Fremantle Doctor
2022 Mineral Resources
Statement and Explanatory Notes

As at 30 June 2022

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Summary – Mineral Resources

Table 1: Fremantle Doctor Mineral Resources Estimate[1 2 3 4] as at 30 June 2022

Envelope Cut-off	Category	Tonnes	Cu	Au	Ag	Cu	Au	Ag
NSR/t A$		**Mt**	**%**	**g/t**	**g/t**	**kt**	**koz**	**Moz**
$25	Measured							
	Indicated							
	Inferred	100	0.51	0.33	1.2	520	1,100	4.0
	Total	**100**	**0.51**	**0.33**	**1.2**	**520**	**1,100**	**4.0**

1 These tables are subject to rounding.

2 The Mineral Resources do not account for mining recovery or mining dilution.

3 The use of a cut-off to generate a contiguous envelope required by block caving (BC) results in some blocks below cut-off being included in the Mineral Resources, as exemplified by the Inferred Resources, of which 23% of the tonnage is below the cut-off. This below cut-off material contributes 11% of Cu metal, 9% of Au metal and 14% of Ag metal.

4 NSR/t has used Carrapateena metallurgical assumptions as these are seen as mineralogically similar. Sensitivity to Cu recovery, Au recovery and Cu metal in concentrate on NSR/t has been conducted to ensure this approach is robust to variability in metallurgical assumptions.

Fremantle Doctor Resource Statement as at 30 June 2022

The Fremantle Doctor December 2022 Mineral Resources statement relates to an updated Mineral Resources estimate for the Fremantle Doctor copper-gold deposit, which is an iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposit located in central South Australia on the eastern margin of the Gawler Craton (see Figure 1).

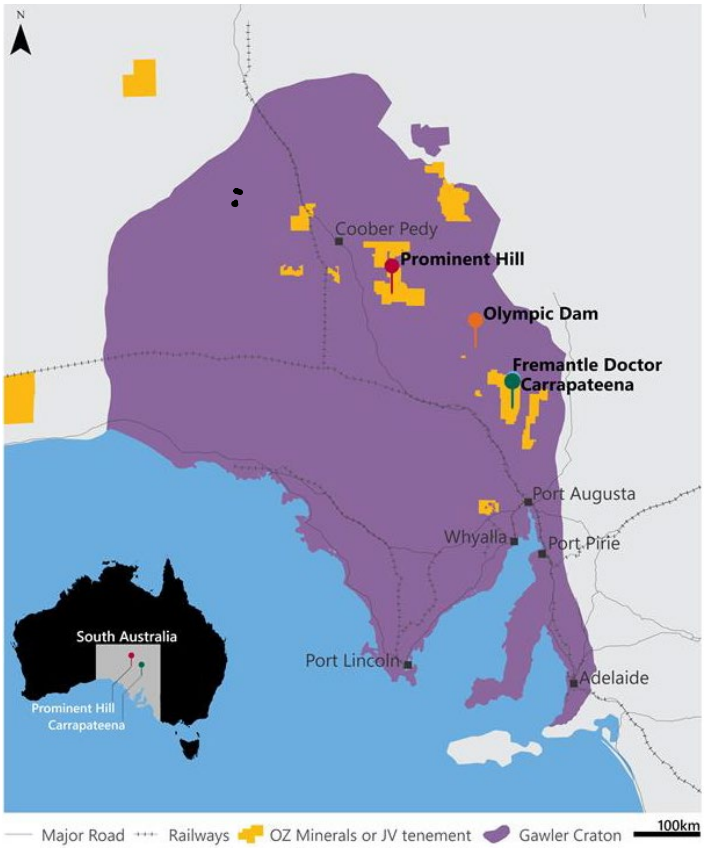

Figure 1: Location of Fremantle Doctor, South Australia

This Mineral Resources statement is an update to the November 2018 Mineral Resources statement as at 12 November 2018[1]. This update includes additional historic peripheral drillholes to influence the interpretation. The 2022 model uses a change in estimation method to the 2018 model, with the 2022 model using ordinary kriging and the 2018 model using an inverse distance weighting method. The Reasonable Prospects test uses a Net Smelter Return per tonne (NSR/t) approach based on updated commodity prices and exchange rate. Copper and gold recoveries are based on values from the adjacent Carrapateena operation. The model has been created and classified assuming it will underpin an assessment of the applicability of the Block Caving (BC) mining method.

[1] ASX Release 12 November 2018 – Fremantle Doctor Project, Mineral Resource Statement and Explanatory Notes. https://www.ozminerals.com/ArticleDocuments/367/181112_Fremantle_Doctor_Project_Mineral_Resource_Statement_and_Explanatory_notes_at_12_Nov_2018.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y

Mineral Resources

The estimated Mineral Resources for the Fremantle Doctor deposit are shown in Table 2. The Mineral Resources estimate has been reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. For mineralisation above the 3,600 RL, a nominal cut-off of A$25 NSR per tonne[2] has been used to generate a continuous shape[3] in which all material within was deemed to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, assuming a BC operation.

Table 2: Fremantle Doctor Mineral Resource Estimate[5 6 7] as at 30 June 2022

Envelope Cut-off (NSR/t A$)	Category	Tonnes Mt	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu kt	Au Koz	Ag Moz
$25	Measured							
	Indicated							
	Inferred	100	0.51	0.33	1.2	520	1,100	4.0
	Total	**100**	**0.51**	**0.33**	**1.2**	**520**	**1,100**	**4.0**

5 This table is subject to rounding.

6 The Mineral Resources estimate do not account for mining recovery or mining dilution.

7 The use of a cut-off to generate a contiguous envelope required by block caving (BC) results in some blocks below cut-off being included in the Mineral Resources, as exemplified by the Inferred Resources, of which 23% of the tonnage is below the cut-off. This below cut-off material contributes 11% of Cu metal, 9% of Au metal and 14% of Ag metal.

[2] Net Smelter Return (NSR) details can be found under Section 3 "Cut-off parameters" in the attached JORC Table 1 documentation.

