frequency (LTIF); metre (m); million (M); manganese (Mn); South Africa Manganese (MnSA); molybdenum (Mo); memorandum of understanding (MOU); prefeasibility study (PFS); total recordable illness frequency (TRILF); total recordable injury frequency (TRIF); troy ounces (oz); lead (Pb); quarter (Q); return on invested capital (ROIC); rest of world (ROW); Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE); tonnes (t); treatment and refining charges (TCRCs); tonnes per annum (tpa); United States (US); United States dollar (US$); Western Australia (WA); wet metric tonne (wmt); year on year (YoY); South African rand (ZAR) and zinc (Zn).

Annexure 1: JORC Code Table 1: Peake Deposit

The following tables provide a summary of important assessment and reporting criteria used for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Peake deposit, which forms part of the Hermosa Project located in South Arizona, USA (Figure 1). Sections 1 and 2 below relate to the assessment and reporting criteria used in reporting exploration results of the Peake deposit. The criteria are in accordance with the Table 1 checklist in *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (*The JORC Code*, 2012 Edition) on an 'if not, why not' basis.

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The Peake deposit is based on a database comprising 34 diamond drill holes of primarily PQ, HQ and NQ sizes. Exploration results from 27 of these holes were previously reported with seven new holes reported in this announcement. The Peake deposit is characterised by diamond drilling. • Sampling is predominantly at 1.5m intervals on a half-core basis. • Core is competent to locally vuggy and sample representativity is monitored using half-core field duplicates submitted at a rate of approximately 1:40 samples. Field duplicates located within mineralisation envelopes demonstrate a 76% performance to within 30% of original sample splits for copper (Cu). Zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), and silver (Ag) demonstrate 77%, 68%, and 73% performance, respectively. Performance significantly improves in higher grade samples; 90% for all Cu (>0.2%), 92% for Pb (>0.5%), and 100% for Ag (>50 g/t). Zn (>0.5%) performance is 82% in higher grade samples. • Cut lines were drawn by geologist on the core as needed to improve equal representation of mineralization on either side of the cut core. • Core assembly, interval mark-up, recovery estimation (over the 3m drill string) and photography are all activities that occur prior to sampling and follow documented procedures. • Sample size reduction during preparation involves crushing and splitting of PQ (122.6mm), HQ (95.6mm) or NQ (75.3mm) half-cores.
Drilling techniques	• Data used for reporting results is based on logging and sampling of PQ, HQ, and NQ diamond core. Triple and split-tube drilling methods are employed in situations where ground conditions require such coring mechanisms to improve core recovery. • Since mid-August 2018, all drill cores were oriented using the Boart Longyear 'Trucore' system. In Q3 FY20, acoustic televiewer data capture was implemented for downhole imagery for most drilling to improve orientation and geotechnical understanding. From September 2021, the acoustic televiewer was the sole drill core orientation method applied. Structural measurements from oriented drilling are incorporated in geological modelling to assist with fault interpretation. • A subset of the Peake deposit drilling consists of directional drilling. A drilling method that wedges from one hole to create a new drill hole. That new hole is then turned towards its respective target via a directional motoring process. During the motoring process core samples are not recovered. Motoring is only used in non-mineralized areas.
Drill sample recovery	• Core recovery is determined by summation of measurement of individual core pieces within each 3m drill string after core orientation and mark-up. • Core recovery is recorded for all diamond drill holes. Recovery on a hole basis exceeds 90%. • Poor core recovery can occur when drilling through the oxide material and in major structural zones. To maximise core recovery, drillers vary speed, pressure, and composition of drilling muds, reduce PQ to HQ to NQ core size and use triple tube and '3 series' drill bits. • When core recovery is compared to Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag grades for either a whole data set or within individual lithology, there is no discernible relationship between core recovery and grade. • Correlation analysis suggests there is no relationship between core recovery and depth from surface except where structure is a consideration. In isolated cases, lower recovery is observed at intersections of the carbonates with a major thrust structure, locally natural karstic voids have been encountered alongside shallow historic workings.

