20 August 2019

To: Australian Securities Exchange
New York Stock Exchange

BHP RESULTS PRESENTATION YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Attached are the presentation slides for a presentation by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

The webcast for this presentation can be accessed at: https://edge.media-server.com/mmc/p/vd25ua3y

Further information on BHP can be found at **bhp.com**.

Rachel Agnew
Company Secretary

BHP Group Limited ABN 49 004 028 077
LEI WZE1WSENV6JSZFK0JC28
Registered in Australia
Registered Office: Level 18, 171 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000
Tel +61 1300 55 4757 Fax +61 3 9609 3015

BHP Group Plc Registration number 3196209
LEI 549300C116EOWV835768
Registered in England and Wales
Registered Office: Nova South, 160 Victoria Street,
London SW1E 5LB United Kingdom
Tel +44 20 7802 4000 Fax +44 20 7802 4111

The BHP Group is headquartered in Australia

BHP

Financial results
Year ended 30 June 2019

Escondida

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements

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

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology including, but not limited to, 'intend', 'aim', 'project', 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'plan', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'should', 'will', 'continue', 'annualised' or similar words. These statements discuss future expectations concerning the results of operations or financial condition, or provide other forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees or predictions of future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this presentation. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

For example, future revenues from our operations, projects or mines described in this presentation will be based, in part, upon the market price of the minerals, metals or petroleum produced, which may vary significantly from current levels. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility of the development of a particular project, the expansion of certain facilities or mines, or the continuation of existing operations.

Other factors that may affect the actual construction or production commencement dates, costs or production output and anticipated lives of operations, mines or facilities include our ability to profitably produce and transport the minerals, petroleum and/or metals extracted to applicable markets; the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on the market prices of the minerals, petroleum or metals we produce; activities of government authorities in some of the countries where we are exploring or developing these projects, facilities or mines, including increases in taxes, changes in environmental and other regulations and political uncertainty; labour unrest; and other factors identified in the risk factors discussed in BHP's filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'SEC') (including in Annual Reports on Form 20-F) which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Except as required by applicable regulations or by law, the Group does not undertake any obligation 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.

Presentation of data

Unless specified otherwise: variance analysis relates to the relative performance of BHP and/or its operations during the 2019 financial year compared with the 2018 financial year; operations includes operated assets and non-operated assets; total operations refers to the combination of continuing and discontinued operations; continuing operations refers to data presented excluding the impacts of South32 from the 2014 financial year onwards, and Onshore US from the 2017 financial year onwards; copper equivalent production based on 2019 financial year average realised prices; references to Underlying EBITDA margin exclude third party trading activities; data from subsidiaries are shown on a 100 per cent basis and data from equity accounted investments and other operations is presented, with the exception of net operating assets, reflecting BHP's share; medium term refers to our five year plan. Queensland Coal comprises the BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA) asset, jointly operated with Mitsubishi, and the BHP Billiton Mitsui Coal (BMC) asset, operated by BHP. Numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided due to rounding. All footnote content contained on slide 38.

Alternative performance measures

We use various alternative performance measures to reflect our underlying performance. For further information please refer to alternative performance measures set out on pages 45 to 54 of the BHP Results for the year ended 30 June 2019.

No offer of securities

Nothing in this presentation should be construed as either an offer or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell BHP securities in any jurisdiction, or be treated or relied upon as a recommendation or advice by BHP.

Reliance on third party information

The views expressed in this presentation contain information that has been derived from publicly available sources that have not been independently verified. No representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This presentation should not be relied upon as a recommendation or forecast by BHP.

BHP and its subsidiaries

In this presentation, the terms 'BHP', 'Group', 'BHP Group', 'we', 'us', 'our' and 'ourselves' are used to refer to BHP Group Limited, BHP Group Plc and, except where the context otherwise requires, their respective subsidiaries set out in note 13 'Related undertaking of the Group' in section 5.2 of BHP's Annual Report on Form 20-F. Notwithstanding that this presentation may include production, financial and other information from non-operated assets, non-operated assets are not included in the BHP Group and, as a result, statements regarding our operations, assets and values apply only to our operated assets unless otherwise stated.

BHP

Financial results
Year ended 30 June 2019

Onshore US assets have been presented as discontinued operations.

Andrew Mackenzie Chief Executive Officer


Neptune

BHP’s investment proposition

We have the assets, options, capabilities and discipline to sustainably grow long-term shareholder value and returns

Maximise cash flow	Capital discipline	Value and returns
Low-cost producer efficiency, technology, culture	**US$12-17 bn net debt** range updated for IFRS 16	**ROCE to ~20%** by FY22 (at FY17 prices)
Volume growth productivity, project delivery	**<US$8 bn capex** in FY20 and ~US$8 bn in FY21	**Optimised portfolio** post Onshore US divestment
Constructive outlook for our commodities, solid demand, disciplined supply	**Organic opportunities** rich option set across commodities and time periods assessed on risk and return metrics	**~US$29 bn returned** to shareholders since 1 January 2016

Note: Disciplined supply: reflects lower levels of investment across the industry. Shareholder returns: includes dividends determined since 1 January 2016 and Onshore US proceeds. Details on change in net debt target range provided on slide 30. FY22 ROCE includes negligible impact of leases under IFRS 16.

FY19 financial scorecard

>US$17 billion returned to shareholders over the last 12 months

Volumes

Cu Eq broadly flat

2% decline despite weather, grade and field decline and production outages

Profitability

US$**23.2 bn**

Underlying EBITDA and 53% margin

diversified contribution across the portfolio

Free cash flow

US$**10.0 bn**

free cash flow

US$20.5 bn including Onshore US proceeds

Net debt

US$**9.2 bn**

net debt

down US$1.7 bn since June 2018 (pre IFRS 16)

Shareholder returns

78 US cps (final dividend)

payout ratio of 73%

record 133 US cps full year dividend; US$10.4 billion Onshore US proceeds

ROCE

18%

ROCE

up from 15% at H1 FY19

Note: Volumes, EBITDA, EBITDA margin, free cash flow (except as noted), ROCE presented on a continuing operations basis. Other metrics presented on a total operations basis. Net debt excludes impact of IFRS 16. Shareholder returns includes dividends determined in FY19.

Sustainability is one of our core values

We will continue our work to improve safety at our operations

Safety

- Tragically, we had a fatality at Saraji
- TRIF at operated assets of 4.7 per million hours worked
- >1.3 million field leadership interactions

18%⬇

high potential injury frequency rate[1]

Health

- Continued uptake of resilience program
- Successful launch of mental health week

28%⬇

potential material (silica, diesel and coal mine dust) exposures above OEL[2]

Climate change

- Plans to update scenario analysis, strengthen link to executive remuneration and establish Scope 3 emissions goals
- 14.7 Mt CO_2-e of greenhouse gas emissions; 3% lower than baseline target [3]

US$400 m

commitment over 5 years to address emissions across our operations and value chain

Community

- Building strong relationships with Indigenous stakeholders
- 1% of pre-tax profits invested in community programs

US$93 m

towards community development projects and donations

Samarco

- Committed to support Renova Foundation on compensation, recovery of communities and environment
- Construction of the resettlement sites continues to progress
- Restart a focus; but must be safe, economically viable and community supported

Note: Presented on a total operations basis, except the greenhouse gas emissions target calculation which is presented on a continuing operations basis

Financial results

Year ended 30 June 2019

Onshore US assets have been presented as discontinued operations.

Peter Beaven Chief Financial Officer

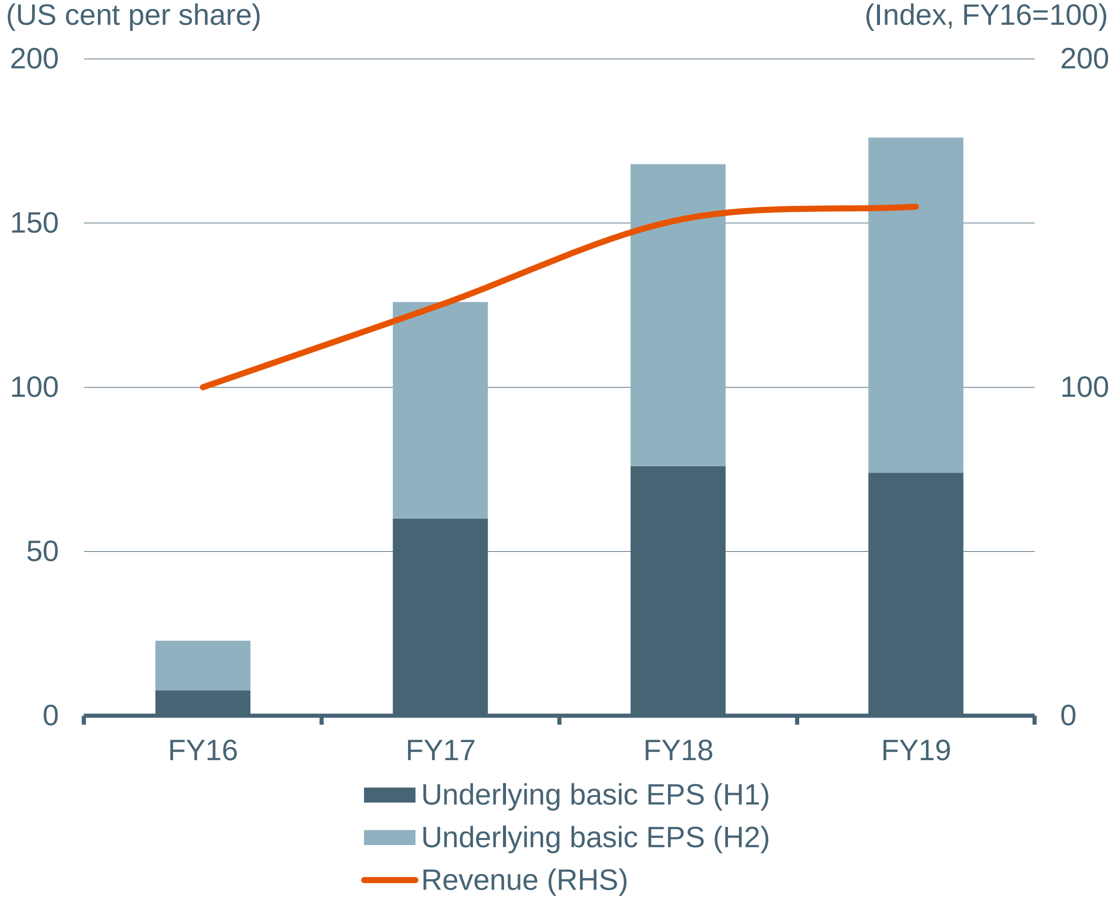
Financial performance

Strong free cash flow generation and EBITDA margin above 50%

Summary FY19 Income statement
(US$ billion)

Total operations (including Onshore US)		
Underlying attributable profit	9.1	
Net exceptional items	(0.8)	
Attributable profit	8.3	
Underlying basic earnings per share	176.1 US cps	↑ 5%
Final dividend per share	78 US cps	↑24%
Continuing operations		
Underlying EBITDA	23.2	0%
Underlying EBITDA margin	53%	
Underlying EBIT	17.1	↑ 3%
Adjusted effective tax rate[4]	36.0%	
Adjusted effective tax rate incl. royalties	44.7%	
Underlying attributable profit	9.5	↓ 2%