[3] The shape was generated by digitising a single polygon around blocks above the cut-off on 25 m sections. These polygons were then refined to ensure a 3D shape that was realistic given the BC mining option. No separate internal waste shapes were defined as the likelihood of selectively recovering such material during mining is very low in a BC operation. Minimum (maximum) planar polygon area for the Reasonable Prospects shape is around 50,000 m^2 (100,000 m^2), which equates to approximate dimension of 165 x 360 m (230 x 480 m).

Changes in the June 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate

The June 2022 Mineral Resources show a 4% decrease in tonnes, -31% decrease in copper grade resulting in a 33% decrease in copper tonnes when compared to the November 2018 Mineral Resources.

These changes are due to:

- Updated interpretation based on feedback from internal and external reviews
- Change from inverse distance weighting to ordinary kriged estimation method
- Change of the reasonable prospects application to report all material within the reasonable prospects shape to reflect the selectivity of the BC mining method
- Change to use NSR/t for cut-off for 2022, to account for all economic variables (Cu, Au and Ag).

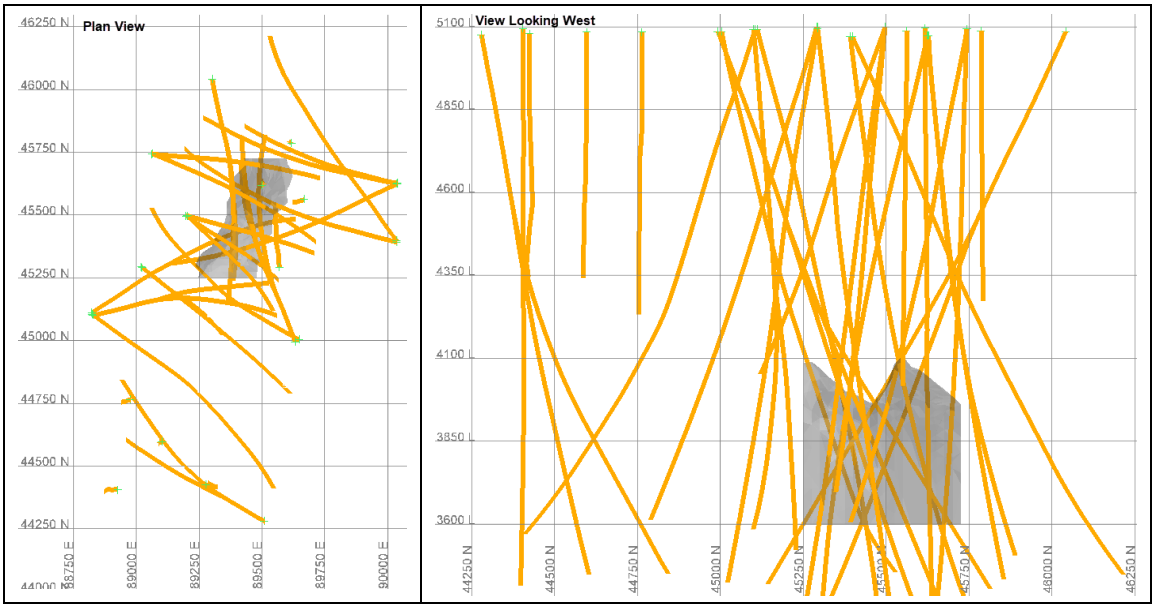

Figure 2: Plan and section looking north showing location of drilling (orange) with respect to the 'reasonable prospects' shape (grey watermark)

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Fremantle Doctor Breccia Complex is located within the Olympic copper gold (Cu-Au) Province on the eastern edge of the Gawler Craton. It is hosted within Donington Suite granite and is unconformably overlain by approximately 480 m of Neoproterozoic sediments. Mineralisation and alteration are in the form of that seen at other large South Australian IOCG deposits, including Carrapateena, Prominent Hill and Olympic Dam.

For modelling and estimation, the deposit geology was interpreted into several domains based on a combination of lithology, chemistry and mineralisation style, including a moderate grade copper

domain, hematite breccia domains with low grade chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation and granite domains.

The mineralisation extends beyond the Inferred Resource. Figure 3 shows a long section of the Fremantle Doctor Inferred Resource and Exploration Target but for which insufficient work has been done to ascribe tonnage and grade ranges

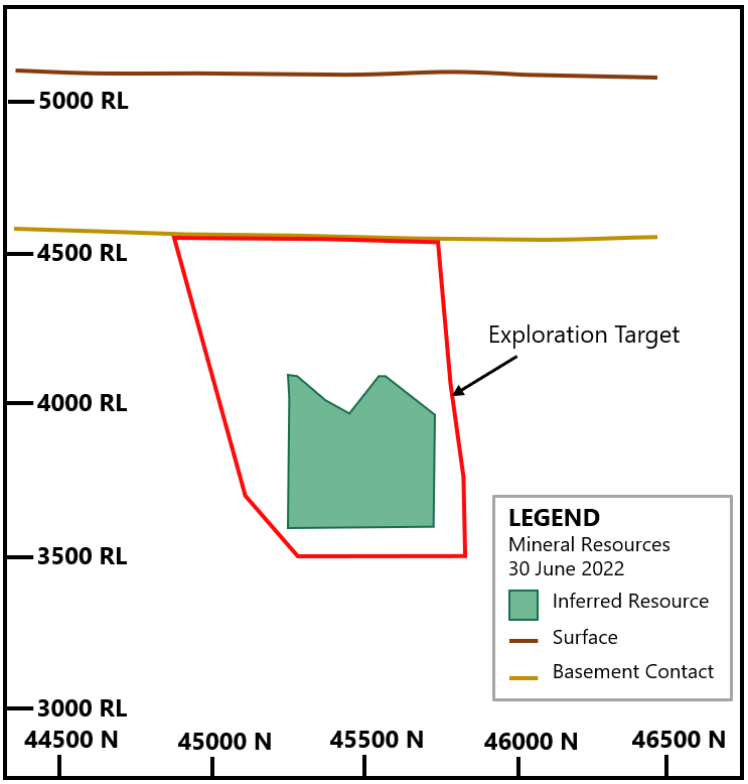

Figure 3: Long section looking west of the June 2022 Fremantle Doctor Reported Resource showing exploration target

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

All basement samples consist of diamond drill core (NQ, NQ2, HQ and PQ) cut with a manual or automatic core saw. The drill core is sampled as half core except for field duplicates, where quarter core was sampled.