Criteria	Commentary
Logging	• The entire length of core is photographed and logged for lithology, alteration, structure, rock quality designation (RQD) and mineralisation. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative, of which there are several examples including estimation of mineralisation percentages and association of preliminary interpretative assumptions with observations. • All logging is peer reviewed against core photos. The context of current geological interpretation and information from surrounding drill holes are used when updating geological model. • Geologic and geotechnical logging is recorded on a tablet with inbuilt Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) processes to minimise entry errors before synchronising with the site database. • Logging is completed to an appropriate level to support assessment of exploration results.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Sawn half core samples are taken on predominantly 1.5m intervals for the entire drill hole after logging. Mineralisation is highly visual. Sampling is also terminated at litho-structural and mineralogical boundaries to reduce the potential for boundary/dilution effects on a local scale. • Sample lengths vary between 0.6m and 3m. The selection of the sub-sample size is not supported by sampling studies. • All sample preparation is performed offsite at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS), an ISO 17025 certified laboratory. Samples submitted to ALS are generally four to six kilograms in weight. • Sample size reduction during preparation involves crushing of PQ (122.6mm), HQ (95.6mm) or NQ (75.3mm) half or whole core, splitting of the crushed fraction, pulverisation, and splitting of the sample for analysis. • Core samples are crushed and rotary split in preparation for pulverisation. Depending on the processing facility, splits are done via riffle or rotary splits are used for pulp samples. • Samples are crushed to 70% passing two-millimetre mesh. A 1kg split of crushed sub-sample is obtained via rotary or riffle splitter and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. The 1kg pulp samples are taken for assay, and 0.25g splits are used for digestion. • ALS protocol requires five percent of samples to undergo a random granulometry QC test. Samples are placed on 2mm sieve and processed completely to ensure the passing mesh criterion is maintained. Pulps undergo comparable tests with finer meshes. Results are uploaded to an online portal for review by the client. • The sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation procedures employed are adequate for generating reliable assay data necessary for the reporting of Exploration Results. • Precision in sample preparation is monitored with blind laboratory duplicates assayed at a rate of 1:50 submissions. • Coarse crush preparation duplicate pairs show that more than 85% of all Cu, Zn, Pb, and Ag pairs for sulphide mineralisation report within +/-30% of original samples. Performance significantly improves to 100% for all analytes in higher grade samples. • Pulp duplicates reporting to 87-92% for Cu, Zn, and Pb with Ag reporting at 81% within +/-20%. For higher pulp grade samples, the performance improves to 100% for all elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples of 0.25g from pulps are processed at ALS Vancouver using a combination of inductively coupled plasma – mass spectrometry ICP-MS (ME-MS61) four acid 48 element assay. Additional chemical analysis is undertaken using overlimit packages of OG62 for Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mn, SIR07 for sulphur, VOL50 for high grade Zn, VOL70 for high grade Pb, ME-ICP81 for higher grade Mn and S-IR08 for total S. Detailed description of each of the analytical methods are available in ALS website. • Digestion batches comprising 36 samples plus four internal ALS control samples (one blank, two certified reference material (CRM), and one duplicate) are processed using four-acid digestion. Analysis is conducted in groups of three larger digestion batches. Instruments are calibrated for each batch before and after analysis. • The performance of ALS internal QA/QC samples is continuously monitored. In the event of a blank failure, the entire batch is reprocessed from the crushing stage. If one CRM fails, data reviewers internal to ALS examine the location of the failure in the batch and determine how many samples around the failure should be re-analysed. If both

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

Criteria	Commentary
	• Assays are reconciled and results are processed in a secure database (acQuire) which has password and user level security. • Core is stored in secured onsite storage prior to processing. After sampling, the remaining core, returned sample rejects and pulps are stored at a purpose-built facility that has secured access. • All sampling, assaying and reporting of results are managed with procedures that provide adequate sample security.
Audits or reviews	• No external audits have been undertaken on exploration results. • The ALS laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures were audited by internal South32 Geoscientists during the drilling campaign. No significant issues were identified. Outcomes of the audit were shared with ALS for them to implement recommendations. • Recent changes have been implemented to improve duplicate performance by increasing the size of sub-sample splits and pulverising volumes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Hermosa Project mineral tenure (Figure 1) is secured by 30 patented mining claims, totalling 228 hectares that have full surface and mineral rights owned fee simple. These claims are retained in perpetuity by annual real property tax payments to Santa Cruz County in Arizona and have been verified to be in good standing until 31 December 2025. • The patented land is surrounded by 2,505 unpatented lode mining claims totalling 19,225.82 hectares. These claims are retained through payment of federal annual maintenance fees to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and filing record of payment with the Santa Cruz County Recorder. Payments for these claims have been made for the period up to their annual renewal on or before 1 September 2025. • Peake is located across both patented and unpatented mining claims. • Title to the mineral rights is vested in South32's wholly owned subsidiary South32 Hermosa Inc. No approval is required in addition to the payment of fees for the claims. • Arizona Mining Inc. (AMI) purchased the project from American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) and no legacy royalties, fees or other obligations are due to ASARCO or its related claimants (i.e. any previous royalty holders under ASARCO royalty agreements). At present, two separate royalty obligations apply to the Peake Deposit: o Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd.: A 1% NSR royalty to Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. (Osisko) on all sulphide ores of lead and zinc in, under, or upon the surface or subsurface of the Hermosa project. This royalty also applies to any copper, silver or gold recovered from the concentrate from such ores. o Bronco Creek Exploration Inc.: A 2% of production returns from those claims to Bronco Creek claims. • In addition to the 30 patented mining claims with the surface and mineral rights owned fee simple, South32 Hermosa Inc. also owns other fee simple properties totalling approximately 3,757.09 acres (1,520.4 ha) which are not patented mining claims, and which are a mix of residential and vacant properties.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Peake deposit was first intersected in 2018 by AMI. AMI drilled three core holes for a total of 4,376 meters. Subsequent exploration by South32 has delineated a Mineral Resource and continued improving the exploration potential.
Geology	• The regional geology is set within Lower-Permian carbonates, underlain by Cambrian sediments and Proterozoic granodiorites. The carbonates are unconformably overlain by Triassic to late-Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Figures 2 and 3). The regional structure and stratigraphy are a result of late-Precambrian to early-Palaeozoic rifting, subsequent widespread sedimentary aerial, and shallow marine deposition through the Palaeozoic Era, followed by Mesozoic volcanism and late batholitic intrusions of the Laramide Orogeny. Mineral deposits associated with the Laramide orogeny tend to align along regional northwest and northeast structural trends. • Cretaceous-age intermediate and felsic volcanic and intrusive rocks cover much of the Hermosa project area and host low-grade disseminated silver mineralisation, epithermal veins and silicified breccia zones that have been the source of historic silver and lead production. • Mineralisation style of the Peake deposit is a skarn-style copper-lead-zinc-silver deposit. • Approximately 600–750m lateral and south of the Taylor Deeps domain, the Peake deposit copper-skarn sulphide mineralisation is identified in older lithological stratigraphic units along the continuation of the thrust fault (Figures 4 and 5). Mineralisation dips 30°NW to 45°NW. Mineralisation has not been closed off down-dip, up-dip, or along strike. • The Peake deposit is comprised of a series of stacked horizons that have a general north-westerly dip of 30^0 hosting disseminated to semi-massive sulphide. The upper and lower extents of the horizons tend to have polymetallic mineralisation with the central component dominated by copper sulphides, predominantly chalcopyrite. Total known mineralisation extents, open in multiple directions, are 1,000m strike and 660m width that contains a stacked profile of mineralization that is approximately 130m thick, for an approximate 450m strike and 300m width.
Drill hole Information	• The Peake deposit drill hole information, including tabulations of drill hole positions and lengths, is stored within project data files created for this exploration results review, on a secure server.

