



YINNETHARRA LITHIUM PROJECT

GREENHOUSE GAS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT

Version 1.0

Prepared by **Greenbase Pty Ltd**

On behalf of **Electrostate Malinda Pty Ltd**

Prepared November 2025

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Rounding of Amounts

All CO₂-e amounts included in this document have been rounded to the nearest Tonne except when rounding would result in a zero.

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Summary

The Yinnetharra Lithium Project (the Project) is owned by Electrostate Malinda Pty Ltd (Electrostate), a wholly owned subsidiary of Delta Lithium Pty Ltd. This Project is located within the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia and is approximately 250 km northeast of the town of Gascoyne Junction and 500 km east of Carnarvon.

The Project area is 3,600 ha with a proposed disturbance footprint of 1,410 ha, which includes open pit and underground mines, a processing facility, and ancillary infrastructure to support mining activities. The processing facility will include a 2.0 Mtpa spodumene concentrator with an expected maximum power draw of 20.4 MW and steady-state power draw of 10-15 MW (Primer Concept Study, 2024). Other supporting infrastructure will include diesel power generation, warehouses, workshops, and water treatment plants. The Life of Mine (LOM) is expected to be 11 years, commencing construction in 2028.

This greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment has been prepared according to the requirements outlined in the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)'s Environmental Factor Guideline for Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EPA, 2024). The GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) from the Project have been estimated in this assessment.

Table 2 Total Emissions of the Project

Input	Construction Phase (Year 0)	Operation Phase (Years 1-11)	Total (Years 0-11)
Total Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	103,960	1,094,902	1,198,862
Peak Scope 1 Emission Year (tCO ₂ -e/year)	103,960	145,445	145,445
Average Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e/year)	103,960	99,537	99,905
Total Scope 3 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	58,243	6,531,911	6,590,154
Average Scope 3 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e/year)	58,243	593,810	549,179

The main sources of Scope 1 emissions identified for the Project are from power generation and mining activities. The total estimated Scope 1 GHG emissions over the LOM including construction and operation are 1,198,862 tCO₂-e. During the construction phase, Scope 1 emissions come from fuel combustion for construction activities (9,553 tCO₂-e) and land clearing (94,407 tCO₂-e). During the operational phase, the average annual Scope 1 emissions are estimated to be 99,537 tCO₂-e/year. However, Year 0 – 4 will each have annual emissions exceeding 100,000 tCO₂-e, with Year 2 recording the highest total of 145,445 tCO₂-e.

There are no Scope 2 emissions expected in the Project as most of the required electricity will be generated from an onsite power station rather than purchased from an electricity grid.

Scope 3 emissions were assessed with key emission sources identified as purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, employee commuting and processing of sold products. Total estimated Scope 3 emissions for these sources over the life of the Project are estimated at 6,590,154 tCO₂-e, with average Scope 3 emissions estimated to be 593,810 tCO₂-e/year during the operational phase (i.e. Years 1 – 11).

Overall, Scope 1 GHG emissions of the Project are estimated to contribute 0.21% to Western Australia's annual emissions and 0.03% to Australia's annual emissions.

The average GHG emission intensity for the Project was estimated as 0.08069 tCO₂-e/tonnes ore produced based on forecasted lithium ore production and Scope 1 GHG emissions (excluding land clearing and construction activities). The peak emission intensity was estimated as 0.67135 tCO₂-e/tonnes ore produced during Year 11 when the ore production is at its lowest level.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Electrostate Malinda Pty Ltd (Electrostate) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Delta Lithium Limited (Delta Lithium) and is proposing to develop the Malinda deposit (Malinda) at the Yinnetharra Lithium Project (the Project), located in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia. The Project will mine and process lithium ore to produce spodumene concentrate. The concentrate will be stored onsite prior to being transported offsite for further processing to yield lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide, which are the raw materials necessary for lithium-ion batteries.

This greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment has been prepared for Electrostate for environmental approvals under Part IV of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* for the Yinnetharra Lithium Project.

The estimated GHG emissions from the Project have been calculated in this assessment and estimates the likely contribution to State and national emissions totals.

A summary of the Project details is outlined in Table 3.

Table 3 Project Summary Table

Project Name	Yinnetharra Lithium Project
Proponent Name	Electrostate Malinda Pty Ltd
Proposed commencement date of the Project	2028

1.2 Yinnetharra Lithium Project

The Yinnetharra Lithium Project tenure is located within the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia. The Project has a proposed disturbance footprint of 1,410 ha within a 3,600 ha Project area. The Project will produce a concentrate from lithium ore to be stored onsite prior to being exported for further processing.

The Project includes both open and underground mining operations at the Malinda deposit and the processing of lithium ore. Ore processing involves crushing, grinding, and flotation to yield spodumene concentrate.

The location of the Project is shown in Figure 1.