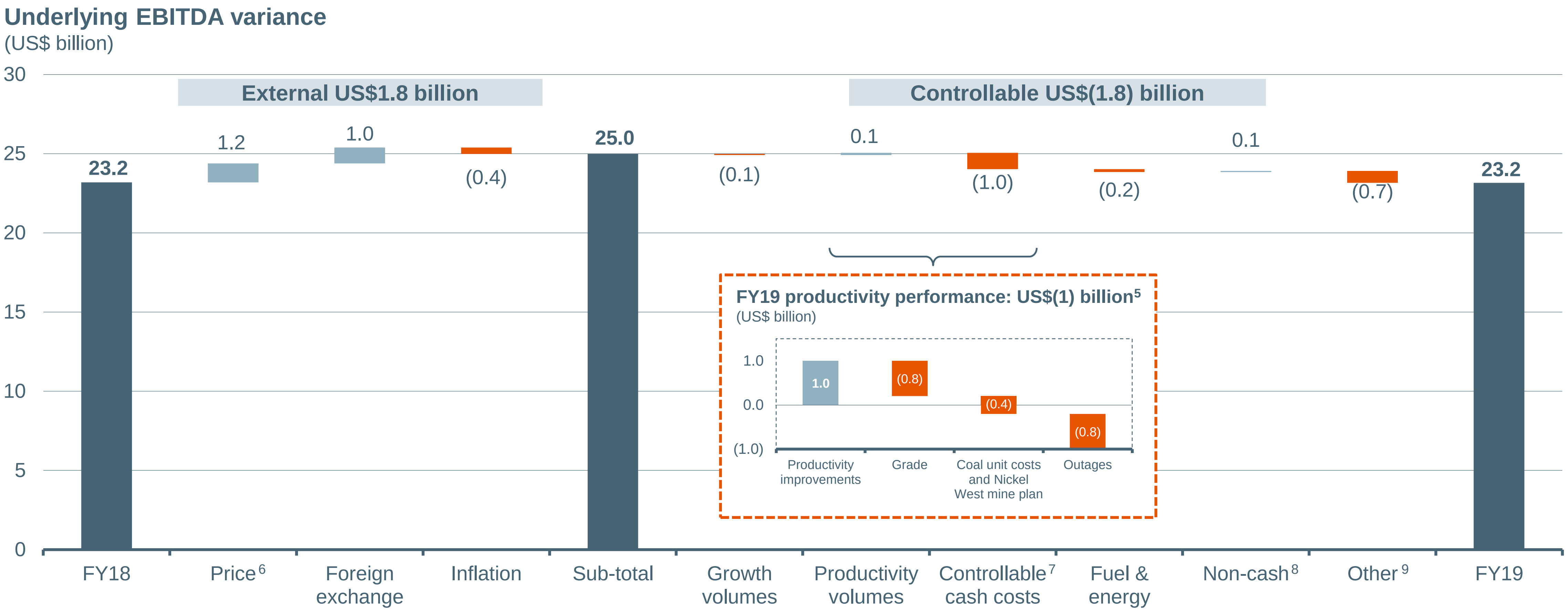
Strong earnings delivery



Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Group EBITDA waterfall

Strong H2 EBITDA performance offsetting unplanned outages in H1



Note: Presented on a continuing operations basis. Productivity of US$(1) billion includes change in capitalised exploration.

Segment performance

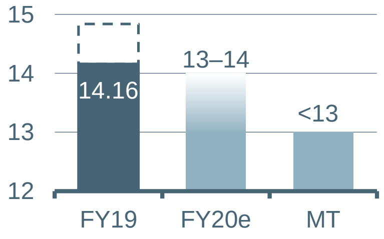
Prices and strong operational performance in H2 underpin EBITDA

	Iron Ore[11]	Copper	Coal	Petroleum[12]
	290 Mtpa run rate achieved in the June quarter[14]	*Record throughput at Chilean operations*	*Record stripping performance*	*Strong field and uptime performance*
% of Group EBITDA[10]	**48%**	**19%**	**17%**	**16%**
EBITDA:	**US$11.1 bn**	**US$4.6 bn**	**US$4.1 bn**	**US$3.8 bn**
EBITDA margin:	**65%**	**46%**	**45%**	**64%**
ROCE:	**37%**	**6%**	**26%**	**19%**

Unit cost:

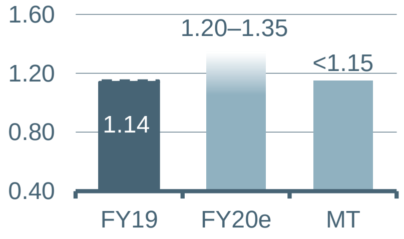
Cost
Cost at FX guidance
Guidance

WAIO
(US$/t)

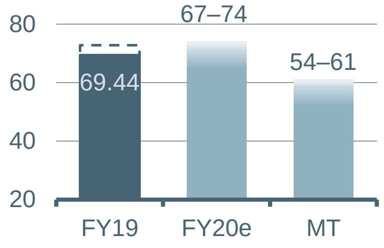


FY19 C1 costs US$12.86/t (ex. 3rd party royalties)[13]

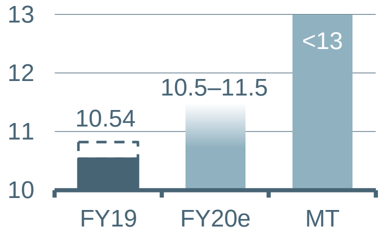
Escondida
(US$/lb)



Queensland Coal
(US$/t)



Conventional
(US$/boe)



Performance drivers:

Iron Ore:
- FY19 productivity improvements, strong Q4
- Derailment in H1 and Tropical Cyclone Veronica in H2

Copper:
- FY19 ~12% grade decline and end of negotiation bonus
- FY20 lower by-product credits and higher deferred stripping
- Maintenance initiatives reduce variability in concentrator performance

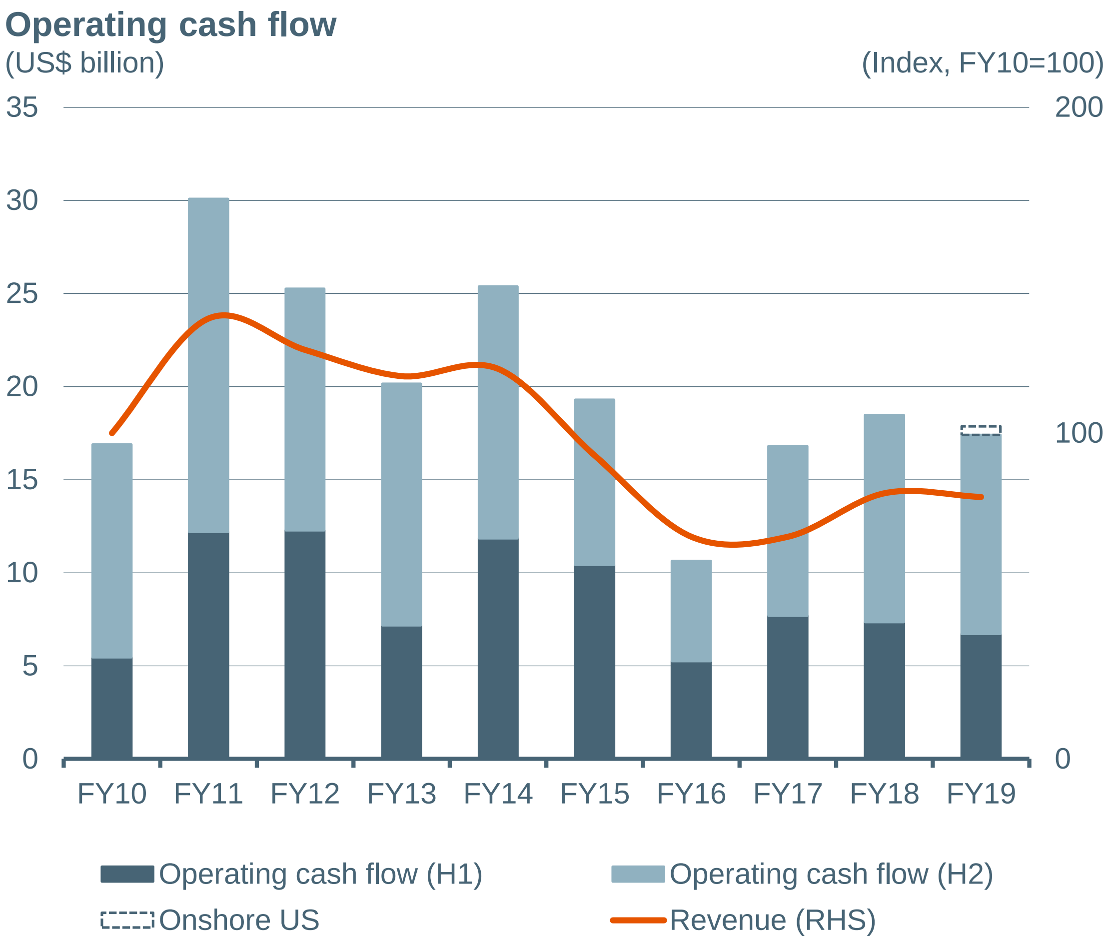
Coal:
- FY19 higher stripping costs and weather impacts
- Achieved 48 Mtpa run rate in Q4 FY19
- FY20 higher wash plant maintenance

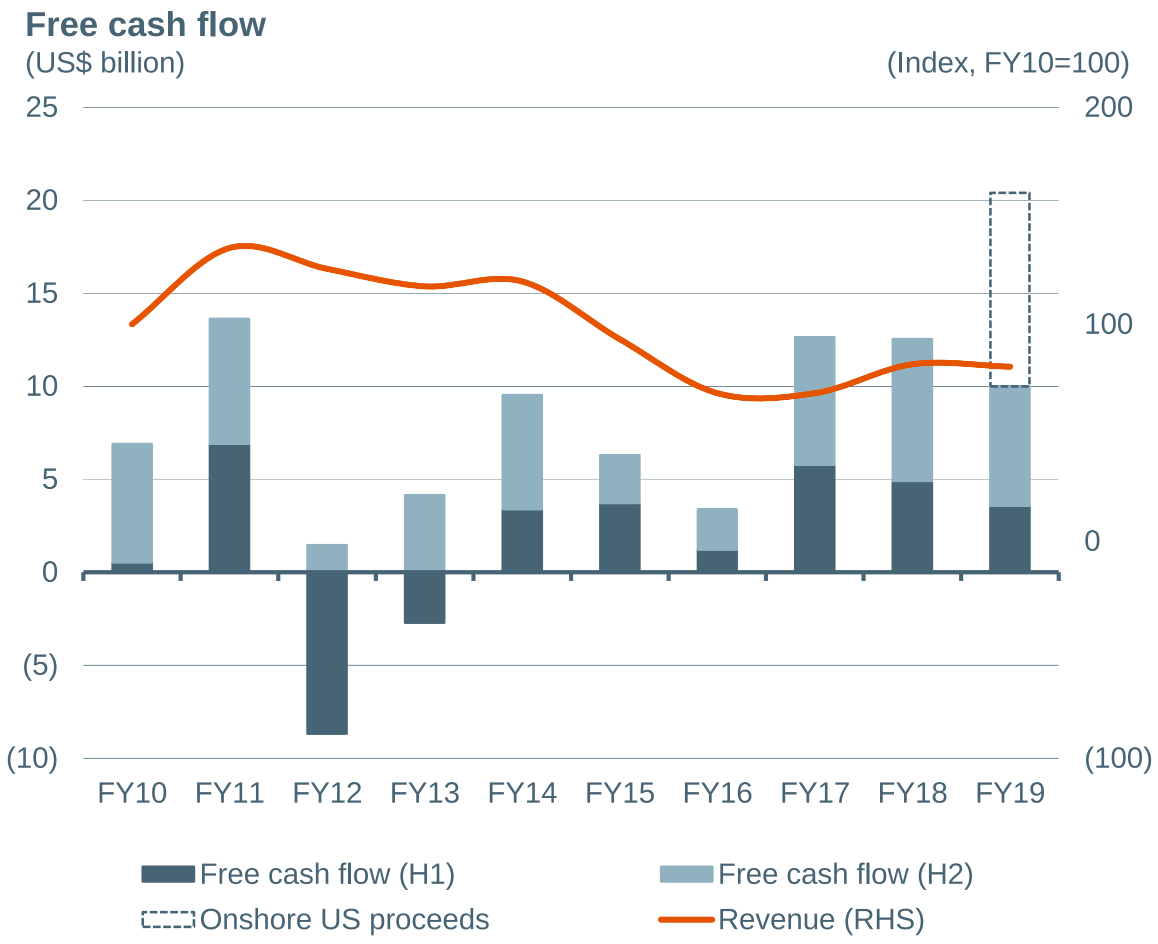
Petroleum:
- FY19 strong uptime and field performance
- FY20 planned maintenance at Atlantis and natural field decline

Note: Presented on a continuing operations basis.