Criteria	Commentary
	• A drill hole plan view (Figure 3) provides a summary of drilling collar locations that support the Peake deposit exploration results and surface geology. Figure 4 provides the Peake deposit exploration drill holes relative to the mineralisation domains. Figure 5 provides the drill hole traces in cross section relative to the FY23 Taylor deposit and FY22 Clark deposit Mineral Resource domains and simplified lithologies, and the Peake deposit. Figure 6 shows an oblique cross sectional view of the drill results an mineralisation domains for the Peake deposit. Figure 7 shows a level plan of the Peake deposit relative to drilling and current mineralisation envelope. • Table 1 summarises new drill holes to date from Peake deposit exploration. • Table 2 summarises newly released Peake deposit exploration results as significant intersections. Previous drill hole information was provided in the following announcements released to the ASX which can be found at www.south32.net: o Hermosa Project Update on 17 January 2022 o Hermosa Mineral Resource Estimate and Exploration Results on 24 July 2023 o Final Investment Approval to Develop Hermosa's Taylor Deposit on 15 February 2024 o 2024 Full Year Financial Results on 29 August 2024 • Hole depths vary between 15m and 2,079m.
Data aggregation methods	• Data is not aggregated other than length-weighted compositing for grade estimation. • Significant assay intercepts are reported as length-weighted averages exceeding either 2% ZnEq or 0.2% Cu over > 2.5m interval to report exploration results. • No top cuts are applied to grades for intercept length-weighted average calculations when assessing and reporting exploration results. • Percentage zinc equivalent (% ZnEq) accounts for combined value of Zn, Pb and Ag. Metals are converted to % ZnEq via unit value calculations using internal price forecasts and relative metallurgical recovery assumptions. Total metallurgical recoveries differ between geological domains and vary from 85% to 92% for Zn, 89% to 92% for Pb and 76% to 83% for Ag. Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 90% for Zn, 91% for Pb, and 81% for Ag. The formula used for calculation of zinc equivalent is ZnEq (%) = Zn (%) + 0.5856 * Pb (%) + 0.01712 * Ag (g/t). • Percentage copper equivalent (% CuEq) accounts for combined value of Cu, Zn, Pb and Ag. Metals are converted to % CuEq via unit value calculations using internal price forecasts and relative metallurgical recovery assumptions. Total metallurgical recoveries differ between geological domains and vary from 85% to 92% for Zn, 89% to 92% for Pb, 76% to 83% for Ag and 80% for Cu. Average payable metallurgical recovery assumptions are 90% for Zn, 91% for Pb, 81% for Ag and 80% for Cu. The formula used for calculation of copper equivalent is CuEq (%) = Cu (%) + 0.3973*Zn (%) + 0.2327 * Pb (%) + 0.0068 * Ag (g/t).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The intersection length can be approximately 15% longer than true width when drilling intersects the low-to-moderately dipping (30°) stratigraphy.
Diagrams	• Relevant maps and sections are included with this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Exploration results for Peake deposit are reported as an update to previously disclosed Exploration Results and is included under 'Drill hole information'.
Other substantive exploration data	• Aside from drilling, the geological model is developed from local and regional mapping, geochemical sampling and analysis and geophysical surveys. Metallurgical test work, specific gravity sampling and preliminary geotechnical logging have contributed to evaluating the potential for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction of the Mineral Resource. • Magneto-telluric (MT) and Induced Polarisation (IP) surveys were conducted with adherence to industry standard practices by Quantec Geosciences Inc. In most areas, the MT stations were collected along north-south lines with 200m spacing. Spacing between lines is 400m. Some areas were collected at 400m spacing within individual lines. IP has also been collected, both as 2D lines and as 2.5D swaths, collected with a variable spacing of data receivers.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been conducted on a selection of drill holes in the Peake deposit area. • Quality control of geophysical data includes using a third-party geophysical consultant to verify data quality and provide secondary inversions for comparison to Quantec interpretations.
Further work	• Planned elements of the exploration strategy include extensional and infill drilling, orientation and logging for detailed structural and geotechnical analysis, comprehensive specific gravity sampling, further geophysical and geochemical data capture and structural and paragenesis studies. • Additional drilling of the Peake deposit is planned for FY25 and FY26 and is guided by outcomes of a detailed assessment of recent drilling and geophysical surveys in the area.