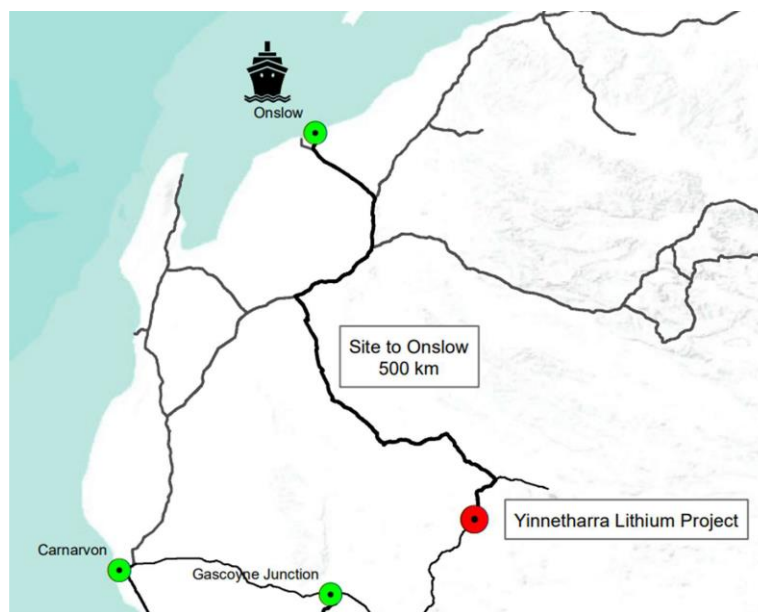


Figure 1 Location of the Yinnetharra Lithium Project

1.3 Australian GHG Landscape

To manage Australia's contribution to global GHG emissions, several frameworks, agreements and policies have recently been put in place. The history and key points of these strategies, which underpin the basis of Australian GHG reporting, are discussed below.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force in 1994 with the aim of stabilising GHG concentrations and preventing dangerous human interference with the climate system (UNFCCC, 2023). Australia, along with over 190 other countries, is a member of this Convention and submits regular reports detailing its annual and quarterly emissions, progress towards targets, projections, and mitigation actions to fulfill its reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. Australia is also a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, ratified in December 2007, and the Paris Agreement, ratified in November 2016.

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme, established by the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act), is Australia's national framework under which companies are required to report their GHG emissions and energy consumption and production. The objectives of the NGER scheme include informing government policy and helping to meet Australia's international reporting obligations.

In October 2021, Australia set a national net-zero target, while in June 2022 Australia committed to reducing GHG emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030. Alongside these commitments, each state and territory has set their own net-zero target. Western Australia is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 as outlined in the Western Australian Climate Policy (Government of Western Australia, 2020). The WA State Government has also released the State's first Climate Adaptation Strategy in July 2023, to improve the climate-resilience of the communities, environment and economy.

To further align with national and state goals of reducing and managing GHG emissions, the Government of Western Australia published the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy for Major Projects (State Emissions Policy) in August 2019. This Policy aims to inform the decision-making process for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) assessed by the EPA. Under the Policy, projects with significant GHG emissions (over 100,000 t CO₂-e of Scope 1

emissions per year) are required to demonstrate their ability to contribute to Western Australia's net-zero target. The EPA has published the Environmental Greenhouse Gas Emissions Guideline in 2020 to further inform the EIA process, with a recent revision published in November 2024.

1.4 Applicable Environmental Factors

The EPA has identified greenhouse gas emissions as one of the key environmental factors that may be impacted by the proposal. The objective of the greenhouse gas emissions environmental factor is *'to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in order to minimise the risk of environmental harm associated with climate change'*.

According to the *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environmental Factor Guideline* (EPA, 2024), GHG emissions from a proposal will be considered where they are reasonably likely to exceed:

- 100,000 tonnes CO₂-e of Scope 1 emissions in any year; or
- 100,000 tonnes CO₂-e of Scope 2 emissions in any year.

The GHGs included in the *Greenhouse Gas Emissions Environmental Factor Guideline* are covered by the UNFCCC's Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories and are listed below:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂),
- Methane (CH₄),
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O),
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆),
- Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), and
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

The main GHG emissions associated with the Project are CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

2 GHG Inventory

2.1 Project Activities

The key infrastructure and principal activities to be undertaken by the Project have been identified and outlined below:

- Open pit and underground mines,
- Mining and haulage to processing plant,
- Processing plant (crushing, grinding, flotation),
- Power station,
- Transport of product to port, and
- Other ancillary activities.

2.2 GHG Emissions Sources

GHG emissions can include both *direct* and *indirect* emissions, i.e. Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Identified emission sources from the Project are discussed below.

2.2.1 Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Scope 1 GHG emissions are *direct* emissions from sources within the boundary of the facility or organisation, e.g. fuel combusted on site.

The significant sources of Scope 1 GHG emissions resulting from the activities identified from the Project are as follows:

- Diesel consumption by the power station,
- Diesel consumption by the mining fleet, support equipment and other vehicles,
- Diesel consumption by road trains hauling product to port, and
- Land clearing.

2.2.2 Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Scope 2 GHG emissions are *indirect* emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam or heat produced by another organisation.

No scope 2 emissions are expected from purchased electricity as most of the electricity will be generated from the onsite power station rather than purchased from an electricity grid.

2.2.3 Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Scope 3 GHG emissions are all other *indirect* emissions that are of a consequence of an organisation's activities but are not from sources owned or controlled by the organisation, e.g. the emissions associated with the extraction, refinement, and delivery of diesel to site.

The GHG Protocol (2011) divides Scope 3 GHG emissions into two groups, depending on the financial transactions of the company:

- Upstream indirect GHG emissions related to purchased or acquired goods and services,
- Downstream indirect GHG emissions related to sold goods and services.