Cash generation

Our diversified portfolio has delivered consistently strong cash flows

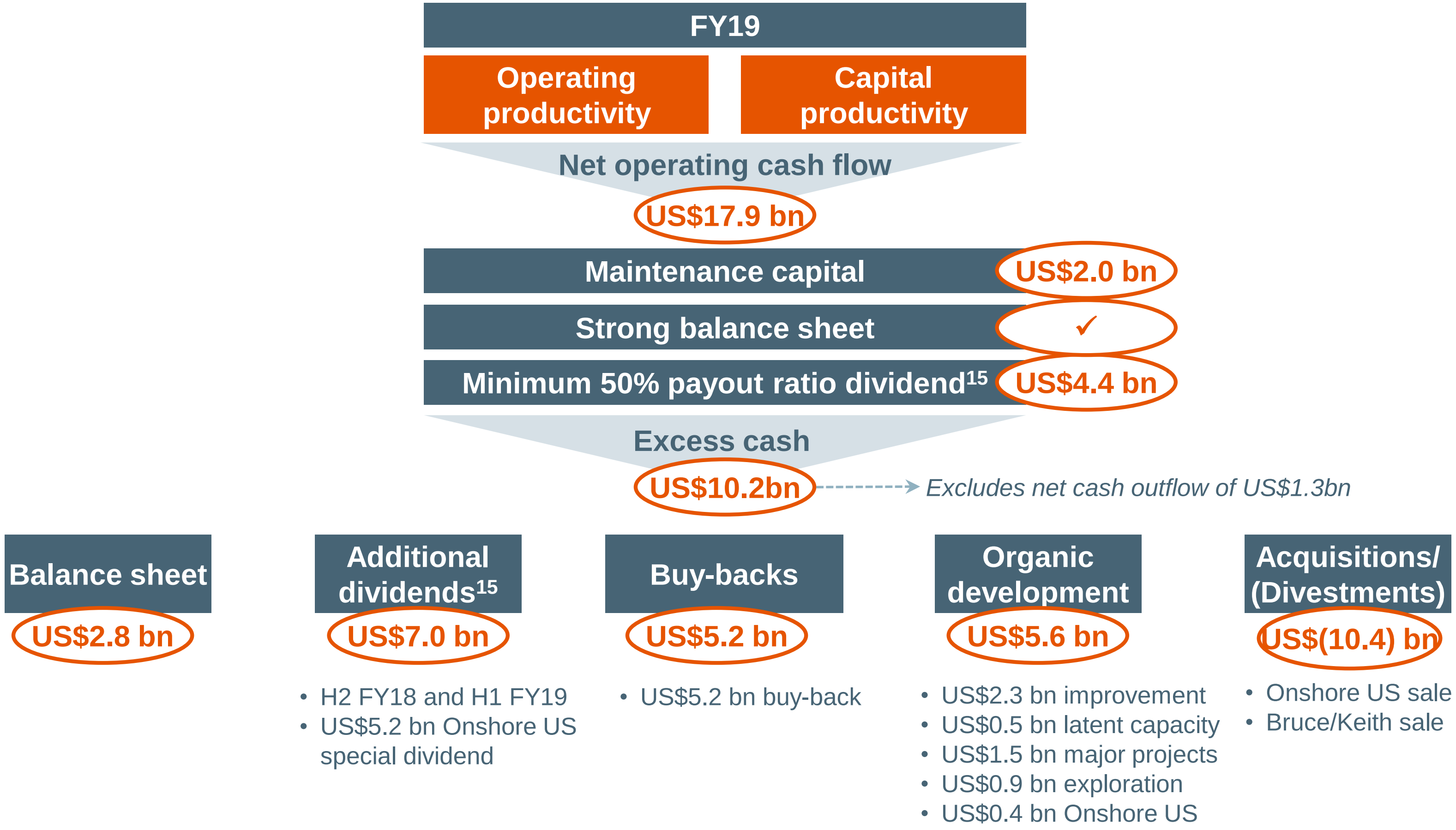




Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Capital allocation

Disciplined adherence to our Capital Allocation Framework

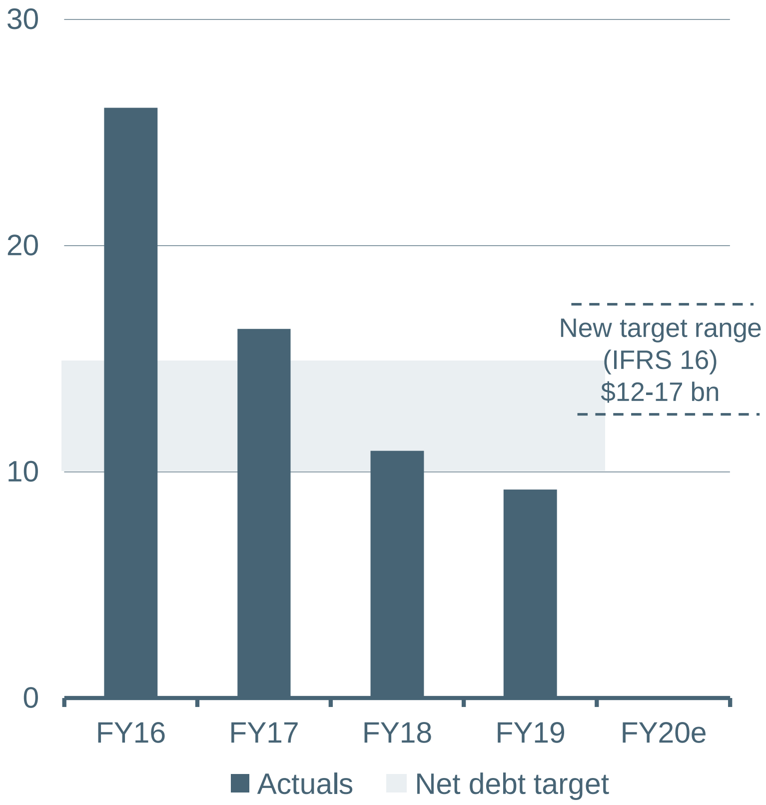


Note: Presented on a total operations basis. Excess cash includes dividends paid to NCIs[16] of US$(1.2) billion (FY18: US$(1.6) billion); net investment and funding of equity accounted investments of US$(0.6) billion (FY18: US$0.2 billion); excludes exploration expenses of US$0.5 billion (FY18: US$0.6 billion) which is classified as organic development in accordance with the Capital Allocation Framework; Total net cash outflow of US$1.3 billion (FY18: US$0.8 billion). Onshore US proceeds of US$10.4 billion received in FY19.

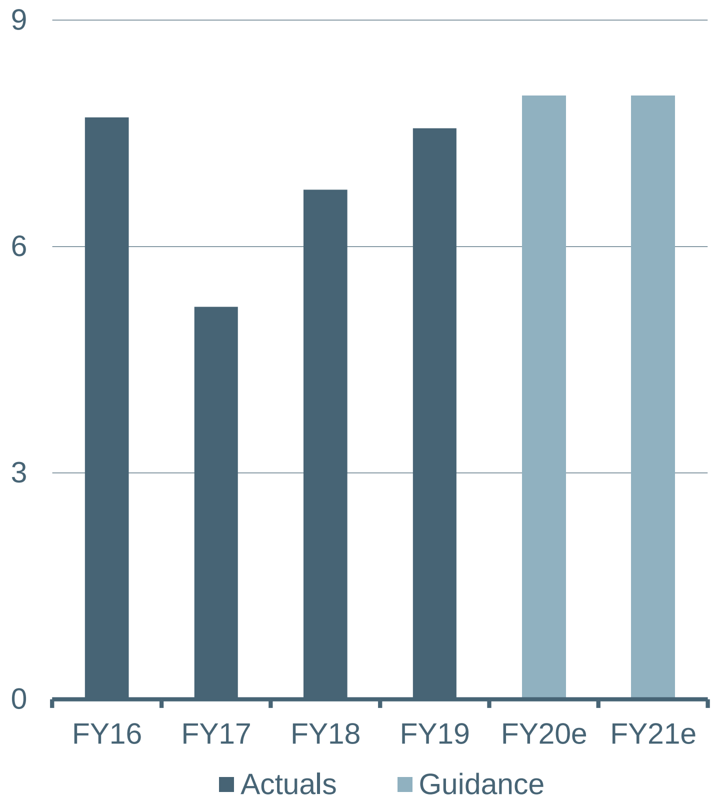
Striking the right balance to maximise value and returns

US$17 billion reduction in net debt; ~US$27 billion reinvested; ~US$29 billion returned to shareholders[17]

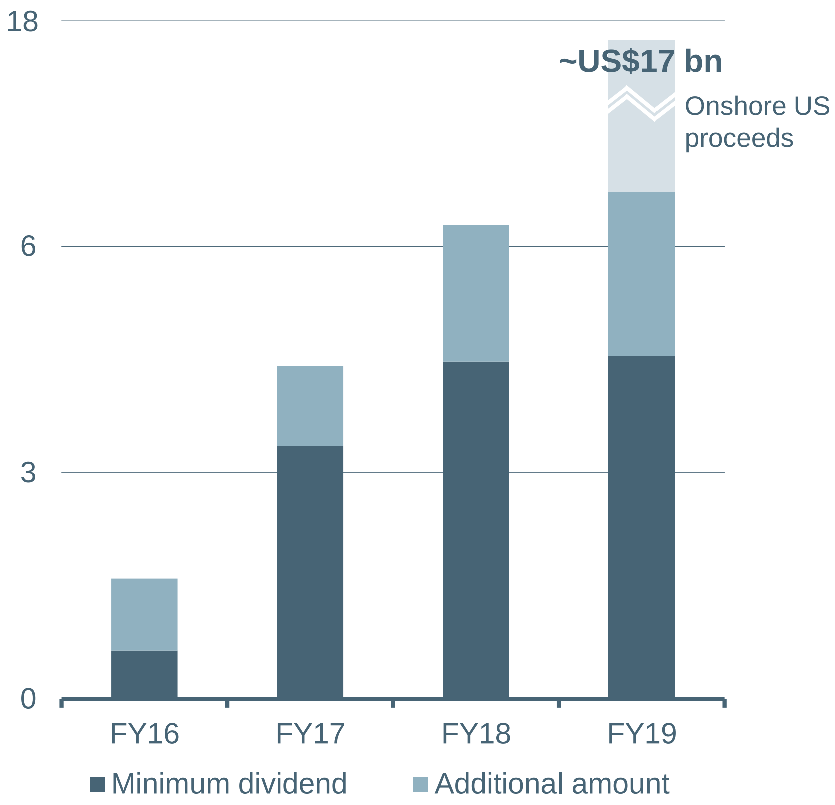
Net debt below target range
(Net debt, US$ billion)



Disciplined investment
(Capital and exploration expenditure, US$ billion)



Increased returns to shareholders
(Dividends determined and share buy-backs, US$ billion)



Note: Net debt target before IFRS 16 adjustments. Presented on a total operations basis.