Competent Person Statement

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

Figure 1: Regional location plan

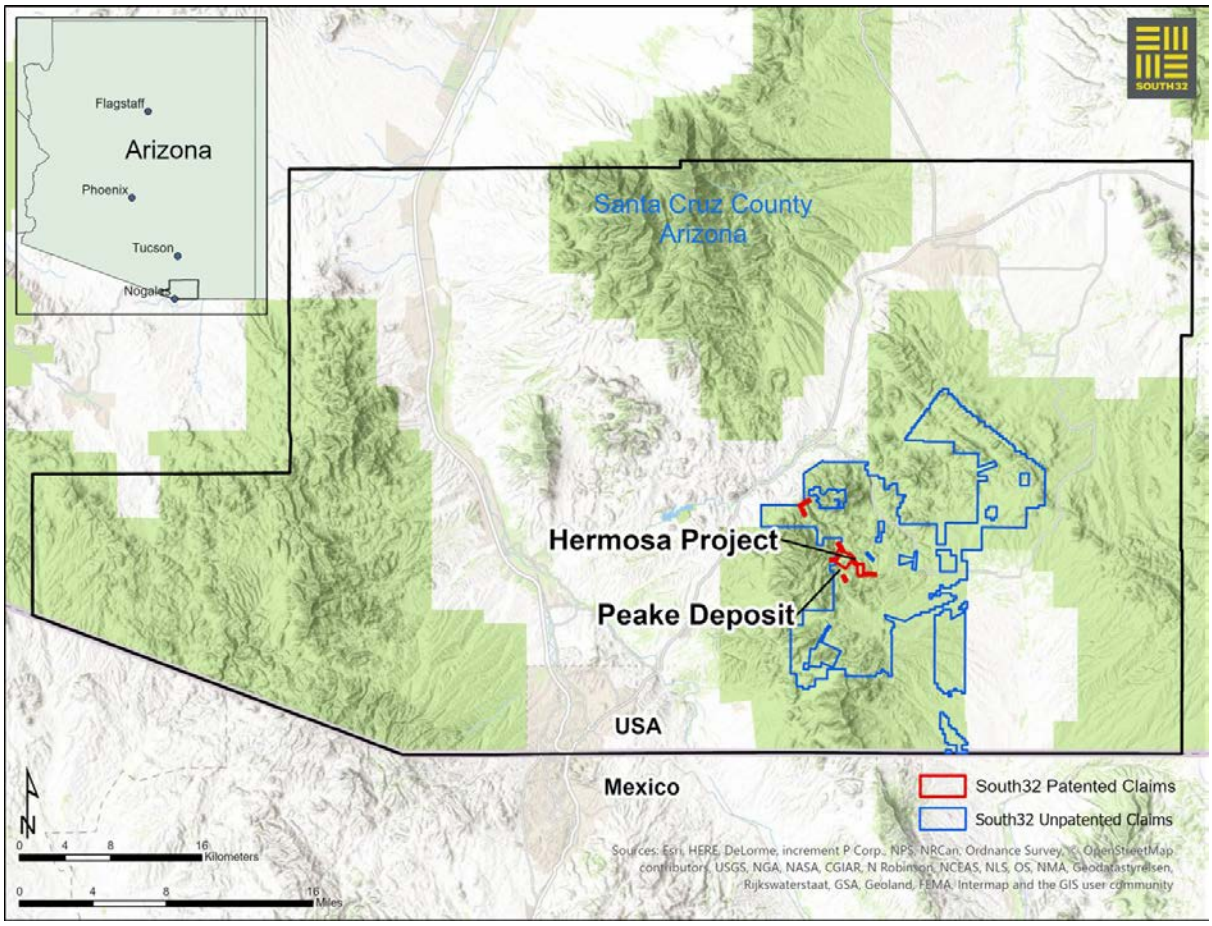


Figure 2: Hermosa project regional geology

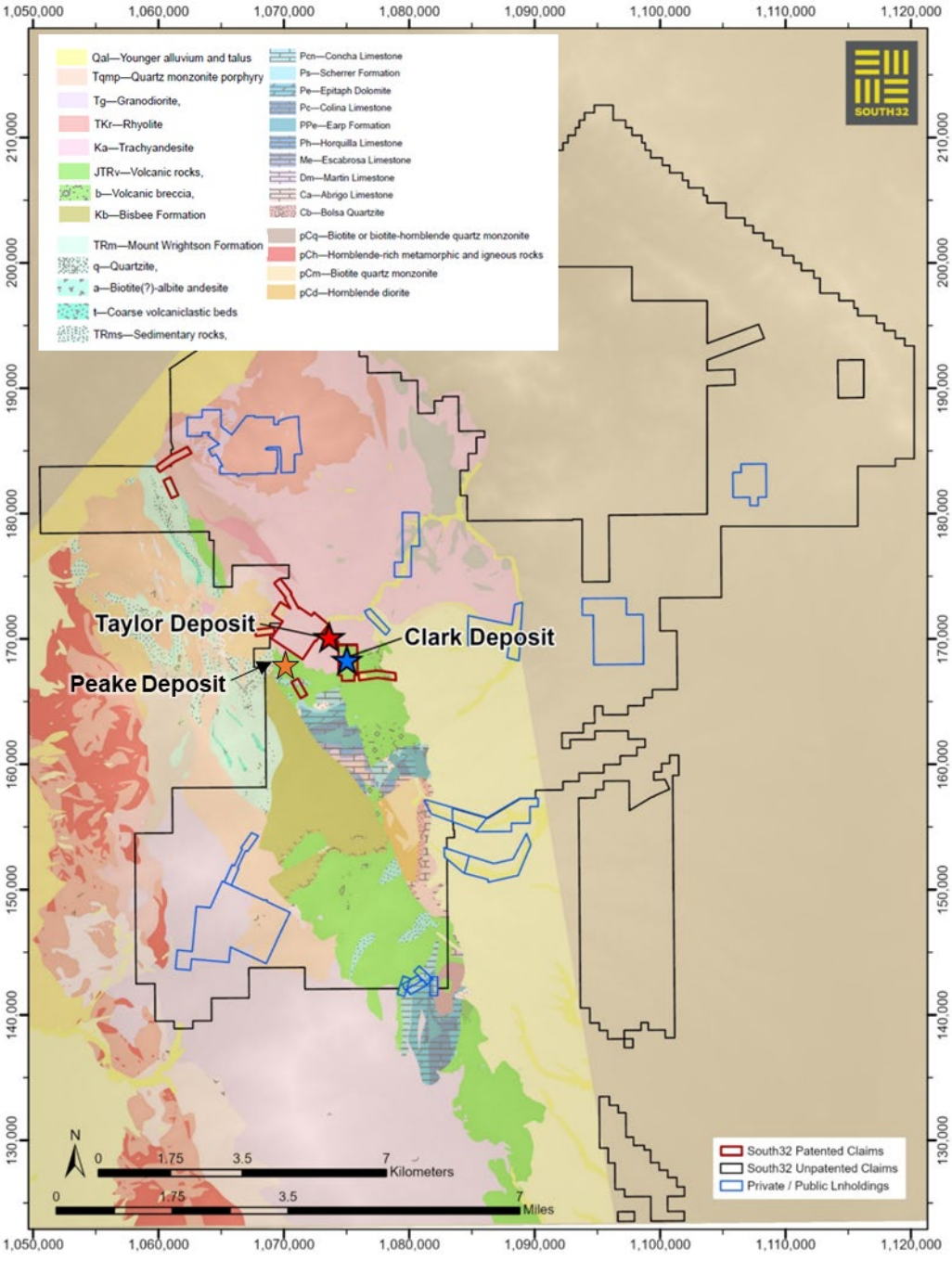