All available basement drill cores were sampled on 1 m intervals but respect geological contacts where present. Entire samples were crushed then pulverised. For OZ Minerals drill holes, sample preparation included drying, crushing and pulverising in full to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. For Teck Cominco Australia Pty Ltd (Teck) drill holes, samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns.

Drilling Techniques

For Teck drill holes, a combination of RC and mud-rotary was used for precollars. HQ diamond drilling was used through to top of basement and NQ through basement to EOH. For OZ Minerals drill holes, diamond drilling was used from surface with a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes. OZ Minerals underground drilling commenced in 2019 with a combination of HQ and NQ core sizes.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were sent to either the Bureau Veritas (Amdel) Adelaide laboratory (OZ Minerals and large proportion of Teck drill holes) or the Intertek Genalysis Perth laboratory (limited Teck holes). Copper and silver were analysed using a multi-acid digest and ICP-OES (copper and silver) or ICP-MS (silver, OZ Minerals holes). Gold grades were analysed using fire assay (typically 20 grams or 40 grams) and, in nearly all cases, an AAS finish.

Estimation Methodology

A block model was constructed having values estimated independently for Cu, Au, Ag, U, F, C, Ba, Fe, Mg, Si, S, SG (as measured) and Weight Loss on Drying, by ordinary kriging of sample data composited to 1 m intervals. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries.

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The basis for Mineral Resource classification is underpinned by the:

- Robustness of the conceptual geological model
- Quality of data
- Continuity of geology and grade relative to the arrangement of data.

The Competent Person assessed the quality of the data and the confidence in the interpretations of geology and mineralisation. The quality of the estimation of grades was assessed using kriging efficiency of the copper estimate. The confidences in the interpretations and copper estimate were then integrated. Finally, those parts of the model that were unlikely to satisfy the 'reasonable prospects test' (reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction), were excluded from the resource estimate, mainly based on contiguity, dimensions and grade. A depth cut-off of 1,500 m below surface (3,600 RL), has been applied to the A$25 NSR/t shape, which is based on the lowest level to be reasonably extracted by BC given the current understanding of rock mass and stress at the adjacent Carrapateena mine.

The Competent Person has checked, reviewed and integrated all this information and subsequently assigned a classification of Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources to the estimate, and excluded parts of the model that do not satisfy the 'reasonable prospects test' from the Mineral Resources.

Cut-Off Value

The Mineral Resources are reported within a shape that has been generated using a cut-off applied to the NSR per tonne (NSR/t). NSR is calculated considering Carrapateena 2022 business plan metallurgical recovery based on current performance, current royalties and transport, treatment and refining costs. Recovery is calculated for copper, gold and silver based on actual plant performance and test work of the Carrapateena Mine. Carrapateena mineralisation is a similar style to Fremantle Doctor and its metallurgical parameters are deemed suitable for Fremantle Doctor, with sensitivity analysis to copper recovery, gold recovery, and copper in concentrate grade undertaken to ensure the NSR/t approach is robust until the metallurgy of the Fremantle Doctor deposit is better understood.

The Mineral Resource is reported within a 'reasonable prospects' shape that has been generated using a cut-off NSR of A$25 per tonne, being the expected combined mining, milling and GA costs excluding sustaining capital, assuming mineralisation is amenable to mining by BC. No cut-off has been applied to Mineral Resources inside the A$25 NSR per tonne 'reasonable prospects' shape.

The shape was generated by digitising a single polygon around blocks above the cut-off on 25 m cross sections increments. These polygons were then refined to ensure a 3D shape that was realistic given the proposed mining option. To achieve this, in places some blocks below the cut-off were included. No separate internal waste shapes were defined as the likelihood of selectively recovering such material during mining is very low in a BC operation. Minimum and maximum planar polygon areas for the 'reasonable prospects' shapes are around 50,000 m^2 and 100,000 m^2 respectively, which equate to approximate dimensions of 165 x 360 m and 230 x 480 m respectively.

Mining and Geotechnical

Fremantle Doctor has primarily chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation that is considered amenable to mining by BC. For the purpose of this statement, it is assumed that BC will be a suitable method for extraction of the mineralisation. This Mineral Resource does not account for mining recovery, however the nature of the 'reasonable prospects' shape, and the reporting of all material within it regardless of NSR/t, means that a lot of dilution is already accounted for in the estimate.

No geotechnical studies have been carried out at this time. Cave behaviour at Fremantle Doctor is expected to be similar to the nearby Carrapateena deposit, for which geotechnical studies have indicated that it will cave.

Processing

The recovery assumptions for the Mineral Resources are based on actual plant performance for Carrapateena mineralisation. Test work also supports the assumption that the remaining Mineral Resources could be processed using the existing plant. Metallurgical test work conducted on a single composite sample suggests that the Fremantle Doctor could be processed by a conventional crushing, grinding and flotation circuit.

Environment

The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471. This lease has an approved Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) as required under the South Australian Government *Mining Act 1971* (SA) and is in good standing.

Reasonable Prospects

- The reasonable prospects shape above 3,600 RL up to the 4,100 RL was generated based on a cut-off NSR of A$25 per tonne assuming mining by BC.
- Given the likely mining method, the classification also accounts for the expected contiguity of material above cut-off.
- Reporting of the Mineral Resources has been limited to above 1,500 m below surface (3,600 RL) as the 3,600 RL is the lowest level suitable for extraction by the BC method based on the current understanding of rock mass and stress at the nearby Carrapateena deposit.