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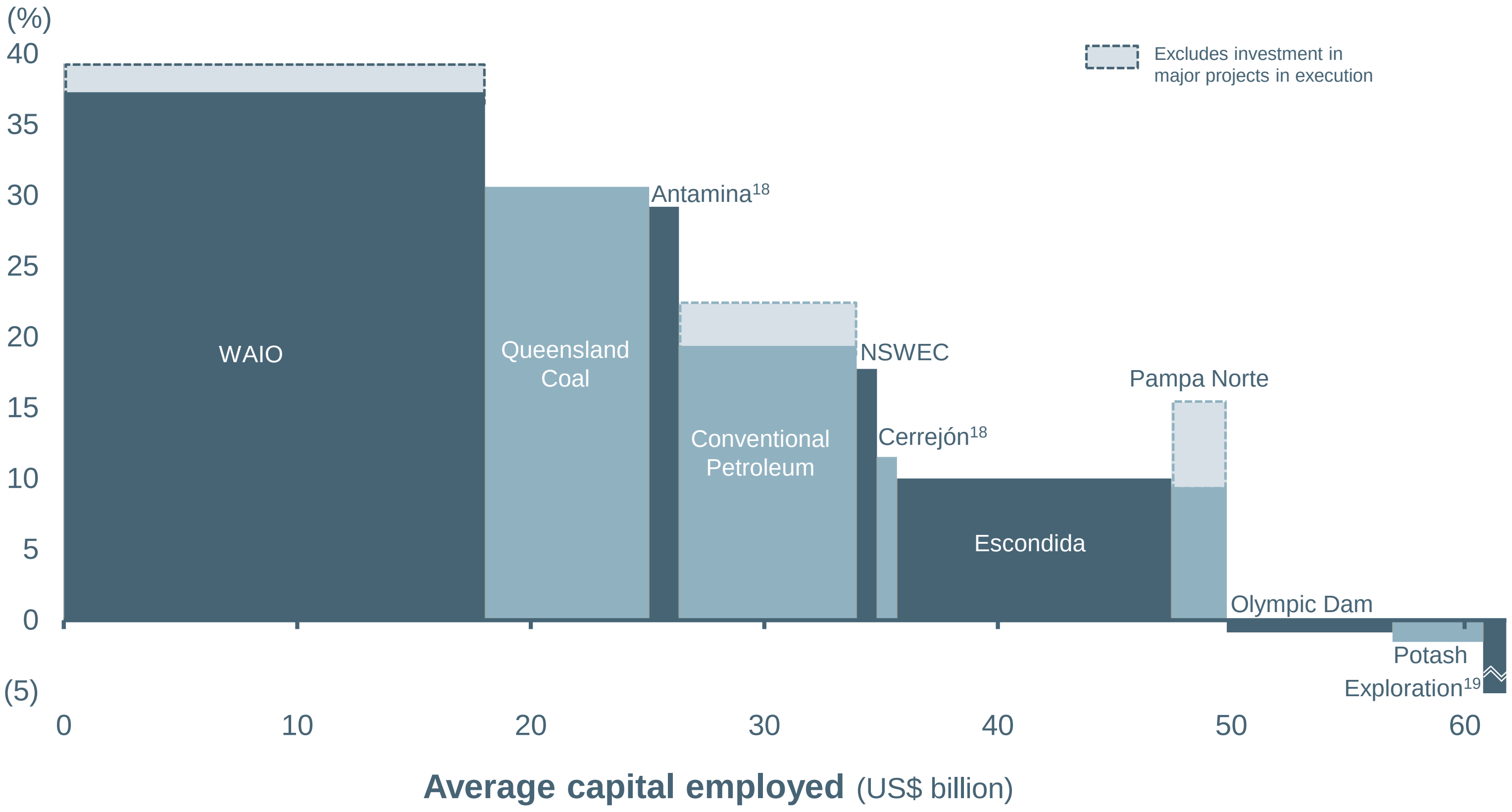
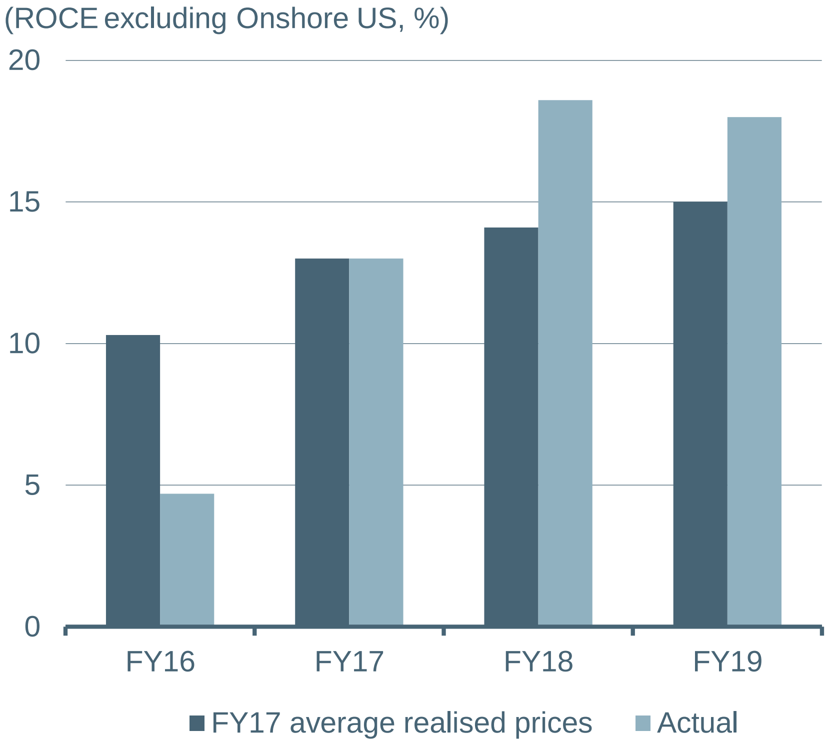
Return on Capital Employed

FY19 ROCE 18%; tailored plans to improve ROCE at every asset

ROCE by asset



Returns



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

Note: Presented on a continuing operations basis. ROCE represents attributable profit after tax excluding exceptional items and net finance costs (after tax) divided by average capital employed. Capital employed is net assets before net debt.

BHP

Financial results

Year ended 30 June 2019

Onshore US assets have been presented as discontinued operations.

Andrew Mackenzie Chief Executive Officer

Peak Downs

Market outlook

Near-term uncertainty, attractive medium-term fundamentals, long run strategic themes

Short term

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

Medium term

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

Long term

- Growth in population, wealth
- Electrification of transport
- Decarbonisation of power
- Biosphere stewardship

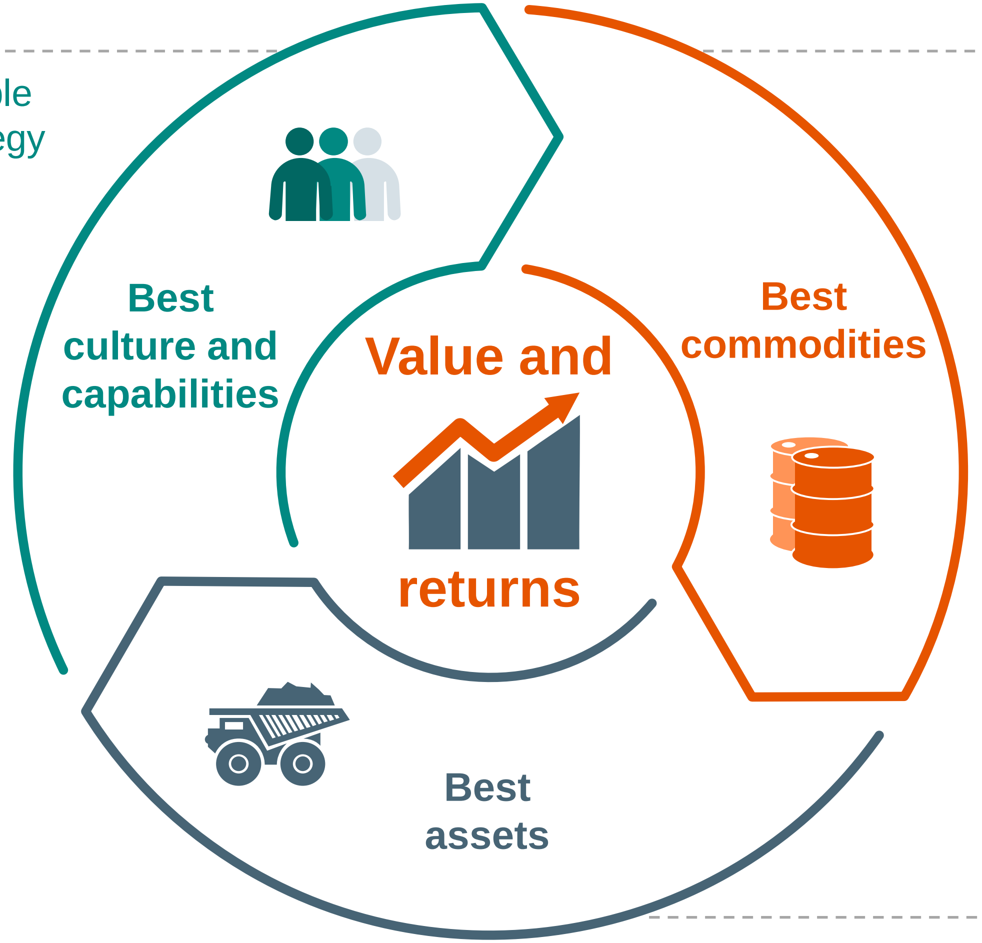
Note: Further information on BHP's economic and commodity outlook can be found at www.bhp.com/prospects.