Figure 3: Peake deposit local geology and Exploration Results collar locations

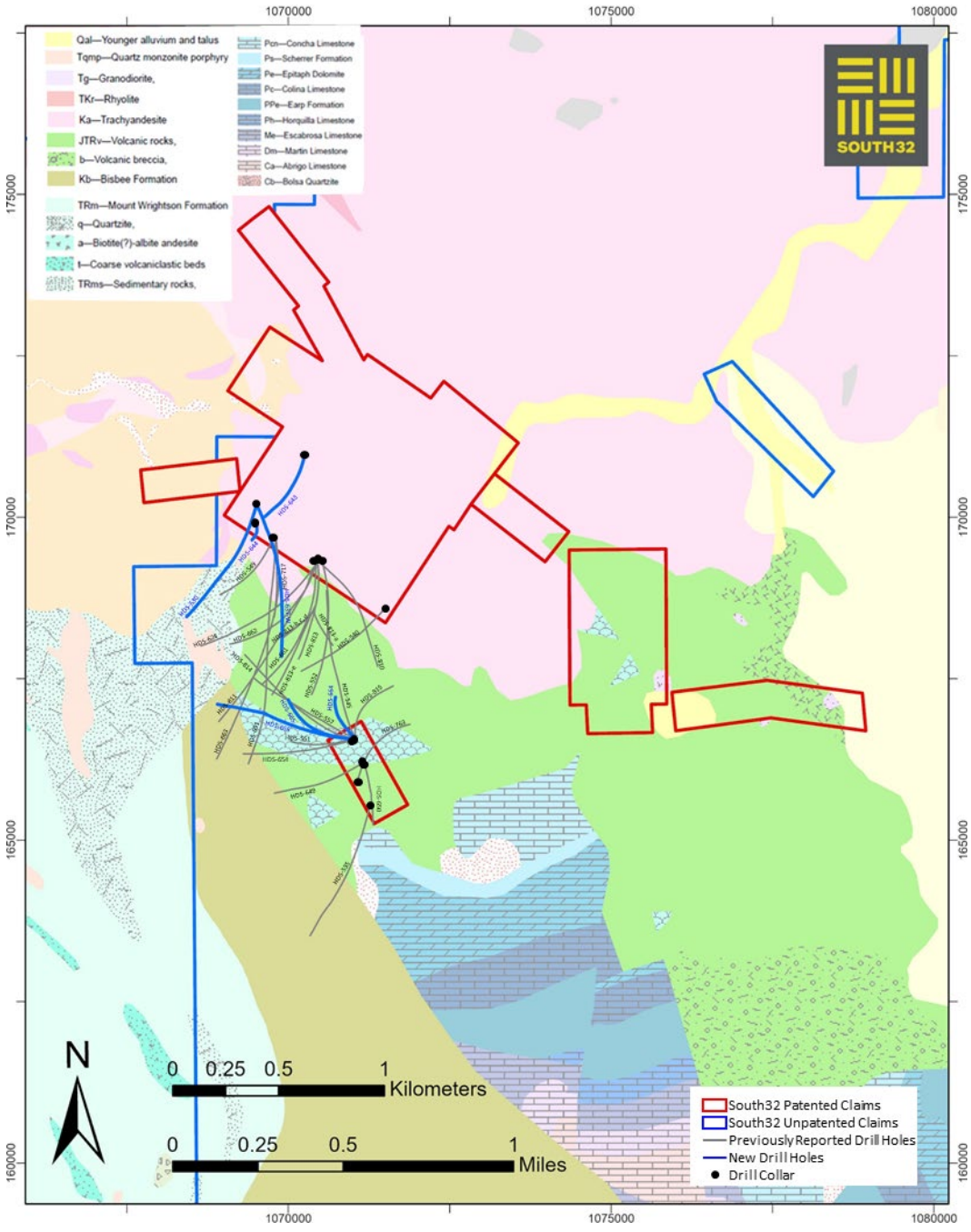


Figure 4: Plan view of the Taylor, Clark, Peake Mineralisation Domains, and approximate shaft locations with previously reported drill holes and newly reported exploration drill holes labelled.