Dimensions

The deposit geometry within the 'reasonable prospects' shape is generally a vertical lens striking north-east to south-west (see Figure 4). Limits of the Mineral Resource are listed in Table 3.

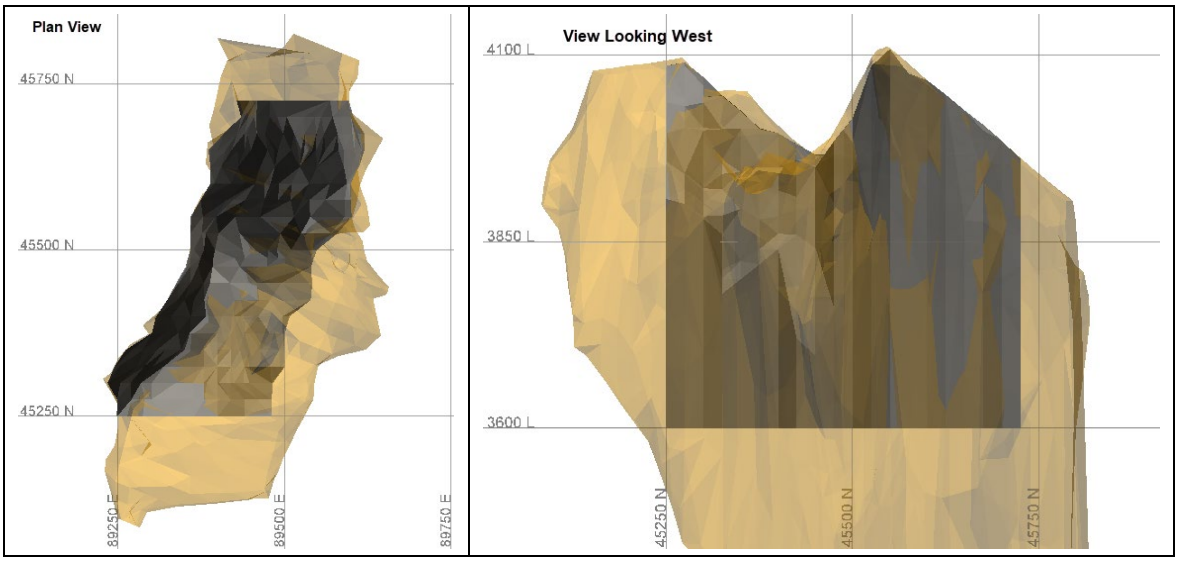

Figure 4: Plan and section looking north showing location of the main low grade reported geology domain (orange watermark) with respect to the 'reasonable prospects' shape (grey)

Table 3: Dimensions of the Mineral Resource

Dimension	Minimum	Maximum	Extent (m)
Easting	89,240	89,620	380
Northing	45,250	45,730	480
RL	3,600	4,100	500

JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	All basement samples consist of diamond drill core (NQ, NQ2, HQ and PQ) cut with a manual or automatic core saw. The drill core is sampled as half core, except for PQ core, metallurgical holes and field duplicates, where quarter core was sampled. The method of sampling is considered acceptable for the estimation of Mineral Resources. Entire samples were crushed then pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75 microns. The resulting pulps were analysed using a variety of methods which included multi acid digest with ICP-OES determination for copper and fire assay with AAS for gold (40 g or 20 g charge). Sub-sampling, sample preparation, assay methods and assay quality are discussed in other parts of this table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	For Teck Cominco Australia Pty Ltd (Teck) drill holes, a combination of RC and mud-rotary was used for pre-collars. HQ diamond drilling was used through to top of basement and NQ through basement to EOH. For OZ Minerals drill holes, diamond drilling was used from surface with a combination of PQ, HQ and NQ2 core sizes. OZ Minerals holes had the core from holes that were inclined oriented using an ACT core orientation tool. Teck drill holes were vertical to sub-vertical. All OZ Minerals drill holes were angled from surface with the exception of DD14FDR018 which was vertical and not oriented. For angled and wedge holes, core was orientated using an ACE, ACT or Coretell core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Length based core recovery is measured from reassembled core for every drill run. The data were recorded in a SQL Server database via a GBIS/Geobank front end. Average core recovery was high with more than 99% recovered through the mineralised zone. The style of mineralisation and drilling methods employed lead to very high sample recovery, so no further effort was considered necessary to increase core recovery. There is no significant relationship between sample recovery and grade. The very high core recovery means that any effect of such losses would be negligible if such a relationship even existed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Core samples were geologically logged by geologists and structurally logged by geologists Logging is considered to have appropriate detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Core logs were qualitative and quantitative in nature. Lithology and alteration were logged qualitatively; mineralisation, structure and geotechnical data were logged quantitatively. Core was photographed both dry and wet after metre marking and orientation. All core in the mineralised zone (35,084 m, 100%) was logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All sampled core was cut with an automatic or manual core saw in a consistent way that preserved the bottom of hole reference line, where present. Half core was used for normal samples, quarter core for field duplicates. Samples were mostly 1 m in length, but also ranged from 0.3 m to 2.0 m if adjusted to geological or major alteration boundaries. Only core samples were used in basement. Sample preparation included drying, crushing, and pulverising in full to a nominal 90% (OZ Minerals) or 85% (Teck) passing 75 microns. This is considered industry standard for this style of mineralisation. For OZ Minerals drill holes, controlled copies of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and signoffs exist for all sampling steps, and all staff were adequately trained in these. Checks were made by geologists on sampling prior to loading data into database. Sample representivity was confirmed by results from field duplicates, lab coarse crush, and pulp duplicates every 50 samples. Sizing data was collected for OZ Minerals holes for one in every 40 pulverised samples by the laboratory analysing the samples. Analysis of these results indicated that the sampling was representative. Analysis of duplicate data at a variety of scales, from half core to quarter core to crushed core to pulp duplicates, indicated the sample sizes were appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	OZ Minerals received data quality reports and data for Teck drill holes, including Certified Standards, which indicated the raw data were suitable as a basis for Mineral Resource estimation. Samples sent to Bureau Veritas' (Amdel) Adelaide Laboratory by Teck had copper and silver grades determined by IC3E (ICP-OES), with 'high grade' copper (>1%) undergoing reanalysis by MET1 (ICP-OES). Gold grades were determined via FA2 (Fire Assay, 20g, AAS). Samples sent by Teck to Genalysis in Perth had copper grades determined by four acid digest and ICPOES, with 'high grade' analysis (Cu >1%) determined by modified four acid digest and ICP-OES. Gold at Genalysis was determined by Fire Assay finished by flame AAS. Uranium was analysed using lithium metaborate fusion (Bureau Veritas, Adelaide) or sodium peroxide fusion (Genalysis, Perth) followed by ICPMS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For OZ Minerals drill holes, copper grades were determined using a modified aqua regia digest with ICP-OES determination at Bureau Veritas Adelaide Laboratory. Gold grades were determined by 40 g Fire Assay finished by AAS at Bureau Veritas Adelaide Laboratory (Amdel). For both Teck and OZ Minerals assay results, the techniques are total for all relevant elements except for sulphur (Teck, ICP-OES) which is near-total. For Teck drill holes, assay data quality was determined through submission of field and laboratory standards, blanks and repeats which were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 each per 20 drill samples. For OZ Minerals drill holes, assay data quality was monitored through submission of standards and blanks every 25 samples, quarter core field duplicates, and lab coarse crush and pulp duplicates every 50 samples. Analysis of results from these samples showed that levels of bias, precision and contamination are within limits that are considered acceptable. Minor differences exist in the accuracy and precision of data between drilling campaigns (Teck using Amdel, Teck using Genalysis, OZ Minerals using Bureau Veritas Amdel), but the differences are not considered to be significant, and the results acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Documented verification of significant intervals by independent personnel has not been done, however the mineralisation is not dominated by any one significant intersection and the tenor of Cu is visually predictable. Furthermore, the tenor of copper is visually predictable. The assay data for all Teck drill holes were imported from source lab text files into the OZ Minerals database by an external company (Expedio), and the results were compared with the database supplied by Teck. No twin holes have been drilled because the focus to date has been on defining the limits of the mineralisation. However, some drill holes were wedged, providing some closely-spaced data between drill holes. Primary data is stored both in its source electronic form, and, where applicable, on paper. Assay data is retained in both the original certificate (.pdf) form, where available, and the text files received from the laboratory. Data entry, validation and storage are discussed in the section on database integrity below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Where assay results are below detection limit, a value of half the detection limit has been used. No other adjustments were made to assay data used in this estimate.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All collar locations were determined by DGPS. Five collars (15%) were surveyed by DGPS a second time at a later date, with close agreement with original survey coordinates. Teck drill holes had downhole surveys (about every 30 m) by multiple methods including Ranger Multi-Shot survey tool and Eastman Camera surveys. For OZ Minerals drill holes up to 2017, magnetic downhole surveys were taken at nominal 30 m intervals using digital Reflex EZ-Trac equipment. Completed holes were gyro surveyed using a conventional Reflex Gyro E537 tool. An APS GPS-based system was used to determine the reference azimuth at the collar. Due to difficulties with establishing the collar reference azimuth, some OZ Minerals holes use as a reference azimuth a calculated "best-fit" with EZ-Trac (magnetic) surveys in non-magnetic ground in the cover sequence. To minimise the effect of drift of azimuth measurements with the conventional gyro, an average of multiple runs was normally used, generally two runs up to June 2012, and four runs from that date onwards. Some holes were surveyed by Surtron Pty Ltd and/or ABIM Solutions Pty Ltd using a north-seeking gyroscope. 2018 surface drill programs used a north seeking gyro, a combination of continuous surveys and single surveys at 30 m spacings was utilised across the program. The survey tool was an Axis Champ Gyro. The grid is local Carrapateena Mine Grid. Local elevations have been used, where 5000 RL is equal to Australian Height Datum. A DTM was flown for Teck in 2007, and over an expanded area for OZ Minerals in April 2012. The 2012 DTM was consistent (±1.6 m maximum) with the DGPS collar pickups for drill holes affecting the Mineral Resource.