Our strategic framework

We aspire to have industry-leading capabilities applied to a portfolio of world-class assets in the most attractive commodities

Culture and capabilities that enable the execution of our business strategy

Unlocking value through Transformation
- BHP Operating System
- Value Chain Automation
- World Class Functions
- Operations Services
- Centres of Excellence: Engineering and Maintenance, Geoscience, Projects



Commodities with high economic rent potential that match our capabilities

Increasing options in our favoured commodities
- Copper
- Oil

Further simplifying our portfolio
- Onshore US sale
- Bruce/Keith sale

Assets that are resilient through the cycle, have embedded growth options and match our capabilities

Driven by a commitment to transformation, capital discipline and social value

Minerals Australia

Reliability to drive cost reductions and strong operating performance

Operational performance momentum builds into FY20

- WAIO production up 20% and unit costs down >50% since FY14
  - 15% increase in train payloads enabled by improved mine performance, rail stability and port availability
- Queensland Coal production up 12% and unit costs down >15% since FY14
  - reflects productivity initiatives including improved truck utilisation to help offset 14% increase in strip ratios and Crinum mine closure in FY16

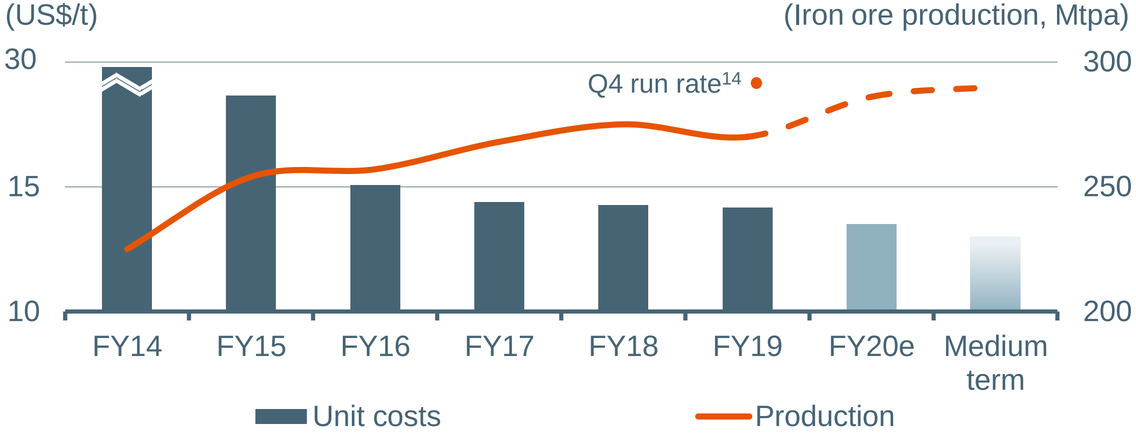
Focused on operational reliability and asset integrity

- WAIO: undertaking significant maintenance program at port in H1 FY20
- Olympic Dam: 50% of multi-year integrity program completed at the surface operation; crane replacement is planned for FY20
- Queensland Coal: major wash plant maintenance in Q1 FY20

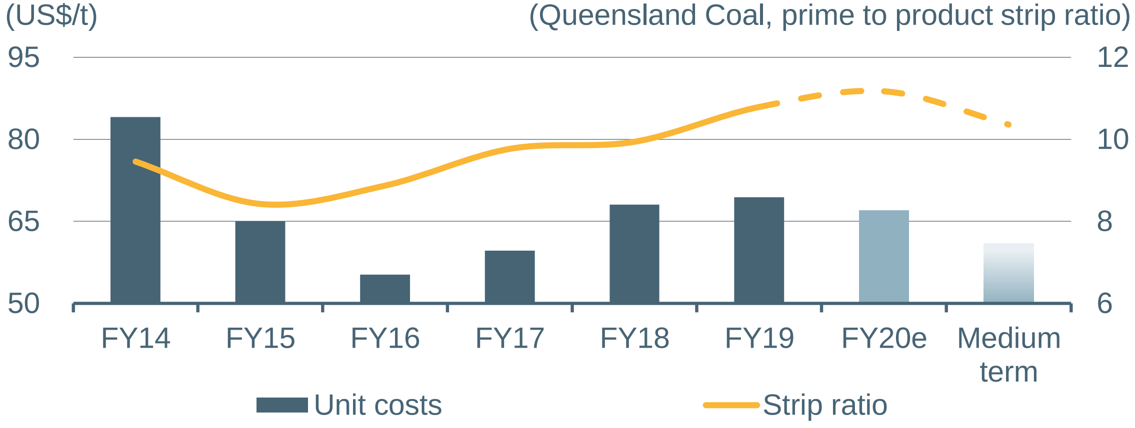
Unlocking further value

- Operations Services to accelerate safety and productivity improvements
- Autonomous truck hauling across WAIO and Queensland Coal sites in feasibility
- Oak Dam phase two drilling results under evaluation
- Nickel West: ore reserves (contained nickel) increased by >75% since FY18; will support future expansion options[20]

Record costs performance and run rate at WAIO



Strip ratio headwinds at BMA to unwind over the medium term



Minerals Americas

Transformation key to performance uplift

Record throughput at all Chilean operations

- Escondida: transformation programs underpin increased throughput in H2 FY19 to average 356 ktpd
  - production impact of a ~35% concentrate grade decline over past 5 years capped at ~5% by capital efficient concentrator strategy and early desalination adoption
- Pampa Norte: recovery optimisation initiatives and strong throughput to help offset ~11% lower grade during FY20

Power strategy to bolster renewables position

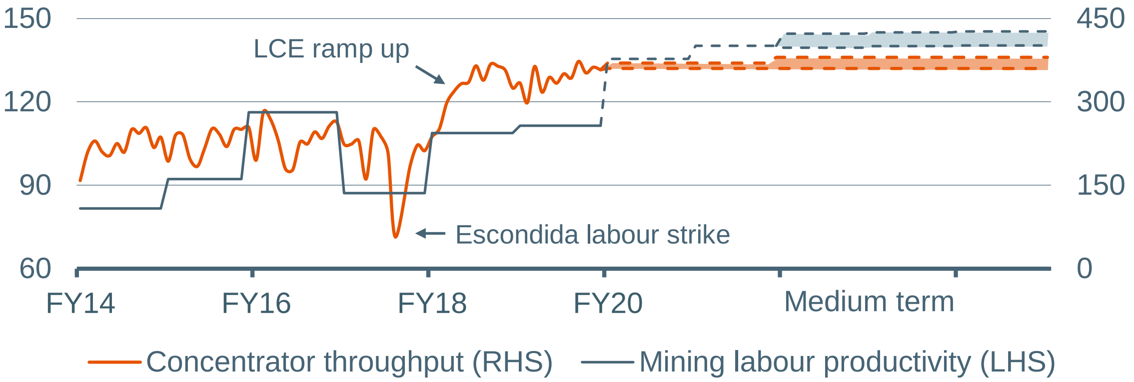
- Extension of desalinated water plant at Escondida on track for first water December 2019
- Aim to source almost all power from renewables at lower cost than the current carbon sources at Escondida and Spence in the medium term

Optionality expanded

- Spence Growth Option on track, first copper expected in H1 FY21
- Jansen remains strategic option; current scope to finish early CY21
- New interests in exploration across Ecuador, Canada and Mexico

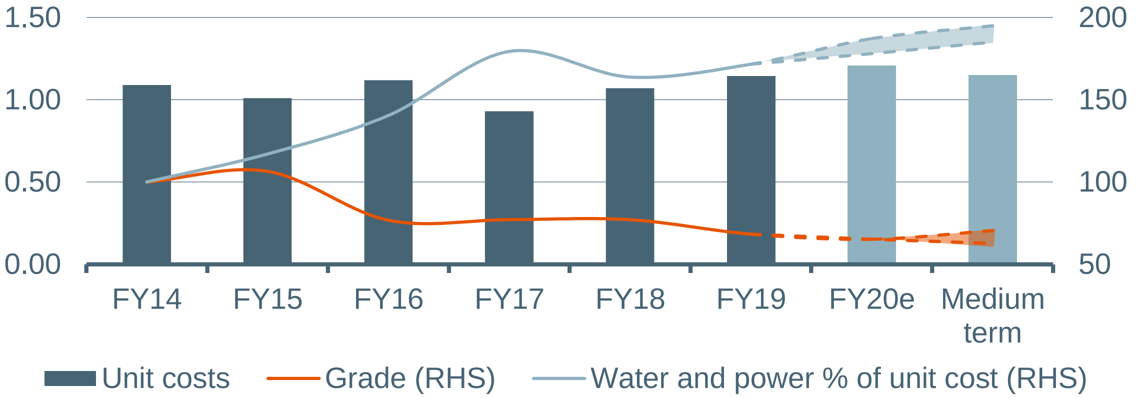
Escondida step change in mining and concentrator performance

(Material moved, Mt/FTE) (Throughput, ktpd)



Stable unit cost despite 9 US¢/lb increase in water and power since FY14

(Escondida unit cost, US$/lb) (Index, FY14=100)



Note: LCE: Los Colorados Extension project.

Petroleum

Strong operating performance supported by promising short, medium and long-term growth options

High-return options within current portfolio to offset field decline

- Uptime and field performance delivered 1% volume growth in FY19
- West Barracouta tracking to plan, first gas expected in CY21
- ~30 improvement and infill well programs with average returns of >40%
- Five projects to seek approval in the next 12 months

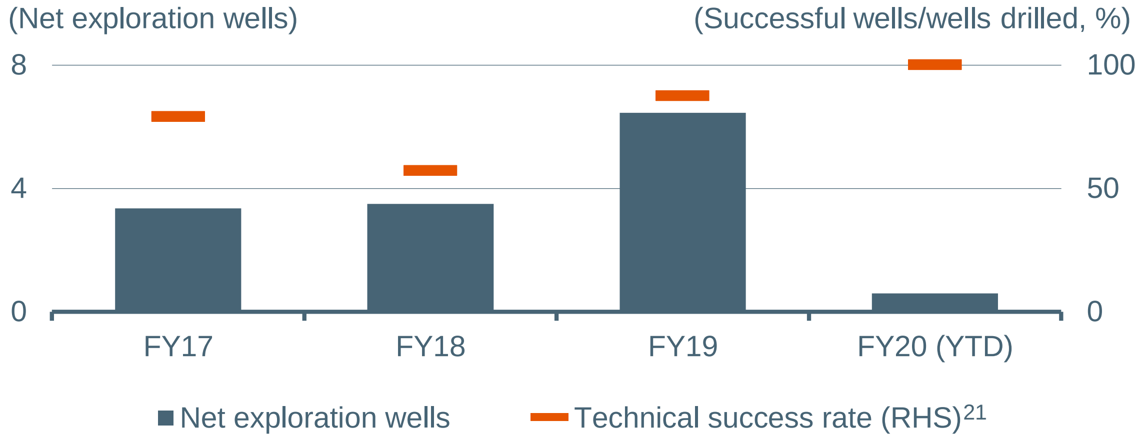
Pipeline of major projects to lift production in the medium term

- Atlantis Phase 3 tracking to plan, first production expected in CY20
- Ruby approved, first production expected in CY21
- Mad Dog 2 tracking to plan, first production expected in CY22
- Six additional projects under study with average returns of ~25%

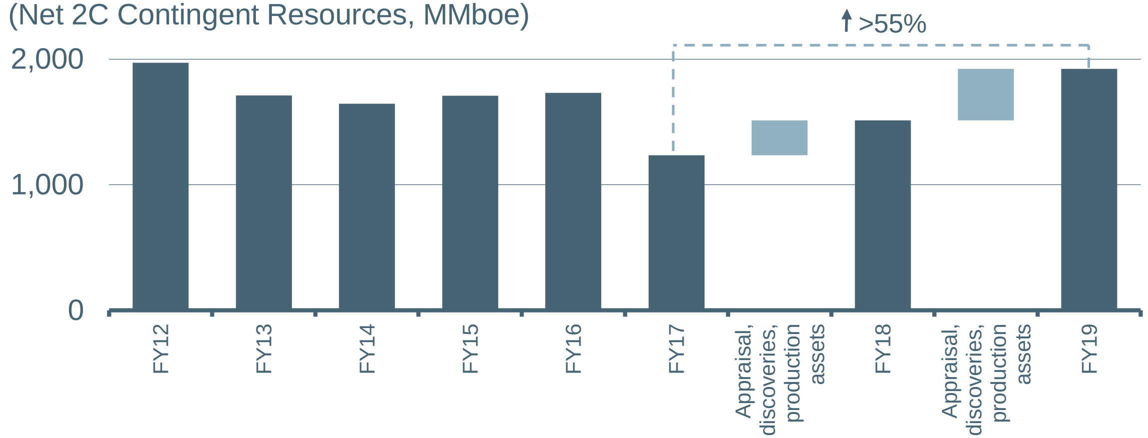
Exploration and appraisal program continues progressing well

- Trion: 3DEL encountered oil above prior well intersections
- GoM: Samurai exited for value; assessing Wildling development options
- Trinidad: Phase 3 successful; Phase 4 to commence in Q1 FY20
- Recent additions lift 2C Contingent Resources back to FY12 levels
- Material production from exploration options expected mid-2020s

Exploration and appraisal success...



