BPH GLOBAL LTD

21 January 2026

Significant Copper and Rare Earth Elements (REEs) assays from Soil Sample Batches Collected in Johor River, Malaysia

Highlights

- **Copper (Cu) assays up to 300 mg/kg**
- **Silver (Ag) assays up to 2.0 mg/kg**
- **Lanthanum (La) assays up to 17.4 mg/kg**
- **Yttrium (Y) assays up to 23 mg/kg**
- **Neodymium (Nd) assays up to 15.1 mg/kg**
- **Assays undertaken by Marchwood Laboratories Services Pte Ltd**
- **Riverbed soil samples collected from two freshwater sites in the Johor River, Malaysia — one adjacent to a mining site and one approximately 500 metres downstream**
- **Results confirm the presence of copper, silver and selected REEs in riverbed sediments**
- **Next step: cultivation of *Sesuvium portulacastrum* in the Johor River to test bio-accumulation of gold, silver and copper, consistent with Project 6–7**

The Board of **BPH Global Ltd (ASX: BP8)** (**BP8** or **Company**), a leading commercial seaweed research, development, and export company, is pleased to announce assay results for copper, silver and selected rare earth elements (**REEs**) from two batches of riverbed soil samples collected from the Johor River in southern Malaysia and analysed by Marchwood Laboratory Services Pte Ltd (**Marchwood**) under the Company's existing Master Services Agreement.

The soil sampling program forms part of BP8's staged R&D approach under Project 6–7 and was undertaken as a precursor to live seaweed cultivation trials in the Johor River. The objective was to confirm that mineralised sediments are present in the river system and that metals may be available for biological uptake by seaweed during cultivation.

Commenting on the assay results, BP8 Chairman Paul Stephenson said: ""These soil assay results confirm that the Johor River system contains measurable concentrations of copper, silver and selected rare earth elements, particularly in sediments adjacent to and downstream from mining activity.
While BP8 is not pursuing any form of soil or sediment mining, the presence of these minerals supports our working hypothesis that metals may be available in the water column for uptake by seaweed. With *Sesuvium portulacastrum* now successfully acclimatised to freshwater conditions by Gaia

Mariculture, we are well positioned to advance to the next phase of Project 6–7 and test whether seaweed cultivated in the Johor River can bio-accumulate gold, silver and copper."

Collection and Assays of Soil Sample Batches

Two soil sample batches were collected:

- **Batch 1 – Mining Site:** Three riverbed soil samples collected adjacent to an active mining site.
- **Batch 2 – Downstream Site:** Three riverbed soil samples collected approximately 500 metres downstream from the mining site.

Mining Site

Mining Site Sample Jars

Downstream Site

All samples were analysed by Marchwood using **Inductively Coupled Plasma–Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS)**.

Summary of Assay Results

The assays confirmed the presence of copper, silver and selected REEs at measurable concentrations:

- Copper: up to 300 mg/kg;
- Silver: up to 2.0 mg/kg;
- Lanthanum: up to 17.4 mg/kg;
- Yttrium: up to 23.0 mg/kg; and
- Neodymium: up to15.1 mg/kg.

Gold was not detected above the laboratory limit of reporting in these soil samples.

Table 1: Assay results of Soil Samples 1, 2 and 3 of Batch 1 -taken from a site adjacent to a mining site in the Johor River, Malaysia (Mining Site) utilising ICP-MS

Metal/Rare Earth Element	Batch 1 – Sample 1 (mg/kg)	Batch 1 – Sample 2 (mg/kg)	Batch 1 – Sample 3 (mg/kg)	LOR
Silver (Ag)	1.09	2.00	1.80	1.0
Gold (Au)	ND	ND	ND	1.0
Copper (Co)	261	221	300	1.0
Nickel (Ni)	17.1	4.58	6.16	1.0
Lanthanum (La)	17.4	11.1	14.3	1.0
Neodymium (Nd)	14.6	11.1	15.1	1.0
Yttrium (Y)	23.0	15.0	19.4	1.0
Terbium (Tb)	ND	ND	ND	1.0

1. *LOR = Limit of Reporting, being the minimum concentration required to be reported as a detectable amount.*
2. *ND = Not detected. The data reported is less than the LOR.*

Table 2: Assay results of Soil Samples 1, 2 and 3 of Batch 2 (taken from a site 500m downstream from to the Mining Site utilising ICP-MS

Metal/Rare Earth Element	Batch 2 – Sample 1 (mg/kg)	Batch 2 – Sample 2 (mg/kg)	Batch 2 – Sample 3 (mg/kg)	LOR
Silver (Ag)	ND	ND	1.20	1.0
Gold (Au)	ND	ND	ND	1.0
Copper (Co)	132	172	247	1.0
Nickel (Ni)	3.53	3.34	5.15	1.0
Lanthanum (La)	6.86	5.57	7.26	1.0
Neodymium (Nd)	7.00	6.48	7.96	1.0
Yttrium (Y)	8.68	7.38	9.17	1.0
Terbium (Tb)	ND	ND	ND	1.0

1. *LOR = Limit of Reporting, being the minimum concentration required to be reported as a detectable amount.*
2. *ND = Not detected. The data reported is less than the LOR.*

Environmental and Geological Context

The Johor River basin is influenced by upstream mining, aquaculture and riverbank disturbance, all of which can mobilise sediment-bound metals. The continuous freshwater flow of the river is likely to result in intermittent cycles of resuspension and deposition of metal-bearing sediments, enabling dissolved or particulate metals to periodically enter the water column.

This dynamic is broadly consistent with the intermittent metal detection previously observed by the Company in coastal Johor Strait environments influenced by tidal processes.

Alignment with Project 6–7 and Next Steps

- **Project 6-7:** Consistent with Project 6–7, BP8's primary commercial focus remains on the bio-accumulation and extraction of gold and silver, with copper also monitored based on prior assay results.
  Next steps include:
  - Cultivation of freshwater-acclimatised *Sesuvium portulacastrum* at the Johor River site approximately 500 metres downstream from the mining site;
  - Cultivation at the river's edge using stakes anchored in the riverbed;
  - An expected **six-week** cultivation cycle from planting to harvest; and
  - ICP-MS assay of harvested biomass to assess gold, silver and copper content.

  The Company will continue to monitor REEs and may incorporate them into future R&D programs where commercially justified. BP8 will update the market as results become available.

- **Extraction and Processing Research:** In parallel, BP8 will continue its in-house research and collaborative work with universities and other academic institutions to evaluate and optimise potential extraction methodologies for gold, silver and copper from seaweed biomass.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board.

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For further information, please visit our website at www.bphglobal.com or contact the Company Secretary on 03 9088 2049.

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Appendix 1: Disclosure Table providing key details of assay results

Activity	Description
Soil Sample Sites:	Two soil sample batches were collected in the Johor River, Malaysia: • **Batch 1 – Mining Site:** Three riverbed soil samples collected adjacent to an active mining site. • **Batch 2 – Downstream Site:** Three riverbed soil samples collected approximately 500 metres downstream from the mining site. The samples were collected on 9 January 2026 and delivered to Marchwood on 10 January 2026
Post harvest storage pending transport to Marchwood:	The samples were stored in separate glass jars.
Mode and duration of transport from harvest site to Marchwood:	The sample jars were transported by vehicle to the testing facility at Marchwood Laboratories' premises.
Processing method and Assay equipment:	Drying and sieving to remove the courser grains
Processing date:	10-19 January 2026