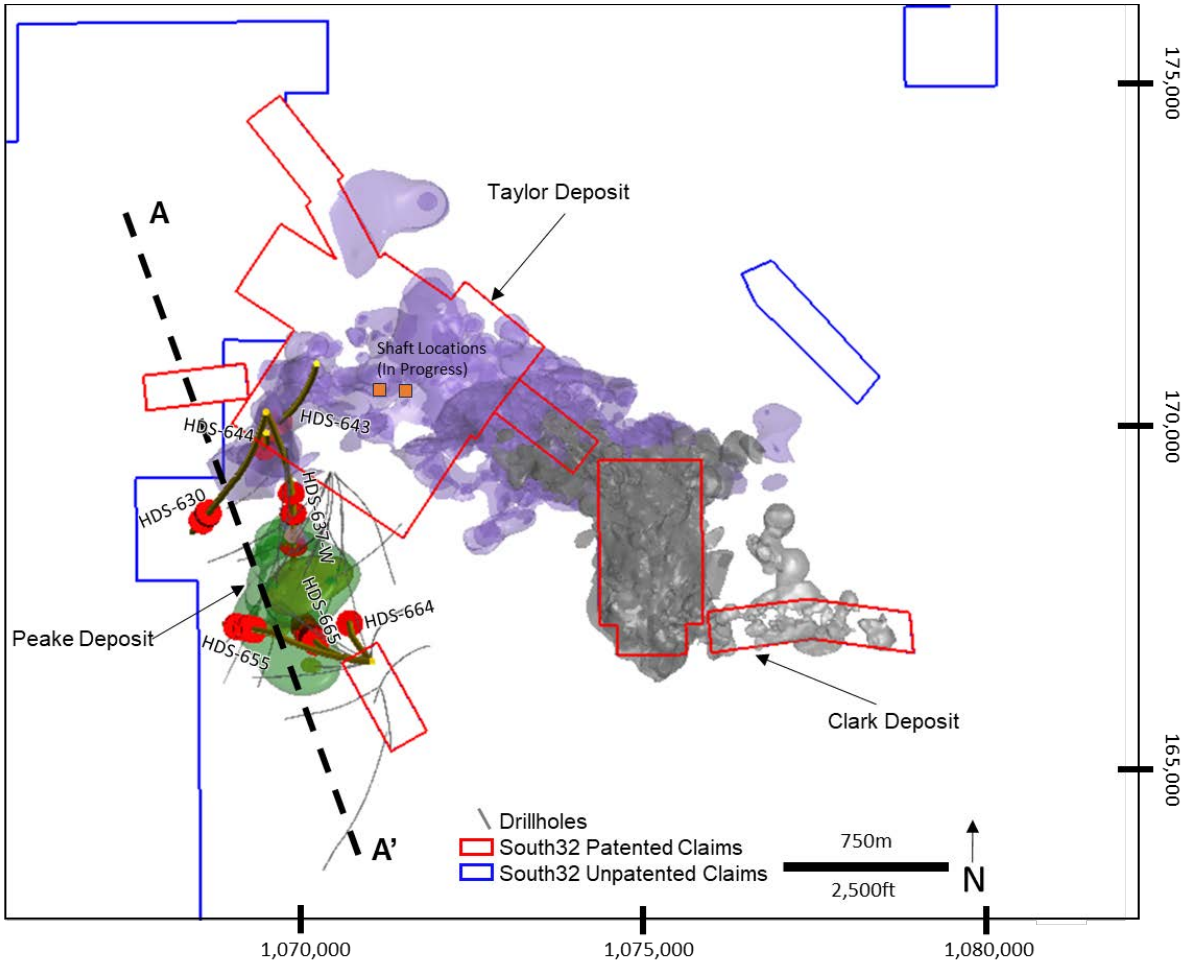


Figure 5: Cross-section through the Taylor, Clark, and Peake mineralisation domains showing exploration results, simplified geology, Taylor Thrust and approximate shaft locations – looking ENE, 1000 m wide.

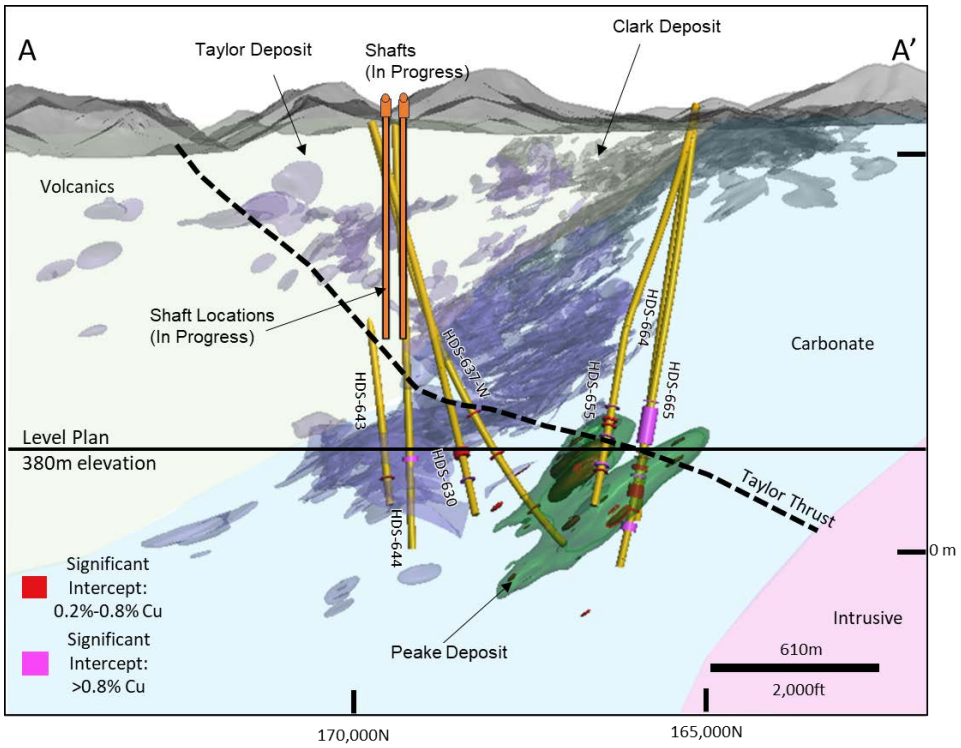


Figure 6: Cross-section through the Peake mineralisation domains showing exploration results, simplified geology, Taylor Thrust. Looking WNW, 2000m wide.