…has materially increased resources



Note: GoM – Gulf of Mexico.

We expect to deliver on our plans in FY20

Continued progress against our focus areas

Maximise cash flow	Capital discipline	Value and returns
Cu Eq volumes 2% higher despite 7% reduction in petroleum	**Net debt** to remain at lower end of revised US$12-17 bn target range	**19% ROCE** at spot prices
Transformation latent capacity projects tracking to plan; at iron ore and coal operations autonomous truck studies continue	**<US$8 bn capex** includes 6 major projects diversified across commodities, on track and on budget	**Shareholder returns** >US$3.9 bn dividends to be paid in H1 FY20 (73% payout ratio)

Note: FY20 volumes based on mid point of guidance. Details on change in net debt range provided on slide 30. Spot prices as of 13 August 2019. FY20 ROCE includes negligible impact of leases under IFRS 16.

Broad suite of attractive opportunities

Transformation, future options and exploration evaluated and ranked based on returns, risk and optionality

Optionality

In execution

Higher return

Lower return

T&T, GoM exploration (Petroleum)

Ecuador, South Australia exploration (Copper)

South Flank (Iron ore)

Atlantis Phase 3 (Petroleum)

Trion appraisal (Petroleum)

Nickel West expansion (Nickel)

Latent capacity (EWSE, WAIO290, West Barracouta)

Mad Dog Phase 2 (Petroleum)

Resolution (Copper)

Wards Well (Metallurgical coal)

Spence Growth Option (Copper)

Scarborough (Petroleum)

South Walker Creek (Metallurgical coal)

Olympic Dam Expansion Project (Copper)

Jansen Stage 1 (Potash)

Autonomous Haulage Australia (Minerals Australia)

Higher risk

Lower risk

Options assessed against our strategic themes to test portfolio resilience in the long term

Note: Olympic Dam Expansion Project refers to heap leach technology development option. T&T: Trinidad and Tobago; GoM: Gulf of Mexico; EWSE: Escondida Water Supply Extension.

BHP's investment proposition

We have the assets, options, capabilities and discipline to sustainably grow long-term shareholder value and returns

Maximise cash flow

Low-cost producer
efficiency, technology, culture

Volume growth
productivity, project delivery

Constructive outlook
for our commodities,
solid demand, disciplined supply

Capital discipline

US$12-17 bn net debt
range updated for IFRS 16

<US$8 bn capex
in FY20 and ~US$8 bn in FY21

Organic opportunities
rich option set across commodities and time periods assessed on risk and return metrics

Value and returns

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

Optimised portfolio
post Onshore US divestment

~US$29 bn returned
to shareholders
since 1 January 2016

Note: Disciplined supply: reflects lower levels of investment across the industry. Shareholder returns: includes dividends determined since 1 January 2016 and Onshore US proceeds. Details on change in net debt target range provided on slide 30. FY22 ROCE includes negligible impact of leases under IFRS 16.

BHP

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Appendix

Samarco and Renova Foundation

Resettlement a priority social program

Rehabilitation (Renova Foundation)

Communities

- Bento Rodrigues: 132 families finalised house design, first house build started in July 2019. School construction underway
- Paracatu town site earthworks underway; Gesteira urban plan being designed with community

River stabilisation

- River stabilisation largely complete
- In May 2019, Brazil's National Sanitary Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) attested to the safe consumption in certain quantities of fish and crustaceans from the Doce River basin and coastal region

Compensation (Renova Foundation)

- BRL$1.7 billion indemnification and financial aid paid to June 2019
- More than 8,700 general damages claims resolved
- 13,160 families continue to receive income support through emergency financial aid

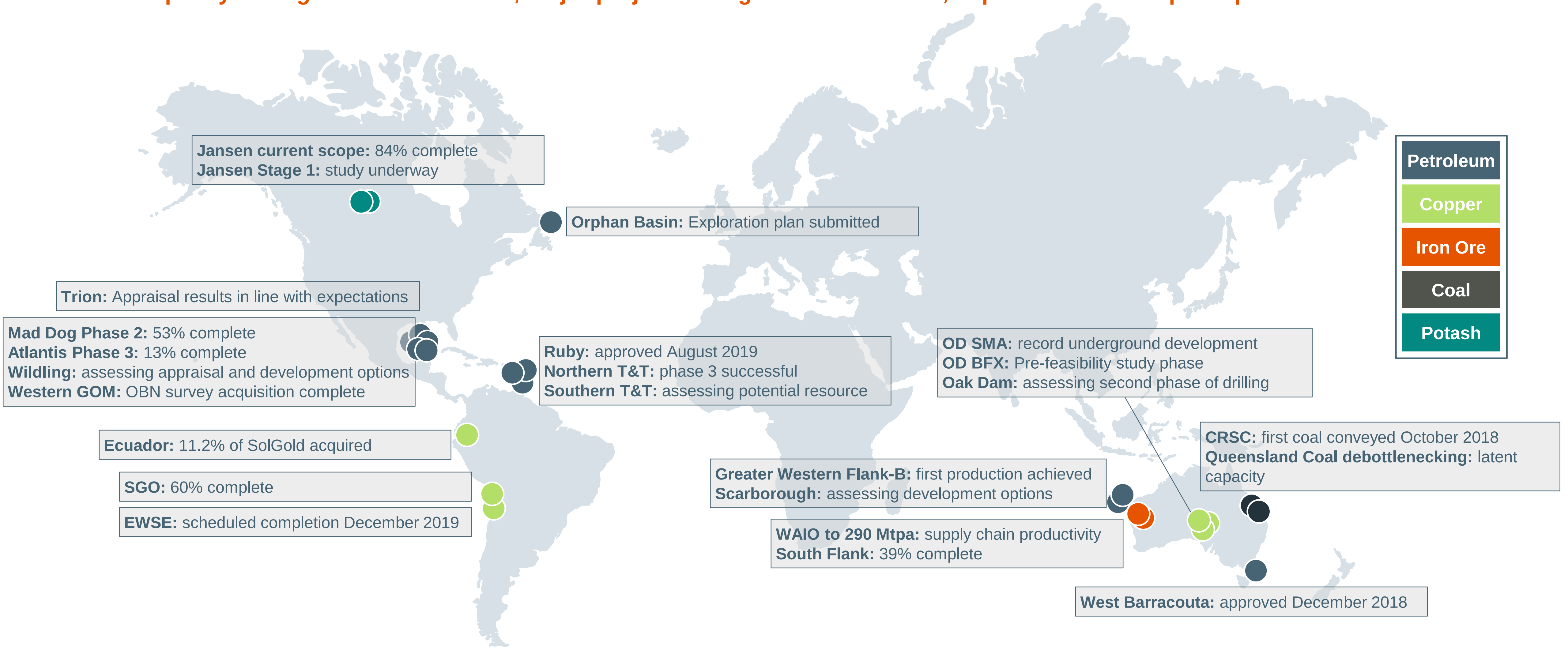
Samarco legal developments and restart

- Preparation work for construction of new tailings disposal system at Alegria Sul Pit expected to be completed in September 2019
- Working towards restart but will only occur if safe, economically viable and community in support
- Restart requires licensing approvals and the funding needed for preparation works
- Progressing plans for decommissioning two upstream dams in Germano complex

Note: Fishing bans still in place. Fish and crustaceans daily dosages of 200mg for adult and 50mg for children; Water damages compensation does not include legal claims in court under dispute.

Broad suite of attractive opportunities

Latent capacity average returns of >100%; major project average returns of ~17%; exploration offers upside potential



Note: Only near-term opportunities shown on map. BXF – Brownfield Expansion; CRSC – Caval Ridge Southern Circuit; EWSE – Escondida Water Supply Expansion; SGO – Spence Growth Option; SMA – Southern Mine Area.

Unlocking value for BHP through transformation

The world is undergoing significant change… we will be bolder and adapt faster to take advantage of this

Transformation

Ways of work

Culture and capabilities

Strategic and innovative partnerships

Current programs

World Class Functions
- Reduce bureaucracy, fewer silos
- 30% reduction in overhead costs[22]

BHP Operating System
- Front-line-led continuous improvement
- Deployed across seven locations

Value Chain Automation
- Equipment automating
- Decision automation

Centres of Excellence
- Centrally defined global best practice
- Equipment consistently to exceed benchmark

Enhancing our access to capability
- Flexible partnerships to access talent
- Technical and engineering excellence

Innovative solutions for operations
- Address sustainability challenges (e.g. carbon capture, water, tailings)

Shared social and environmental value
- Strategic partnerships for mutual benefit

Outcomes

- ✓ **Operational stability**
- ✓ **Quantum shift in safety, performance and value**
- ✓ **Continued increase in productivity**
- ✓ **Flexibility to rapidly capture opportunities**

Technology

IROCs
Replication accelerating across portfolio

Autonomous trucks
Safety incidents down by >80%[23]

Autonomous drills
Across WAIO

Autonomous TLOs
Additional 2.4t iron ore per ore car

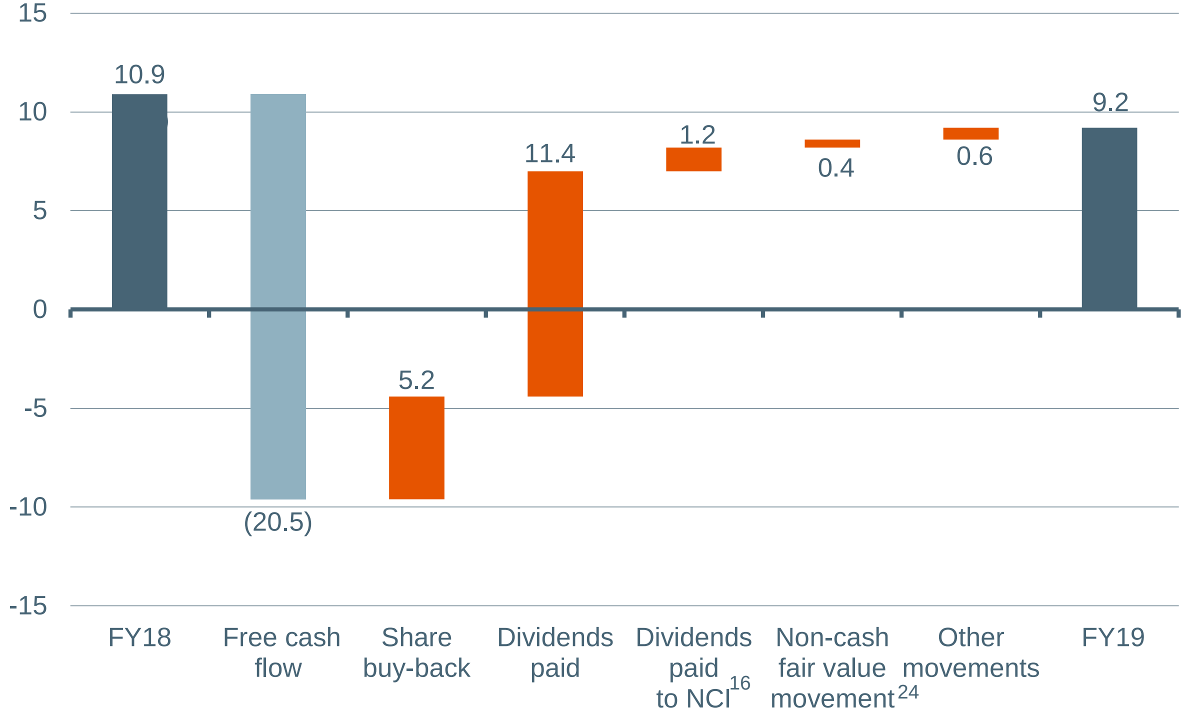
Geophysics modelling
Oak Dam discovery
OBN application

Note: IROC – Integrated Remote Operating Centre; WAIO – Western Australian Iron Ore; TLO – Train Load Out; OBN – Ocean Bottom Node.