Scope 3 GHG emissions are further split into 15 categories to provide a systematic framework for companies to quantify, manage and reduce emissions across their corporate value chain. To avoid double-counting emissions, the categories are designed to be mutually exclusive. Table 4 outlines all Scope 3 categories, their relevancy to the Project and indicates those included in the GHG assessment. A full list and description of the Scope 3 categories, as well as definitions of relevancy, are outlined in Appendix B.

For the Scope 3 assessment, a category is considered directly influenced by the company when the company's choice or decisions directly impact on the resulting emissions such as selecting supplier or contracting service providers. A category is deemed material for this assessment when it contributes a significant share of the organisation's total emissions and may be relevant to financial or environmental planning and decision making for the project.

Table 4 Scope 3 GHG Emissions Categories (Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2011)

Category	Relevancy	Included/Excluded in Assessment
Upstream		
1. Purchased goods and services	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated.	Included
2. Capital goods	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated.	Included
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated.	Included
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	Not material	Excluded
5. Waste generated in operations	Not material	Excluded
6. Business travel	Not material	Excluded
7. Employee commuting	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated.	Included
8. Upstream leased assets	Not material	Excluded
Downstream		

Category	Relevancy	Included/Excluded in Assessment
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated. Include the shipping of concentrate from Australia to overseas Transport of product from site to port is being considered as Scope 1	Included
10. Processing of sold products	Material and directly influenced by the company; should be calculated. Include the processing of sold concentrate	Included
11. Use of sold products	Not material	Excluded
12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	Not material	Excluded
13. Downstream leased assets	Not applicable, no leased assets	Excluded
14. Franchises	Not applicable, no franchised operations	Excluded
15. Investments	Not applicable, investments would come under the larger corporate group and not the site itself	Excluded

2.3 Limitations and Exclusions

The following emissions sources have been excluded from the assessment as they were deemed either minor sources or no use was identified (exclusions from the Scope 3 are outlined in Table 4):

- Oils and greases,
- Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆),
- Hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
- Other minor fuel sources (e.g. ULP), and
- Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

Other exclusions are noted below:

- Exploration activities,
- Emissions estimated only for years where forecasting is available, life of Project and closure phases are not included in this assessment.

Whilst the estimates in this assessment have been calculated using the best available information, it should be noted that potential for technology change (implementation of best available technology) and updates to costing over the Project LOM may result in adjustments to emission estimates.

2.4 GHG Emissions Methodology

2.4.1 Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Scope 1 GHG estimates from all sources of the Project have been prepared using methods and emissions factors from the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008* (NGER Determination), as applicable to 2025-26 financial year (FY2026) reporting. However, land clearing emissions are calculated using FullCAM guidelines by the DCCEEW.

Fuel Consumption

Only diesel fuel will be used at the Project. For emission calculations, fuel use is split into 3 categories, namely transport, non-transport and electricity, based on the associated activity. Transport activities relate to the use of road-registered vehicles, such as cars and buses, while non-transport involve the use of machinery or equipment not intended for road travel, such as loaders and excavators.

The emission factors applied to calculations are shown in Table 5. The emission factors are provided in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) and therefore include the global warming potential (GWP) of each gas.

Table 5 GHG Emission Factors applied to the Project

Emission Source	Energy Content Factor	Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ -e/GJ)			
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total
Diesel (Post-2004 Transport)	38.6 GJ/kL	69.9	0.01	0.5	70.41
Diesel (Non-transport/Electricity)	38.6 GJ/kL	69.9	0.1	0.2	70.20

Land Clearing

Emissions associated with land clearing have been calculated using the Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM) guidelines produced by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW, 2020) and methodology outlined in *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Avoided Clearing of Native Regrowth) Methodology Determination 2015* (CER, 2018). Emissions were calculated by determining the carbon mass (tonnes of carbon per hectare) of the cleared vegetation, multiplying it by the cleared area (hectares), and converting the resulting carbon mass (tonnes of carbon) to CO₂ emissions.

The carbon mass (tonnes of carbon per hectare) is calculated using the Project location (latitude/longitude coordinates) and taking consideration of the vegetation type of the area. The maximum carbon mass of trees per hectare and the associated forest debris carbon mass per hectare have been utilised in the calculations. Other baseline settings used in the FullCAM calculations were set up in accordance with the FullCAM Guidelines (DCCEEW, 2020).

Emissions have been calculated assuming all vegetation will be completely lost upon land clearing and converted to carbon dioxide emissions.

The inputs applied to the Project land clearing calculations are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Land Clearing Input Data the Project

Input	Value
Project Location Coordinates	-24.497 Latitude; 116.267 Longitude
Long Term Average Rainfall (annual)	209.9 mm
Other Baseline Settings	As outlined in FullCAM guidelines

2.4.2 Scope 2 GHG Emissions

No scope 2 emissions are expected from purchased electricity as most of the electricity will be generated from the onsite power station rather than purchased from an electricity grid.

2.4.3 Scope 3 GHG Emissions

To calculate Scope 3 GHG emissions, the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) has been consulted and the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (2013) referenced where required.