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	No Exploration Results are reported in this statement. 22 diamond collars were drilled at Fremantle Doctor and were drilled in a variety of directions and the spacing between holes is not uniform. The surface drill collar locations are approximately 250 m apart.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Within basement, holes were mostly spaced at approximately 100 m within the mineralised zone at depths above 3900 mRL (up to 1200 m below surface). Below 3900 mRL and at the margins of the mineralisation, spacing varies but is generally wider than 100 m. Holes were drilled in a variety of directions and so the spacing between holes was not uniform. The data spacing and distribution is considered enough to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification. Compositing of sample data to 1 m lengths is discussed in Estimation and Modelling Techniques below. No physical compositing of samples has occurred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The Hematite Breccia that hosts the mineralisation is generally a massive lens with south-east to north-west striking, with a sub vertical dip (at the scale of interest) with little internal structure impacting on grade. The original Teck drilling was mostly vertical, but OZ Minerals' drilling has included vertical, sub-vertical and moderately dipping holes (-55°) from the surface. Holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation, and are drilled from the north-west and south-east.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were transported from site to the laboratories by road. For OZ Minerals drill holes, despatches listing samples were sent electronically to the laboratory. Any discrepancy between listed and received samples was communicated back to site staff for resolution.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	An external audit of Bureau Veritas Amdel Adelaide was undertaken by ioGlobal in October 2012. OZ Minerals geologists conducted an inspection of Bureau Veritas Adelaide during 2017 and 2018. Minor issues were noted on both the audit and inspections but were not considered to be material overall.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drilling and core processing at FDR is conducted using the same facilities and protocols as for the Carrapateena deposit. AMC Consultants Pty Ltd undertook a review of the data collection and sampling procedures during an audit of the Carrapateena Mineral Resource estimate between 30 September and 3 October 2013. AMC formed the view that the data collection procedures were industry standard practice, with the exception of the monitoring of the quality control samples, which did not appear to be being undertaken on a batch by batch and continuous basis. OZ Minerals accepts AMC's view, but does not believe this issue has had a material effect on the quality of the data. The campaign-based approach to the drilling programs at FDR resulted in the monitoring of quality control samples on a periodic basis. QAQC insertion rates and results were reviewed as part of AMC 2018 review of Fremantle Doctor Mineral. It found that QAQC protocols are in place for standard reference material (SRM), blanks, field duplicates and pulp duplicates with insertion frequency and data supporting that there are no material issues that would impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471 that also includes the Carrapateena deposit, which expires in January 2039. This lease has an approved Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) for the Sub-Level Cave Operation as required under the *Mining Act 1971* (SA) and is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The six initial holes were drilled by Tech Cominco; OZ Minerals drilled the remaining 28 collars, with 20 holes drilled between 2012 and 2014. A further four holes and four wedges were completed in 2018. The OZ Minerals drilling was conducted by Titeline Drilling P/L.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located within the Olympic copper gold (Cu-Au) Province on the eastern edge of the Gawler Craton. It is hosted within Donington Suite granite and is unconformably overlain by approximately 480 m of Neoproterozoic sediments. Mineralisation and alteration are in the form of that seen at other large South Australian iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) deposits including Carrapateena, Prominent Hill and Olympic Dam.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
		No Exploration Results have been reported in this release, therefore there is no drill hole information to report. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No Exploration Results have been reported in this release, therefore there are no drill hole intercepts to report. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No Exploration Results have been reported in this release, therefore there are no drill hole intercepts to report. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	No Exploration Results have been reported in this release, therefore no exploration diagrams have been produced. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	No Exploration Results have been reported in this release. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	No Exploration Results have been reported in this release. This criterion is not relevant to this report on Mineral Resources.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future work will focus on testing mineralisation extensions that are interpreted along strike and up and down dip and associated metallurgical test work. The timing, scale, magnitude of this work has not been defined and will depend on competition for available project capital. Life of province opportunities through internal desktop studies of the Carrapateena province, using this updated model and the Carrapateena model will continue.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	Data is stored in a SQL Server database and is entered via a Geobank front end. Assay data were loaded from text files supplied by the laboratory directly into the database without manual transcription. Core logging for OZ Minerals holes was directly into the database using Toughbooks. Weight measurements for density were keyed into the database up to 16 March 2012, and then automated data capture was used from that date onwards. Core length measurements for recovery were made on paper. Whenever records are added or modified, the database records the time, date and the identity of the user entering or changing the data. Different user profiles and security settings exist to minimise the possibility of inadvertent modification of data. Lookup codes are used to ensure consistency of the way data are recorded and for referential maintaining integrity of the database. Assay and density data were reviewed visually for reasonableness and through using statistical plots. Outliers identified were investigated and corrected as required. The Teck historical data loaded from source laboratory files was compared with the database handed over by Teck.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The Competent Person works at the Carrapateena mine site as an employee of OZ Minerals, providing direction and overview to the Mineral Resource activities throughout the year. The Competent Person has also been directly involved with the interpretation/review of geological and geostatistical models and their development.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	Confidence in the geological interpretation varies locally and is dependent on the spacing of drilling as well as the continuity of mineralisation, both of which vary throughout the deposit. At deposit scale, the hematite breccia zone appears to be quite continuous, but its limits at depth and along strike are not yet well-defined. A subset of the hematite breccia zone contains higher grade copper mineralisation. The Fremantle Doctor deposit is primarily a Chalcopyrite and Pyrite mineralised system. The interpreted moderate copper grade domain was constructed using a combination of copper grade, iron grade, and visual logs of lithology and mineralisation. Delimiting grade criteria for the moderate copper grade zone were typically copper exceeding 0.65% and iron exceeding 15%. Five hematite breccia shape modelled based on iron grade greater the 15% with copper grade typically exceeding 0.1%. The main hematite breccia shape encapsulates the moderate copper grade domain. Confidence in the boundaries and continuity of the bornite dominant and chalcopyrite-dominant high copper grade domains are commensurate with their classification. Confidence decreases with depth as the distances between drill holes becomes wider. Both the hematite breccia zone and the copper-mineralised zones are open at depth. The geological interpretation was based on drill core data, including geochemical data, and core logs and photos. The geological model is interpreted to be a near-vertical body striking north-east to south-west of hematite dominated breccia hosted within altered granite. The interpretation has two flat lying hematite breccia lenses striking in similar north-east to south-west direction. Holes drilled by Teck up to 2008 were sub-vertical, and these have in some cases been assumed to be near-parallel to geological and mineralisation boundaries. This interpretation has mostly been confirmed by drilling by OZ Minerals using angled drill holes. It has been assumed that near-vertical boundaries continue at depth where there is limited data. Alternative, plausible interpretations in the upper part of the deposit may have a moderate effect on estimated grades at a local scale. Copper sulphide mineralisation is mostly hosted in a hematite breccia zone within altered granite. The hematite breccia isn't interpreted to touch the unconformity and mostly unmineralised sediments. The Mineral Resource is restricted to mineralisation hosted in the hematite breccia zone and unmineralised granite as defined by the reasonable prospects shape.