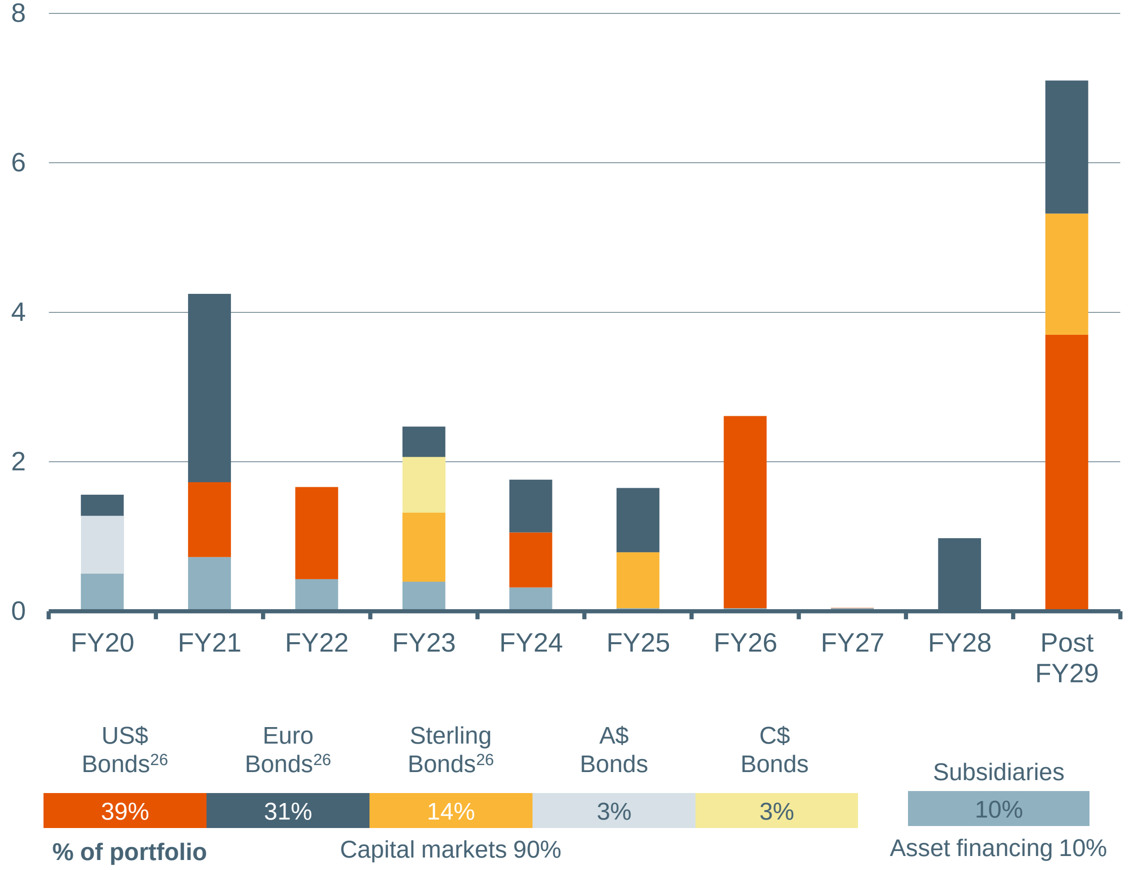
Balance sheet

Net debt of US$9.2 billion and gearing of 15.1%

Movements in net debt
(US$ billion)



Debt maturity profile[25]
(US$ billion)



Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

IFRS 16 leases: overview

Operating lease commitments brought onto balance sheet from 1 July 2019

Overview	• Effective from 1 July 2019 • Removes distinction between operating and finance leases; introduces new identification criteria − results in operating leases being recognised on balance sheet; no change to treatment of finance leases − key impacts shown on slide 31 • No change to underlying cash flows
Implementation approach	• Applied on a modified retrospective basis (i.e. additional lease assets equal additional lease liabilities; no restatement of historical financials) • Grandfathering rules not applied (i.e. applied to all existing contracts on 1 July 2019) • Short term, variable payment and low-value leases will remain off-balance sheet and continue to be recorded as operating expenses
Key impacts	• Additional lease liability of ~US$2.3 bn recognised on 1 July 2019 − broadly split between: office buildings; freight contracts; and other (e.g. mining and other equipment, rigs, accommodation) − freight contracts include Continuous Voyage Charters (CVCs) which were not a lease under old IAS 17 criteria − CVCs are priced with reference to the volatile freight index (C5 Dry Baltic) and must be remeasured each period • Small favourable impact expected to unit costs (0-5%) as lease costs shift from operating expenses to depreciation and interest • Net debt target range changed to US$12-17 bn – change in net debt definition to include fair value of debt-related derivatives at 30 June 2019 (US$0.2 bn increase), unrelated to IFRS 16 – initial impact of IFRS 16 on 1 July 2019 (~US$2.3 bn increase) – additional new leases commencing in FY20 (including SGO desalination plant) and renewals of existing lease arrangements (~US$1.3 bn increase) • No material impact on NPAT; minimum dividend calculations unaffected

IFRS 16 leases: impacts

Accounting change only; no impact to net cash flows

Balance sheet[27]	Income statement	Cash flow statement	Disclosures	Financial metrics
Right of use assets (PP&E) US$2.3 bn[27] ↑	**Operating costs** US$0.8 bn ↓	**Operating cash outflow** US$0.7 bn ↓	**Operating lease commitments (IAS 17)** ~US$2 bn ↓	**Net debt** US$2.3 bn ↑
Lease liabilities (Interest bearing liabilities) US$2.3 bn ↑	**EBITDA** US$0.8 bn ↑	**Investing cash flow** no impact	**Short term, variable, low value leases**	**Gearing** 3%[28] ↑
	Depreciation US$0.7 bn ↑	**Financing cash outflow** US$0.7 bn ↑		**EBITDA margin** 2% ↑
	Interest US$0.1 bn ↑	**No impact on net cash flows**		**Unit cash costs** 0-5% ↓
	No material impact on income statement			**ROCE** negligible impact

Projects in feasibility

	Autonomous truck hauling	Jansen Stage 1
	Australia	Saskatchewan, Canada
	Automating ~500 haul trucks across Western Australia Iron Ore and Queensland Coal sites	Shaft equipping, mine development, processing facility, site infrastructure and outbound logistics.
Operator	BHP	BHP
BHP ownership	Various	100%
Capex (US$m)	<800	5,300 – 5,700 Sustaining capital ~US$15/t (real) long term average; +/- 20% in any given year.
Phase / timing	Feasibility study phase First of several investment decision expected in CY19 (capex represents full amount)	Feasibility study phase
First production / Project delivery	Staged site rollout from CY20 onwards	~5 years from sanction to commissioning ~2 years from first production to ramp up
Volumes (100% basis at peak)	n/a	4.3 – 4.5Mtpa (Potassium chloride, KCL)
Other considerations	Site by site decision on roll out	6% royalty Federal and Provincial Corporate income tax and Potash Production Tax[29] Jansen Stage 1 expected mine life of 100 years

BHP guidance

Group	FY20e	FY21e	
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	<8.0	~8.0	Cash basis.
Including:			
Maintenance	2.1		Includes non-discretionary capital expenditure to maintain asset integrity, reduce risks and meet compliance requirements. Also includes capitalised deferred development and production stripping (FY20e: US$0.8 billion).
Improvement	2.9		Includes Conventional Petroleum infill drilling and South Flank.
Latent capacity	0.4		Includes EWSE, WAIO to 290 Mtpa and West Barracouta.
Major growth	1.7		Includes Spence Growth Option, Mad Dog Phase 2, Jansen, Atlantis Phase 3 and Ruby
Exploration	0.9		Includes US$0.7 billion Petroleum and ~US$60 million Copper exploration programs planned for FY20.

Conventional Petroleum	FY20e	Medium term	
Petroleum production (MMboe)	110 – 116	~110	FY20 volumes expected to decrease due to planned maintenance at Atlantis and natural field decline across the portfolio. Decline of ~1.5% p.a. over medium term includes projects yet to be sanctioned. ~110 Mboe represents average over medium term.
Capital expenditure (US$bn)	1.2		(see project table below)
Exploration expenditure (US$bn)	0.7		Focused on Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean.
Unit cost (US$/boe)	10.5 – 11.5	<13	Excludes inventory movements, embedded derivatives movements, freight, third party product purchases and exploration expense. Based on exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis at peak)
Mad Dog Phase 2	February 2017	US$2.2 bn	CY22	140,000 boe/d
West Barracouta	December 2018	~US$140 m	CY21	104 MMscf/d
Atlantis Phase 3	February 2019	~US$700 m	CY20	38,000 boe/d
Ruby	August 2019	~US$340 m (~US$280 m excl. pre-commitment)	CY21	16,000 bopd (oil) and 80 MMscf/d (gas)

BHP guidance (continued)

Copper	FY20e	Medium term	
Copper production (kt)	1,705 – 1,820		Escondida: 1.16 – 1.23 Mt; Olympic Dam: 180 – 205 kt; Pampa Norte 230 – 250 kt; Antamina: 135 kt (zinc 110kt).
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	2.5		Includes ~US$60 million exploration expenditure.

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis)
EWSE	March 2018	US$308 m	FY20	1,300 l/s of water
Spence Growth Option	August 2017	US$2.46 bn	H1 FY21	~185 ktpa of incremental copper (over first 10 years)

Escondida			
Copper production (kt, 100% basis)	1,160 – 1,230	~1,200	~1,200 kt represents average over medium term.
Unit cash costs (US$/lb)	1.20 – 1.35	<1.15	Excludes freight; net of by-product credits; based on an exchange rate of USD/CLP 683. Unit costs expected to be impacted by lower by-product credits (compared to FY19) in the short term. Medium term unit costs flat despite higher water and power costs.

Iron Ore	FY20e	Medium term	
Iron ore production (Mt)	242 – 253		Excludes production from Samarco. Major car dumper maintenance planned for September 2019 quarter
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	2.4		

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis)
South Flank	June 2018	US$3.1 bn	CY21	80 Mtpa sustaining mine

Western Australia Iron Ore			
Iron ore production (Mt, 100% basis)	273 – 286	290	
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	13 – 14	<13	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)		4	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year. Includes South Flank; excludes costs associated with Value Chain Automation.