The two main methods of quantifying Scope 3 GHG emissions are direct measurement and calculation. Direct measurement involves monitoring, mass balance or stoichiometry to quantify emissions, while calculation uses an emission factor and activity data to calculate emissions. Due to the difficulty in direct measurement, generally the calculation method is used, as such the general formula for calculating emissions is outlined below:

$$GHG\ Emissions = Activity\ Data \times Emission\ Factor$$

A variety of emission factor sources were used, including but not limited to:

- National Greenhouse Accounts Factors (2025),
- UK Conversion Factors (2024),
- North American Industry Classification (2022)
- Various scientific studies.

Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services have been estimated and the emission factors applied to the Scope 3 calculation are shown in the table below.

Table 7 Scope 3 Emissions Factors for spend data on purchased goods and services

Emission Source	Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ -e/USD)	Source
Reagents & Operating Consumables	1.010	North American Industry
General Maintenance & Consumables	0.372	

Plant Mobile Equipment	0.115	Classification (2022)
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Category 2 – Capital goods

Scope 3 emissions from capital goods have been estimated and the emission factor applied to the Scope 3 calculation is shown in the table below.

Table 8 Scope 3 Emissions Factor for spend data on capital goods

Emission Source	Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ -e/USD)	Source
Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	0.219	North American Industry Classification (2022)

Category 3 – Fuel and Energy-related Activities

Scope 3 emissions from diesel combusted for power generations have been estimated. The emission and energy content factors applied to the Scope 3 calculation are shown below.

Table 9 Scope 3 Emissions Factor from 'Well to Tank' for Diesel Combustion

Emission Source	Energy Content Factor (GJ/kL)	Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ -e/GJ)	Source
Diesel combustion	38.6	17.30	Australian NGA Factors (2025)

Category 7 – Employee Commuting

Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting have been estimated. The emission factor for domestic flights is from the UK Conversion Factors 2024. The flight distance was taken from Perth Airport to Cobra Airport, which is the closest airport to the Project site. On the other hand, emission factor for the drive-in commute was estimated from the average diesel consumption of a light vehicle (5.0 km/L), diesel energy content (38.60 GJ/kL), and default transport emission factor (70.41 kg CO₂-e/GJ). The drive distance was taken from the closest town, Carnarvon to the Project site.

Table 10 Scope 3 Emissions Factor for Employee Commuting

Emission Source	Distance (km)	Annual Trips	Annual Passengers	Emission Factor per trip (kg CO ₂ -e/passenger·km)	Sources
Flight (FIFO) Perth Airport – Cobra Airport	865	24	138	0.27	UK DEFRA 2023
Drive (DIDO) commute Carnarvon – Yinetharra	366	168	84	0.08	Calculated

Category 9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Scope 3 emissions from the shipment of spodumene concentrate have been estimated. The emission factor applied to the Scope 3 calculation is shown below.

Table 11 Scope 3 Emissions Factor for Spodumene Concentrate Shipping

Emission Source	Shipping Distance (km)	Emission Factor (kg CO ₂ -e/tonne conc-km)	Sources
Shipping of spodumene concentrate	7,200	0.00577	UK DEFRA 2023

Category 10 – Processing of Sold Products

Scope 3 emissions from the processing of spodumene concentrate have been estimated. The emission factor applied to the Scope 3 calculation is shown below.

Table 12 Scope 3 Emissions Factor for Spodumene Concentrate Processing

Emission Source	Emission Factor (t CO ₂ -e/tonne concentrate)	Sources
Processing of spodumene concentrate	3.90	Rathore, S. et. al. (2005)

2.5 GHG Emissions Estimates

GHG emissions have been estimated for the Project activities over the expected life of the Project. The key inputs used to calculate the GHG emissions associated with the Project are outlined in Table 6. A summary of the Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions estimated over the life of the Project is shown in Figure 2.

Table 13 Key Project Inputs

Input	Value (over the Project)
Life of Project – construction + operation	12 Years Construction: 1 Operation: 11
Total Material Mined	Total: 111,076,541 tonnes Ore: 13,568,970 tonnes Waste: 97,507,572 tonnes
Total Material Produced	1,625,694 tonnes of spodumene concentrate
Power Source (Electricity Generation)	Onsite diesel generators
Power Generators – Operation mode	24 hrs/7 days with 60% load (20.4MW capacity)
Total Electricity Generation	1,156,320 MWH