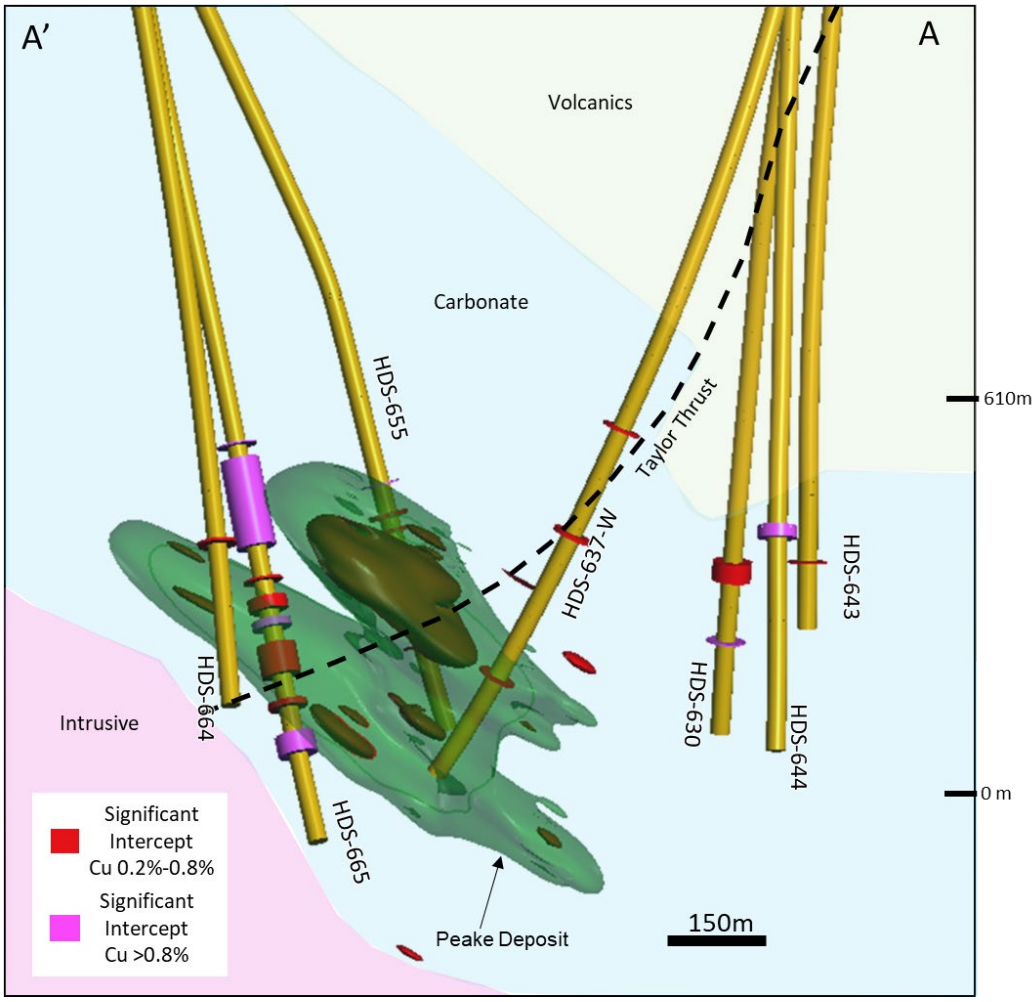


Figure 7: Level plan map at 380m elevation showing Peake drillholes and mineral domains. Newly reported hole IDs are blue.