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Copper grades are generally highest in the moderate grade domain, though there is also local moderate grade within the hematite breccia zones, but these lack the continuity to be domained together. Chlorite alteration is present in some parts of the deposit. Where chlorite is abundant, copper and gold grades are generally low. Continuity of zones of chlorite alteration can be quite variable and zones with abundant chlorite have not been modelled separately. Dykes are present within the hematite breccia zone and in the granite, but they are not necessarily barren of copper and are not considered to have a significant effect on the estimated Mineral Resource. Copper mineralisation is generally accompanied by gold mineralisation, although gold grades vary.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The maximum extents of the Mineral Resource inside the A$25/t NSR cut-off shape are 250 m (X) x 480 m (Y) x 500 m (Z). The deposit geometry is a vertical lens striking north-east to south-west. The topographic surface over the mineralisation is at approximately 5100 RL. The depths from surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource are approximately 1,000 m and 1,500 m respectively.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g., sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	Domain definition used a combination of assay data and geology, taking into consideration the characteristics of the breccia, the mineralogy of copper and iron, and the copper and iron grades. There are distinct differences in copper grade population statistics between lithological domains and changes in grade at domain boundaries. Domains were used for the estimation of Cu, Au, Ag, U, Co, S, Ba, F, specific gravity, carbon and the important major rock-forming elements iron, magnesium and silicon. The mineralisation domains relevant for the estimated Mineral Resource are: • Moderate copper – mineralised hematite breccia zone. • Low grade copper – mineralised hematite breccia zones. (four distinctly different zones in terms of geometry and grade distribution) • Internal granite, within main low grade copper zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Other domains exist including the surrounding granite and cover sequence, but these do not contain significant copper mineralisation and primarily have been excluded from the estimated Mineral Resource by the reasonable prospects shape. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries for the estimation of all variables. Domain wireframes were constructed with Maptek Vulcan™ using explicit modelling. The explicit modelling process used polygons digitised on 25 m sections and solids constructed using tie lines to control wireframes as required to honour the geologist's interpretation. Estimation used ordinary kriging. Sample data were composited to 1 m for all variables. Variographic analysis was done using Snowden Supervisor™. Domain construction and estimation used Maptek Vulcan™. Up to three search and estimation passes were used, with a fourth pass being used to assign default values to the negligible amount of unestimated blocks remaining after the second pass. The first pass used search radii equivalent to 66% of the modelled variogram ranges if the primary range was above 100 m. 100% of the modelled variogram ranges were used if the primary range was below 100 m. The second pass used 200% of the modelled variogram range. A third pass was used if the variogram ranges were less than 50 m, in this case the search range for the third pass was 400% of the modelled variogram range. For the two most important domains in the Mineral Resource, the moderate grade and main low grade hematite breccia zone, the first pass search radii were 98 m x 69 m x 41 m and 318 m x 90 m x 43 m respectively. The first pass used a minimum of eight composites and a maximum of 32 samples, with a minimum of 2 samples from a minimum of 3 octants. The second and third pass did not have search restrictions and used the same minimum and maximum composites as pass 1. The fourth pass assigned a grade near to the median composite grade for the relevant domain to unestimated blocks. None of the blocks included in the Mineral Resource had a copper grade assigned during the third or fourth pass. The maximum distance from any block within the Mineral Resource to the closest composite used for the estimation of the copper grade of that block is 293 m. The block model used for the current estimate was compared with the 2018 estimate. The differences in tonnages and grades at a range of cut-off grades were in line with those expected as a consequence of the changes to domains and estimation parameters for the current Mineral Resource, as well as the different reporting methodology. The current assumption is that revenue will only be obtained from copper, gold and silver.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Grades were estimated independently for Cu, Au, U, F, Fe and SG (as measured) and Weight Loss on Drying. Sulphur, barium, lead and zinc were estimated using the same parameters as Cu. Silver was estimated using the same parameters as gold. Silicon, cobalt, titanium, aluminium, magnesium, sodium and potassium were estimated using the same parameters as iron. A sub-blocked model was used, having a parent block size of 20 m x 20 m x 20 m in all domains except for granite (which used 40 m x 40 m x 40 m), with sub-blocks down to 5 m x 5 m x 5 m to honour domain boundaries. Parent cell estimation was employed. Sample spacing varies widely. In the vertical direction, composites are spaced at 1 m downhole. In the horizontal plane, the spacing between holes is not uniform. The main hematite breccia zone averages ~100 m ×100 m outwards from there. Since holes have been angled to obtain information on lateral controls, the horizontal spacing varies. Blocks and sub-blocks in this estimate were made sufficiently small as to provide resolution of domain geometry in the block model. The block size chosen does not imply a selective mining unit size. Blocks having grades below cut-off surrounded by blocks having grades above cut-off contribute 23% of the tonnes, 11% of the Cu metal, 9% of the Au metal and 14% of the Ag metal. The potential mining method does not have the selectivity to be able to segregate this material. Strong correlations exist between some variables. Variables have been estimated independently. Other than fluorine and weight loss on drying, all other variables estimated are fully assayed and estimated using the same domains, methods and parameters; meaning that the data assists to preserve any correlation between the variables at the block scale. Geological interpretation guided the selection of domains, along with exploratory data analysis, particularly of iron, copper and sulphur. The Fremantle Doctor Breccia Complex was treated as a limit for the estimated Mineral Resource, although localised zones of copper mineralisation exist beyond this. The impact of very high-grade composites was restricted using top cuts for all elements and SG estimated when deemed necessary, which generally were around the 99th percentile of the distribution of grades of 1 m composites for most variables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Estimates were carefully validated by visual validation in 3D; checks include that all blocks are filled, that block grades match sample grades logically, that artefacts are not excessive given the choice of search parameters, and visual assessment of relative degree of smoothing. Statistical validation included: • comparison of input versus output grades globally • semi-local checks using swath plots to check for reproduction of grade trends • comparison of global grade tonnage curve of estimates against grade tonnage curves derived from the previous estimate. There has not been any production from Fremantle Doctor.