Total Diesel Consumption	407,543 kL
Cleared Area	1,410 ha in total

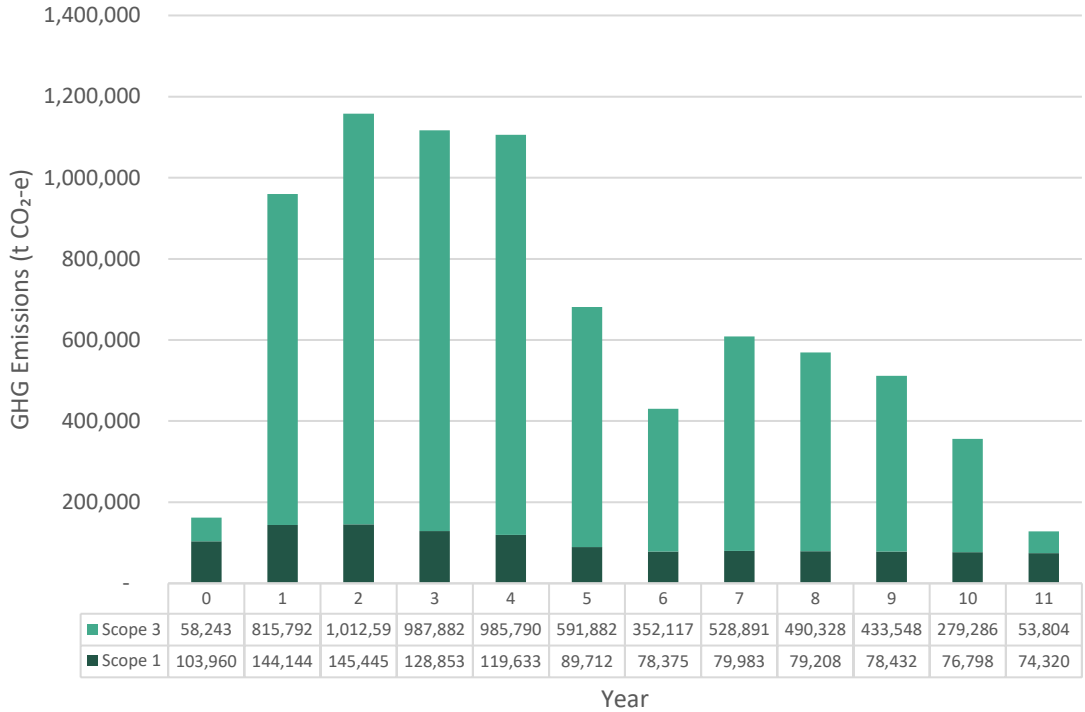


Figure 2 Estimated Total Scope 1 and 3 Emissions in the Project

2.5.1 Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Fuel Consumption

For the Project, Scope 1 GHG emissions associated with fuel consumption are from the mining fleet (transport and non-transport), product haulage to port, and power generators.

The results show an estimated 1,104,455 tCO₂-e of Scope 1 GHG emissions (with an average of 100,405 tCO₂-e/year) are expected over the Project (Years 0-11). The operational phase (Years 1-11) contributed 1,094,902 tCO₂-e, with an annual average of 99,537 tCO₂-e/year. On the other hand, the construction phase only generated 9,553 tCO₂-e. The details of fuel consumption is outlined in

Table 14 and a summary of the annual estimates is shown in Appendix C.

The annual estimates in Appendix C indicate that emissions in Years 0 – 4 will each exceed 100,000 tCO₂-e, with Year 2 recording the highest annual total at 145,445 tCO₂-e.

Table 14 Estimated Scope 1 Emissions associated with Fuel Usage

Sources	Total Project Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Average Annual Emissions (tCO ₂ - e/year)
Construction phase (Year 0)	9,553	9,553
Diesel consumption by construction vehicles (non-transport)	9,552	9,552
Diesel consumption by construction vehicles (transport)	1.3	1.3
Operational phase (Year 1-11)	1,094,902	99,537
Diesel consumption by power station	811,737	73,794
Diesel consumption by mining fleet (non-transport)	240,789	21,890
Diesel consumption by mining fleet (transport)	14.4	1.3
Diesel consumption by product haulage	42,362	3,851
Total	1,104,455	100,405

Land Clearing

The results show an estimated 94,407 tCO₂-e of Scope 1 GHG emissions are expected from land clearing. Land clearing activities are anticipated to be completed in Year 0 during construction to prepare the site for operations. Refer to Appendix C for a complete breakdown of the emissions calculations.

Table 15 Estimated Scope 1 Emissions Associated with Land Clearing

Area (ha)	Emissions Over LOM (tCO ₂ -e)	Annual Emission (tCO ₂ -e/ year)
1,410	94,407	94,407