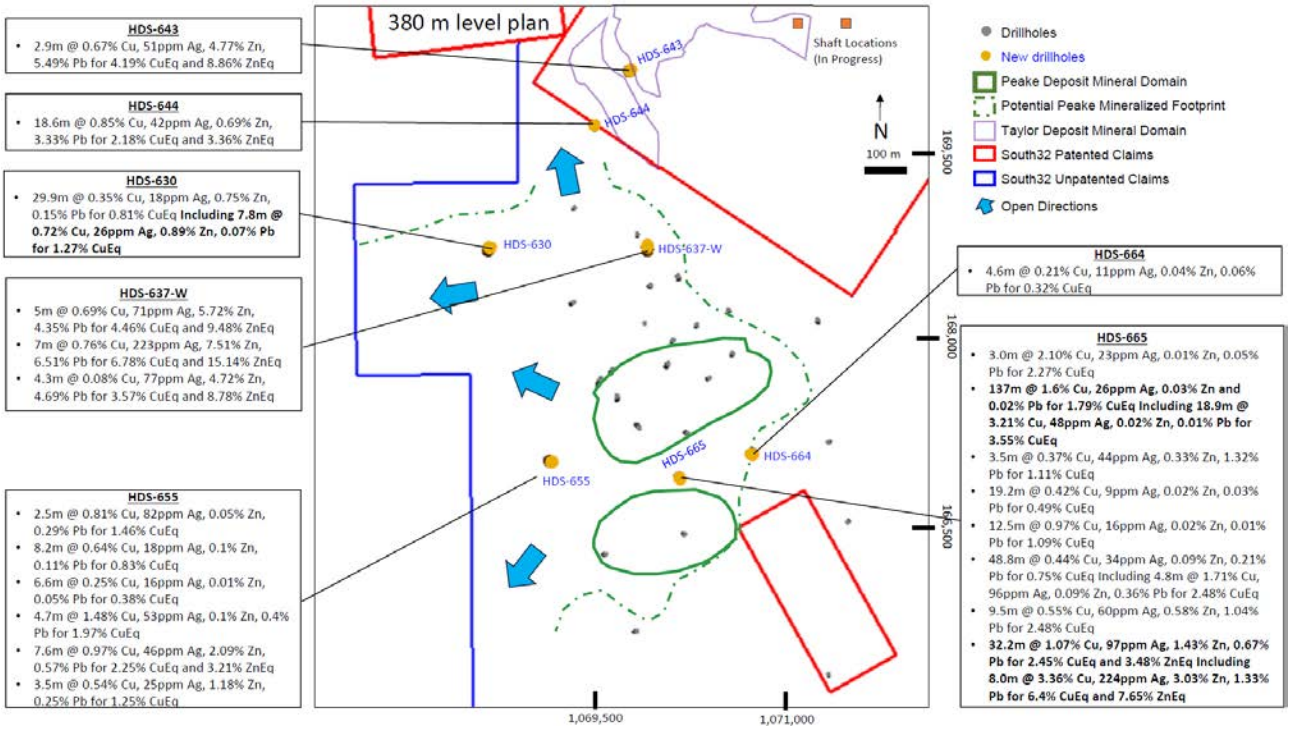


Table 1: Hole ID, collar location, dip, azimuth, and drill depth of new drill holes from the Peake Deposit

Hole ID	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	Elevation (m)	Wedge Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	TD Depth (m)
HDS-630	525505	3480886	1602.5	N/A	-68	199	1585.3
HDS-637-W	525503	3480888	1602.6	457	-75	153	1753.2
HDS-643	525729	3481100	1588.4	N/A	-77	198	1442.0
HDS-644	525503	3480794	1609.6	N/A	-88	213	1588.6
HDS-655	525964	3479775	1665.5	N/A	-61	273	1634.6
HDS-664	525964	3479775	1665.4	N/A	-80	315	1555.1
HDS-665	525964	3479776	1665.4	N/A	-75	272	1755.0

Table 2: Significant intersections – Peake Deposit Exploration Results

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cut Off	Width (m)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (%)	Molybdenum (%)	CuEq (%)	ZnEq (%)
HDS-630	1318.7	1348.6	0.2% Cu	29.9	0.75	0.15	18	0.35	-	0.81	-
	Including										
	1318.7	1326.5	0.2% Cu	7.8	0.89	0.07	26	0.72	-	1.27	-
	And										
	1441.6	1444.1	0.2% Cu	2.5	0.17	0.07	22	0.80	-	1.03	-
HDS-637-W	1146.2	1151.2	0.2% Cu	5.0	5.72	4.35	71	0.69	-	4.46	9.48
	1322.5	1329.5	0.2% Cu	7.0	7.51	6.51	223	0.76	-	6.78	15.14
	1570.9	1575.2	2% ZnEq	4.3	4.72	4.69	77	0.08	-	3.57	8.78
HDS-643	1339.9	1342.8	0.2% Cu	2.9	4.77	5.49	51	0.67	-	4.19	8.86
HDS-644	1246	1264.6	0.2% Cu	18.6	0.69	3.33	42	0.85	-	2.18	3.36
HDS-655	1247.2	1249.7	0.2% Cu	2.5	0.05	0.29	82	0.81	-	1.46	-
	1293.1	1301.3	0.2% Cu	8.2	0.10	0.11	18	0.64	-	0.83	-
	1317.3	1323.9	0.2% Cu	6.6	0.01	0.05	16	0.25	0.035	0.38	-
	1361.4	1366.1	0.2% Cu	4.7	0.10	0.4	53	1.48	0.044	1.97	-
	1470.7	1478.3	0.2% Cu	7.6	2.09	0.57	46	0.97	-	2.25	3.21
	1497.8	1501.3	0.2% Cu	3.5	1.18	0.25	25	0.54	-	1.25	-
HDS-664	1297.5	1302.1	0.2% Cu	4.6	0.04	0.06	11	0.21	0.010	0.32	-
HDS-665	1127.8	1130.8	0.2% Cu	3.0	0.01	0.05	23	2.10	-	2.27	-
	1151.8	1288.8	0.2% Cu	137	0.03	0.02	26	1.60	-	1.79	-
	Including										
	1180.9	1199.4	0.2% Cu	18.5	0.02	0.06	47	2.85	-	3.19	-
	1211.6	1230.5	0.2% Cu	18.9	0.02	0.01	48	3.21	-	3.55	-
	And										
	1339.6	1343.1	0.2% Cu	3.5	0.33	1.32	44	0.37	-	1.11	-
	1369.2	1388.4	0.2% Cu	19.2	0.02	0.03	9	0.42	-	0.49	-
	1403.9	1416.4	0.2% Cu	12.5	0.02	0.01	16	0.97	-	1.09	-
	1442.3	1491.1	0.2% Cu	48.8	0.09	0.21	34	0.44	-	0.75	-
	Including										
	1471.3	1476.1	0.2% Cu	4.8	0.09	0.36	96	1.71	-	2.48	-
	1481.9	1491.1	0.2% Cu	9.2	0.39	0.71	60	0.63	0.012	1.36	-
	And										
	1532.5	1542	0.2% Cu	9.5	0.58	1.04	60	0.55	-	1.43	-
	1584	1616.2	0.2% Cu	32.2	1.43	0.67	97	1.07	-	2.45	3.48
	Including										
	1594	1602	0.2% Cu	8.0	3.03	1.33	224	3.36	0.019	6.40	7.65