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. Received and dried sample weight measurements were taken at the Bureau Veritas (Amdel) Adelaide laboratory for OZ Minerals drill holes. The percentage difference (weight loss on drying) has been treated as a separate variable for estimation. The dry density from which tonnages were estimated was calculated for each block after correcting for the estimated weight loss on drying. Weight loss on drying averaged 0.2%.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A shape generated using a cut-off NSR of A$25/t has been used for the reported Mineral Resources, assuming mining by BC. The value of $A25/t was recommended by OZ Minerals mining engineers as the value which covers expected mining, processing and site G&A costs, while still maintaining acceptable continuity of mineralisation above cut-off. NSR is calculated considering 2022 business plan metallurgical recovery based on current understanding, current royalties and transport, treatment and refining. Recovery is calculated for copper, gold and silver based on grades and developed using plant data for project to date considering test work as well. Economic assumptions used for the NSR formula are provided below. They are drawn from OZ Minerals life-of-mine (LOM) Corporate Economic Assumptions released in the second quarter of 2022 and are the consensus values of major brokers issued in 2022.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Assumptions</th><th>Unit</th><th>LOM</th></tr>
<tr><td>Copper</td><td>US$/lb</td><td>3.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gold</td><td>US$/oz</td><td>1450</td></tr>
<tr><td>Silver</td><td>US$/oz</td><td>18.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exchange Rate</td><td>AUD/USD</td><td>0.73</td></tr>
</table>
Due to uncertainty of metallurgical assumptions sensitivity of the NSR to reduced copper and gold metal recovery and copper concentrate grades has been undertaken and the changes don't materially alter the outcome
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Fremantle Doctor is a low to moderate grade chalcopyrite-pyrite zone that is amenable to BC. For the purpose of this statement, it is assumed that BC will be a suitable method for extraction of the resource. Based on assumptions and similarities to the Carrapateena deposit. No geotechnical studies have been carried out at this time.
Extraction of the resources has only been contemplated to a depth of 1,500 m as mineralisation below 3,600 RL does not pass the current reasonable prospects test. Minimum mining width of 150 m, with internal dilution needing to exceed 100 m in width to be excluded from reasonable prospects shape.
This Mineral Resource does not account for mining recovery.</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>The Carrapateena processing plant uses a conventional crushing, grinding and flotation circuit. The mineralogical characteristics of the Fremantle Doctor resource are similar to the chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralisation of the Carrapateena deposit. Minor test work has been completed at Fremantle Doctor that shows there are some differences to the main Carrapateena Ore Reserves. To account for this, classification sensitivity analysis was done modifying the copper and gold metal recovery by -5% to ensure that there were still Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction.
The recovery assumptions listed are average recoveries for the reported Mineral Resource.
<table><tr><th>Assumptions</th><th>Recovery Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Average Cu Recovery</td><td>84.0</td></tr><tr><td>Average Au Recovery</td><td>72.9</td></tr><tr><td>Average Ag Recovery</td><td>71.0</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>The Fremantle Doctor deposit is located on Mineral Lease 6471, which expires in January 2039. This lease has an approved Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) for the Sub-Level Cave Operation as required under the Mining Act 1971 (SA) and is in good standing.
A referral for the Carrapateena project was submitted to the Australian Government's Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) on 10 March 2017. On 12 April 2017, DoEE released their decision on the referral as a 'controlled action' and this approval is in good standing.</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	The water immersion method was used for density determination. For Teck drill holes, the density was determined from a sample from almost every second metre of core in basement. For OZ Minerals drill holes in basement, the density was determined for the entire length of every metre for NQ core, or a representative sample from every metre of HQ or PQ core. OZ Minerals routinely repeated measurements and had four standards; NQ and HQ size each made of aluminium and titanium for QA/QC purposes. The mineralised material is not significantly porous. Moisture has been estimated as described in the Moisture criterion in this table. The lithological domains were considered to be suitable for use as domains for density estimation.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The basis for Mineral Resource classification is underpinned by the robustness of the conceptual geological model, quality of data, drill density, the continuity of geology and grade relative to the arrangement of data. The Competent Person has taken into account the quality of the data and the confidence in the interpretations of geology and mineralisation. The quality of the estimation of grades was assessed using the kriging efficiency in the copper estimate. The confidences in the interpretations and copper estimate were then integrated. Finally, those parts of the model which were unlikely to satisfy the 'reasonable prospects test' (reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction), were excluded from the resources, mainly based on contiguity, dimensions and grade within the context of the proposed mining method of BC. The Competent Person has checked, reviewed and integrated all of this information and subsequently assigned a classification of Measured, Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource to the estimates; and excluded parts of the model that do not to satisfy the 'reasonable prospects test' from the Mineral Resources. Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e., relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	OZ Minerals undertakes external audits or reviews of Mineral Resource processes and documentation every second reporting period. The last full external review was conducted in October 2022 by CS-2 Pty Ltd. The review did not identify any critical issues and concluded that the Fremantle Doctor Mineral Resource estimate was suitable as the basis for Mineral Resource reporting. Some recommendations and continuous improvement suggestions were provided by CS-2. These have since been reviewed by OZ Minerals and, for those that were considered useful they will be follow up as deemed appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	Factors affecting global accuracy and confidence of the estimated Mineral Resource at the selected cut-off include the following: • The impact of conditional biases by ordinary kriging is minimised by the low cut-off grade implied by the BC mining method. As well as the nominal delimitation grade for modelling being close to the Mineral Resource cut-off grade. • Uncertainty of the position of domain boundaries, which is largely due to the arrangement and spacing of drill hole intersections. The size of the mineralised domain wireframes has a direct effect on the estimated tonnage of the Mineral Resource. The classification of the Mineral Resource has taken into consideration to the confidence in the position of domain boundaries given the distribution of drill hole data. • The Mineral Resource estimate reported assumes enough local-scale detail to be useful for the technical and economic evaluation of a BC mining method. There has not been any production from Fremantle Doctor.

Competent Person Declaration – Mineral Resources

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Shaun Light, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (316591). Shaun Light is a full-time employee of OZ Minerals. Shaun Light has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and 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' (JORC 2012). Shaun Light consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Shaun Light BSc (Geology) has over 14 years of relevant and continuous experience as a geologist including 11 years in Iron-Oxide-Copper-Gold style deposits. Shaun Light has visited site on a regular roster since joining the Carrapateena team in 2019. Shaun Light is a full-time employee of OZ Minerals and a participant in employer-issued shareholder benefits. There is no significant relationship between OZ Minerals shareholder benefits and the outcomes of these Mineral Resources.

Shaun Light

OZ Minerals