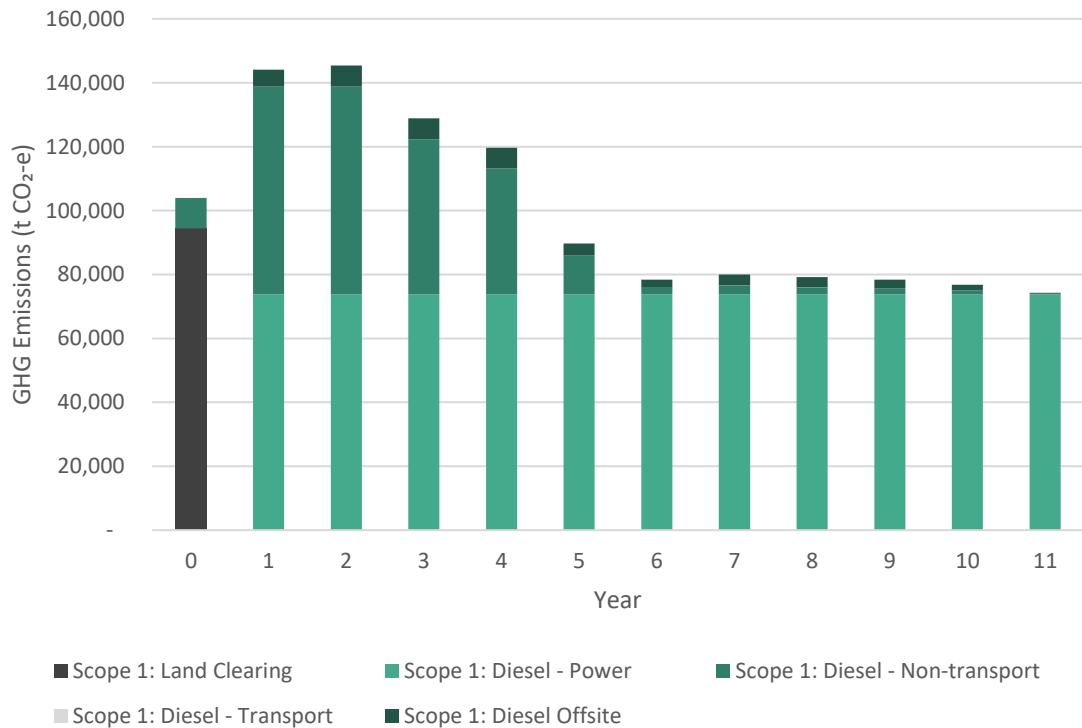
Total Scope 1 GHG Emissions

The emissions calculated from fuel use and land clearing have been combined to provide an overall estimate of Scope 1 GHG emissions. The estimated Scope 1 GHG emissions over the LOM are 1,198,862 tCO₂-e and the average annual emissions are 99,537 tCO₂-e/year during its operational phase. Summary of the Scope 1 GHG emissions breakdown, by source, for the Project is outlined in Table 16 and Figure 3.

Calculations and resulting emission estimates are provided in further detail in Appendix C below.

Table 16 Estimated Scope 1 Emissions by Source over the Project (Year 0-11)

Category	Construction Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Operation Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Total Scope 1 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Electricity Purposes	–	811,737	811,737
Non-transport Purposes	9,552	240,789	250,341
Transport Purposes	1.3	14.4	15.7
Product Haulage	–	42,362	42,362
Land Clearance	94,407	–	–
Total	103,960	1,094,902	1,198,862


Figure 3 Estimated Scope 1 Emissions by Source in the Project

2.5.2 Scope 3 GHG Emissions

Six categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions were determined to be material for the Project in Section 2.2.3. These being purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel and energy related activities, employee commuting, downstream transportation and distribution, and processing of sold products. Please refer to Appendix B for the detailed definition of Scope 3 categories.

The Scope 3 results shown in Table 17 show that Processing of Sold Products was the highest contributor making up 96% of the Scope 3 GHG emissions. These emissions relate to processing spodumene concentrate into high-grade lithium carbonate or lithium hydroxide, which are essential raw materials for lithium-ion batteries.

Calculations and resulting emission estimates are provided in further detail in Appendix C below.

Table 17 Estimated Scope 3 Emissions in the Project (Year 0-11)

Category	Scope 3 Emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	108,200
Category 2: Capital Goods	57,368
Category 3: Fuel and Energy Related Activities	7,051
Category 7: Employee Commuting	9,772
Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	67,557
Category 10: Processing of Sold Products	6,340,207
Total	6,590,154

3 Benchmark Assessment

3.1 Contribution of Project GHG emissions

Total estimated emissions of Australia from Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water for the year to March 2025 was 440.2 million tonnes CO₂-e (DCCEEW, 2025). The Clean Energy Regulator (CER) published the annual NGER data for FY2023-24 in February 2025.

For the 2023-2024 Financial Year, registered corporations reported a total of 303 million tCO₂-e of Scope 1 GHG emissions and 74 million tCO₂-e of Scope 2 GHG emissions (CER, 2023). There were 21% of Scope 1 GHG emissions contributed from Western Australia and 30.9% of emissions were derived from mining industry (CER, 2025).

To provide a perspective on the Project's likely contribution to GHG emissions, Scope 1 GHG emission estimates (see Table 16) have been compared against regional, state and national emission estimates and displayed in Table 18.

Table 18 Estimated Contribution of Project Scope 1 GHG Emissions

Location	FY2025 Scope 1 GHG Emissions (Million tCO ₂ -e)	% Contribution from the Project
Western Australia ^a	69	0.21%
Australia ^b	440	0.03%

a) Source from Clean Energy Regulator (CER, 2025). Only corporations that exceed the NGER reporting thresholds are required to be registered and reported to the NGER Scheme.

b) Source from Quarterly Update of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory: March 2025 (DCCEEW, 2025).

3.2 Emission Intensity

Emissions intensity was estimated based on production forecasted data and estimated emissions. Emission intensity is calculated by:

$$\text{Emission intensity} = \frac{\text{Scope 1 emissions}}{\text{Lithium ore produced}}$$

The average emission intensity estimated for the Project based on total emissions (excluding land clearing and construction activities) is 0.08069 tCO₂-e/tonnes lithium ore produced. The highest emissions intensity occurs in Year 11 at 0.67135 tCO₂-e/tonnes lithium ore produced. This is due to the significant reduction in ore production while power generation requirements remain relatively constant. A summary of the annual estimates is provided in Appendix B.