BHP guidance (continued)

Coal	FY20e	Medium term	
Metallurgical coal production (Mt)	41 – 45	49 – 54	FY20 volumes Planned wash plant shutdowns in Sept Q19 at Goonyella, Peak downs and Caval Ridge
Energy coal production (Mt)	24 – 26		NSWEC: 15 – 17 Mt; Cerrejón: ~9 Mt.
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	0.7		
Queensland Coal			
Production (Mt, 100% basis)	73 – 79		
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	67 – 74	54 – 61	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)		8	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year. Excludes costs associated with Value Chain Automation.

Other	FY20e		
Other capex (US$bn)	0.5		Includes Nickel West and Jansen.
Including: Jansen current scope (US$bn)	~0.215		US$2.7 billion; completion in early 2021.

BHP

Key Underlying EBITDA sensitivities

Approximate impact[30] on FY20 Underlying EBITDA of changes of:	
US$1/t on iron ore price[31]	233
US$1/bbl on oil price[32]	39
US$1/t on metallurgical coal price	39
US¢1/lb on copper price[31]	36
US$1/t on energy coal price[31]	15
US¢1/lb on nickel price	1.6
AUD (US¢1/A$) operations[33]	121
CLP (US¢1/CLP) operations[33]	27

Statement of Petroleum Resources

Petroleum resources

The estimates of Conventional Petroleum contingent resources contained in this presentation are on a Net revenue interest basis and are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared under the supervision of Mr A. G. Gadgil, who is employed by BHP. Mr Gadgil is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and has the required qualifications and experience to act as a qualified petroleum reserves and resources evaluator under the ASX Listing Rules. This presentation is issued with the prior written consent of Mr Gadgil who agrees with the form and context in which the petroleum contingent resources are presented. Aggregates of contingent resources estimates contained in this presentation have been calculated by arithmetic summation of field/project estimates by category using deterministic methodology. The custody transfer point(s)/point(s) of sale applicable for each field or project are the reference point for contingent resources. Contingent resources estimates contained in this presentation have not been adjusted for risk. Unless noted otherwise, contingent resources are as at 30 June 2019. In this presentation millions of barrels of oil equivalent are abbreviated as Mmboe. The total boe conversion is based on the following: 6,000 scf of natural gas equals 1 boe. BHP estimates proved reserve volumes according to SEC disclosure regulations and files these in our annual Form 20-F with the SEC. All unproved volumes are estimated using SPE-PRMS 2018 guidelines which allow escalations to prices and costs, and as such, would be on a different basis than that prescribed by the SEC, and are therefore excluded from our SEC filings. Non-proved estimates are inherently more uncertain than proved.

Petroleum exploration well information

Well	Location	Target	Formation age	BHP equity	Spud date	Water depth	Total well depth	Status (as of August 7 2019)
LeClerc-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block 5	Oil	Pliocene	65% (BHP Operator)	21 May 2016	1,800 m	5,771 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; Plugged and abandoned
LeClerc-ST1	Trinidad & Tobago Block 5	Oil	Miocene	100% (BHP Operator)	6 July 2016	1,800 m	6,973 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; Plugged and abandoned
Wildling-1	US Gulf of Mexico GC520	Oil	Miocene	100% (BHP Operator)	8 January 2017	1,230 m	5,950 m	Plugged and abandoned due to mechanical failure
Wildling-2	US Gulf of Mexico GC520	Oil	Miocene	100% (BHP Operator)	15 April 2017	1,267 m	10,205 m	Hydrocarbons encountered, temporarily abandoned
Wildling-2 ST01	US Gulf of Mexico GC520	Oil	Miocene	100% (BHP Operator)	11 August 2017	1,267 m	10,177 m	Hydrocarbons encountered, temporarily abandoned
Samurai-2	US Gulf of Mexico GC432	Oil	Miocene	50% (Murphy Operator)	16 April 2018	1,088 m	9,777 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
Samurai-2 ST01	US Gulf of Mexico GC476	Oil	Miocene	50% (Murphy Operator)	25 August 2018	1,088 m	10,088 m	Plugged and abandoned
Victoria-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 5	Gas	Pleistocene/Pliocene	65% (BHP Operator)	12 June 2018	1,828 m	3,282 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
Bongos-1	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 14	Gas	Pliocene/Miocene	70% (BHP Operator)	20 July 2018	1,909 m	2,469 m	Plugged and abandoned due to mechanical failure
Bongos-2	Trinidad & Tobago Block TTDAA 14	Gas	Pliocene/Miocene	70% (BHP Operator)	22 July 2018	1,910 m	5,151 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; plugged and abandoned
Trion-2DEL	Mexico Block AE-0093	Oil	Eocene	60% (BHP Operator)	15 November 2018	2,379 m	4,659 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; Plugged and abandoned
Trion-2DEL ST01	Mexico Block AE-0093	Oil	Eocene	60% (BHP Operator)	4 January 2019	2,379 m	5,002 m	Hydrocarbons encountered; Plugged and abandoned
Trion-3DEL	Mexico Block AE-0093	Oil	Eocene	60% (BHP Operator)	9 July 2019	2,595 m	4,614 m	Hydrocarbons encountered, Plugged and abandoned

2C Contingent Resources additions in FY2018 as of 30 June 2018: Trion – 166 MMboe, LeClerc – 26 MMboe, Producing Assets – 86 MMboe
2C Contingent Resources additions in FY2019 as of 30 June 2019: Trion – 56 MMboe, Wildling – 68, Samurai – 19 MMboe, Bongos – 228, Victoria – 15 MMboe, Producing Assets – 26 MMboe

Footnotes

1. Slide 6: High potential injury frequency rate: injury events where there was the potential for a fatality.
2. Slide 6: Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs): as compared to FY18 reported exposures and discounting the protection afforded by respiratory protective equipment.
3. Slide 6: Greenhouse gas emissions: subject to final sustainability assurance review. Our target is, by FY22, to maintain operational (Scope 1 & 2) greenhouse gas emissions at or below FY17 levels. The FY17 baseline has been adjusted for the divestment of our Onshore US assets to ensure ongoing comparability of performance.
4. Slide 8: Adjusted effective tax rate: excludes the influence of exchange rate movements and exceptional items.
5. Slide 9: Productivity: outages: reflect reported outages from the December half year of US$0.8 billion; grade: relates to grade decline at Escondida of US$0.8 billion; coal unit costs and Nickel West mine plan: relates to higher than expected unit costs in Coal (lower volumes, wet weather, and higher strip ratio and contractor stripping costs) and Nickel West (mine plan changes) of US$0.4 billion.
6. Slide 9: Price: net of price-linked costs.
7. Slide 9: Controllable cash costs: reflects increased maintenance activities; costs related to unplanned production outages at WAIO, Olympic Dam, Nickel West and Spence in the first half; higher strip ratios and contractor stripping costs at our Australian coal operations; partially offset by favourable inventory movements and the benefit from higher overall volumes at Olympic Dam as a result of the smelter maintenance campaign in the prior year.
8. Slide 9: Non-cash: includes net deferred stripping costs.
9. Slide 9: Other: includes one-off items and other items (including profit/loss from equity accounted investments).
10. Slide 10: Segment EBITDA: percentage contribution to Group Underlying EBITDA, excluding Group and unallocated items.
11. Slide 10: Iron ore: unit cost, C1 unit cost excluding third party royalties, EBITDA margin and ROCE refer to Western Australia Iron Ore.
12. Slide 10: Petroleum: EBITDA margin includes closed mines. ROCE refers to Conventional Petroleum excludes closed mines.
13. Slide 10: WAIO C1 cost: excludes third party royalties, exploration expenses, depletion of production stripping, demurrage, exchange rate gains/losses, net inventory movements and other income.
14. Slide 10,18: Q4 FY19 run rate: excludes the impact from Tropical Cyclone Veronica.
15. Slide 12: Dividend: represents final dividend determined by the Board for FY18 and paid in September 2018, dividend determined by the Board for H1 FY19 and paid in March 2019.
16. Slide 12,29: NCIs: dividends paid to non-controlling interests of US$1.2 billion predominantly relate to Escondida.
17. Slide 13: Shareholder returns: dividends determined since FY16.
18. Slide 14: Antamina and Cerrejón: equity accounted investments; average capital employed represents BHP’s equity interest.
19. Slide 14: Conventional Petroleum exploration: ROCE truncated for illustrative purposes.
20. Slide 18: Ore Reserves increase by 654kt to 1,506kt contained nickel. Refer to slide seven for full Ore Reserves statement of tonnages, grades and confidence classification in the Think Nickel presentation delivered to the Diggers and Dealers conference on the 5th August 2019. https://www.bhp.com/-/media/documents/media/reports-and-presentations/2019/190804_diggersdealers2019.pdf
21. Slide 20: Exploration wells and success rate: refers to the number of wells completed at any time during the respective year, regardless of when drilling was initiated. A successful well is an exploratory or extension well that is not a dry well or met its appraisal objective. Successful wells include wells in which hydrocarbons were encountered and the drilling or completion of which, has been suspended pending further drilling. Excludes wells that had mechanical issues (Burrokeet-1 and Wildling-1 in FY17 and Bongos-1 in FY19) where the opportunities were tested by a subsequent well.
22. Slide 28: Represents potential reduction from FY18 in scope Global Function costs.
23. Slide 28: Represents safety incidents reduction in heavy vehicles.
24. Slide 29: Non-cash fair value movement: relates to foreign exchange variance due to the revaluation of local currency denominated cash and debt to USD and movements in interest rates.
25. Slide 29: Debt maturity profile: all debt balances are represented in notional USD values and based on financial years; as at 30 June 2019; subsidiary debt is presented in accordance with IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.
26. Slide 29: Debt maturity profile: includes hybrid bonds (27% of portfolio: 14% in USD, 9% in Euro, 4% in Sterling) with maturity shown at first call date.
27. Slide 31: As at 1 July 2019. PP&E: Excludes small decrease for change in classification of onerous lease provisions on implementation of IFRS 16.
28. Slide 31: Gearing as at 30 June 2019 15.1% (pre IFRS 16).
29. Slide 32: Below are tax consideration for Jansen Stage 1 project. Withholding tax on dividend payments under the current corporate structure is 5%.
    - Royalties: 6% of mine gate revenue (revenue less port and rail costs)
    - Federal and Provincial Corporate Income taxes: Combined top rate 27% (Carried forward losses from pre-production years can be utilised to decrease future taxable profits)
    - Potash Production Tax (PPT), two components. Both components are calculated based on K_2O tonnes. Thus potassium chloride (KCL) needs to be converted to potassium oxide (K_2O), with a conversion rate of 0.6.
        - A base payment levied at a rate of 35% on the producer’s annual resource profits, subject to minimum payment of CAD$11.00 and a maximum of CAD$12.33 per K_2O tonne sold. New producers may qualify for a base payment holiday for the first 10 years of production.
        - A profit tax imposed on the producer’s gross annual profit tax that is determined by rates, which increase with profits per tonne sold, as follows: 15% of the profit per tonne below CAD $67.36 and 35% of the profit per tonne above CAD $67.36 (tax brackets are indexed for inflation). Profit tax is assessed on a maximum of 35% of total tonnes sold, but producers may claim a base payment credit with respect to amount of tonnes that are subject to both the base payment and the profit tax. There are no tax holidays available for the profit tax.
30. Slide 36: EBITDA sensitivities: assumes total volume exposed to price; determined on the basis of BHP’s existing portfolio.
31. Slide 36: EBITDA sensitivities: excludes impact of equity accounted investments.
32. Slide 36: EBITDA sensitivities: excludes impact of change in input costs across the Group.
33. Slide 36: EBITDA sensitivities: based on average exchange rate for the period.

BHP