Table 19 Emissions Intensities in the Project (Year 1-11)

Year	Ore Production (t ore)	Emissions Intensity* (tCO ₂ -e /t ore)
1	1,713,148	0.08414
2	2,005,769	0.07251
3	2,014,276	0.06397
4	2,052,354	0.05829
5	1,301,633	0.06892
6	800,562	0.09790
7	1,118,046	0.07154
8	1,035,621	0.07648
9	850,257	0.09225
10	566,601	0.13554
11	110,702	0.67135

The estimated emission intensity of the Project was also compared with the other lithium ore mines that are:

- in Australia,
- hard rock (spodumene) mining and not brine extraction, and
- produces concentrate.

The GHG emission intensities benchmarking comparison for the Project are outlined in Table 20. The emission intensities shown in the table are based on facilities operating in Australia, and therefore are calculated using the NGER Determination methodologies, which is the same approach used in our calculation.

Table 20 GHG Emission Intensities Benchmark

Project	Scope 1 Emissions Intensity* – Lithium Ore (tCO ₂ -e /t ore)	Scope 1 Emissions Intensity – Electricity Generation (tCO ₂ -e /MWh)
Yinnetharra Lithium Project	Average: 0.01845 Peak: 0.03796	Average: 0.702 Peak: 0.702
Greenbushes Lithium Operation	0.01241	N/A

Mt. Marion Lithium Project	0.01852	0.5983
Pilgangoora Operation	0.01440	0.697
Wodgina Operations	0.01733	0.6055

**CER Emissions Intensity Determination Table (2025), based on Scope 1 emissions excluding power generation*

3.2.1 Safeguard Mechanism Production Variables & Default Emission Intensities

Table 21 compares the estimated emission intensities of the Project with the default best practices emission intensities specified in the Safeguard Mechanism Rule. Further details on the Safeguard Mechanism can be found in Section 4.1.2 below.

The Project is subject to the following Safeguard Mechanism production variables:

- Lithium Ore - Production Variable from Schedule 1, Part 17A of the Safeguard Mechanism Rule.
- Electricity Generation - Production variable from Schedule 1, Part 26 of the Safeguard Mechanism Rule.

Table 21 Safeguard Mechanism Production Variables & Default Comparison

Scenario	Items	Emission Intensities	
		Lithium Ore (tCO ₂ -e/t ore)	Electricity (tCO ₂ -e/MWh)
Default (Best Practice)	Default from Safeguard Mechanism Rule, Schedule 1	0.0105	0.236
Scenario 1 (Base)	Planned average throughput during LOM	0.0185	0.702
	Highest production throughput during LOM	0.0380	0.702
Scenario 2* (With 25% Renewables)	Planned average throughput during LOM	0.0185	0.527
	Highest production throughput during LOM	0.0380	0.527

**please see Appendix C for details*

4 GHG Monitoring and Reporting

4.1.1 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER)

The NGER scheme is a Commonwealth initiative, introduced in 2007, to provide data and accounting in relation to GHG emissions and energy consumption and production.

Under the NGER scheme, corporations that exceed the corporate or facility thresholds need to report annually to the CER (Table 22).

Table 22 Key NGER Thresholds

Level	GHG Emissions	Energy Consumed / Produced
Facility	25,000 tCO ₂ -e	100,000 GJ
Corporate	50,000 tCO ₂ -e	200,000 GJ

4.1.2 Safeguard Mechanism

Starting on 1 July 2016, the Australian Government introduced a Safeguard Mechanism under section 22XS of the NGER Act. Responsible emitters for facilities that emit 100,000 tCO₂-e or more of Scope 1 GHG emissions are required to meet the Safeguard requirements, including keeping the facility's Scope 1 emissions at or below a set baseline. Should the emissions exceed the baseline; the responsible emitter will be required to 'make good' the excess emissions by surrendering Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) or Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs) or be liable to a substantial penalty.

The Safeguard Mechanism reforms introduced in 2023 apply a decline rate to facilities' baselines so that they are reduced on a trajectory consistent with achieving Australia's emissions reduction targets of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The decline rate will be set at 4.9% each year to 2030. Post-2030 decline rates will be set in predictable five-year blocks, after updates to Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.

The Project is estimated to have an average annual Scope 1 emissions of 99,537. However, the initial four years of operations are projected to exceed the default baseline of 100,000 tCO₂-e, the highest at 145,445 tCO₂-e. Consequently, the Project may be required to report annual covered emissions to enable a comparison against a baseline determined by the CER.

It is important to note, however, that product haulage from site to port has been included in the Scope 1 calculations for this report. Under the Safeguard Mechanism, which follows the NGER Determination, product haulage from site to port is excluded as it falls outside the defined reporting boundaries.

Appendix A Glossary

Terms	Definitions
CER	Clean Energy Regulator
CH₄	Methane
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO₂-e	Carbon dioxide equivalence, the amount of the gas multiplied by a value specified in the regulations in relation to that kind of greenhouse gas.
Determination	The NGER Determination 2008
Downstream emissions	Indirect GHG emissions related to sold goods and services
EPA	Western Australian Environmental Protection Authority
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
Facility	Is a single enterprise that undertakes an activity, or a series of activities that involve greenhouse gas emissions, the production of energy or the consumption of energy.
GHG	All greenhouse gases mentioned in the NGER Act
HFCs	Hydro fluorocarbons
LOM	Life of Mine
MS	Ministerial Statement
N₂O	Nitrous Oxide
NGER	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting
NGER Act	The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 as it applies to the current reporting year
Non-transport	Includes purposes for which fuel is combusted that do not involve transport energy purposes, see Sections 2.20, and 2.42 of the Determination.
PER	Public Environmental Review
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PNG	Pipeline Natural Gas
Regulations	The NGER Regulations 2008
Scope 1	Emission of greenhouse gas, in relation to a facility, means the release of greenhouse gas into the atmosphere as a direct result of an activity or series of activities (including ancillary activities) that constitute the facility.
Scope 2	Emission of greenhouse gas, in relation to a facility, means the release of greenhouse gas into the atmosphere as a direct result of one or more activities that generate electricity, heating, cooling or steam that is consumed by the facility but that do not form part of the facility.
Scope 3	Indirect emissions of greenhouse gas, that are not included in Scope 2, that occur in the value chain of the reporting company.
SF₆	Sulphur Hexafluoride – a gas used in switchgear and circuit breakers for insulation.
t Carbon	Tonnes of Carbon
t CO₂-e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
Transport	Includes purposes for which fuel is combusted for transport by vehicles registered for road use, rail transport, marine navigation, and air transport, see Sections 2.20, and 2.42 of the Determination
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Upstream emissions	Indirect GHG emissions related to purchased or acquired goods and services

Appendix B Scope 3 Emission Categories and Relevancy

Category	Description
1. Purchased goods and services	All emissions from the production of products and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting period. <i>Example: The emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation (between suppliers) of copper that is purchased by the reporting company to create bronze.</i>
2. Capital goods	All upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by the company in the reporting period. <i>Example: Emissions associated with the production of excavators used by the reporting company.</i>
3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (Not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	All emissions related to the production (extraction, processing, transport etc.) of fuel and energy purchased by the reporting company, that are not included in the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. <i>Example: The emissions from extracting crude oil, processing it to form diesel and transporting it to a site run by the reporting company.</i>
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	All emissions resulting from the transportation and distribution of purchased products, between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations, in vehicles not owned by the reporting company, as well as any third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company between a company's own facilities. <i>Example: Emissions from transportation of purchased copper between the supplier and the reporting company's bronze manufacturing facility.</i>
5. Waste generated in operations	All emissions from third-party treatment and disposal of waste that is generated by the company in the reporting period. <i>Example: Waste sent from the reporting company's site facilities for recycling, disposal at landfills, incineration, composting, etc.</i>
6. Business travel	All emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third-parties. <i>Example: Flights to business conferences and meeting suppliers.</i>
7. Employee commuting	All emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and worksites. <i>Examples: FIFO and DIDO to site.</i>
8. Upstream leased assets	All emissions from the operation of leased assets that are not included in the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. <i>Example: Emissions from leased cars, offices and buildings.</i>
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	All emissions from third-party transport and distribution of the company's sold products in the reporting period. <i>Example: Emissions from third-party marine transportation of iron ore sold by the reporting company to be processed by another company.</i>
10. Processing of sold products	All emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third-parties, subsequent to the sale of the product by the reporting company. <i>Example: Emissions from processing of iron ore sold by the reporting company to create steel.</i>
11. Use of sold products	All emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting period. <i>Example: Emissions from the combustion of diesel, produced by the reporting company, as fuel for cars.</i>

12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	All emissions from the waste disposal or treatment of products sold by the company in the reporting period, at the end of their life. <i>Example: Emissions from recycling of metal cans sold by the reporting company.</i>
13. Downstream leased assets	All emissions from the operation of assets owned by the company and leased to third-parties in the reporting period, if they are not included in the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. <i>Example: Emissions from electricity used in offices/buildings leased by the reporting company to other operations.</i>
14. Franchises	All emissions from the operation of franchises, by franchisees, not included in the franchisor's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. <i>Example: Emissions from operations associated with a company's trademark.</i>
15. Investments	All emissions associated with operating the reporting company's investments in the reporting period. <i>Example: Emissions associated with a mine a company has a financial investment in but not operational control.</i>

Criteria	Description
Size	They contribute significantly to the company's total anticipated Scope 3 emissions.
Influence	There are potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by the company.
Risk	They contribute to the company's risk exposure (e.g., climate change related risks such as financial, regulatory, supply chain, product and customer, litigation, and reputational risks).
Stakeholders	They are deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society).
Outsourcing	They are outsourced activities previously performed in-house or activities outsourced by the reporting company that are typically performed in-house by other companies in the reporting company's sector.
Sector guidance	They have been identified as significant by sector-specific guidance.
Other	They meet any additional criteria for determining relevance developed by the company or industry sector.

Source: GHG Protocol (2011)

Appendix C Data and Emissions Results

Scope 1 Emissions Base Scenario: Single construction year and Diesel Generator only

Scope 1 Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
Land Clearing	94,407												94,407
Diesel Onsite	9,553	138,829	138,829	122,400	113,193	85,874	76,118	76,560	76,041	75,639	75,024	74,036	1,062,093
<i>Diesel Onsite: Power</i>		73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	73,794	811,737
<i>Diesel Onsite: Non-Transport</i>	9,552	65,033	65,033	48,604	33,397	12,078	2,323	2,764	2,245	1,843	1,228	240	250,341
<i>Diesel Onsite: Transport</i>	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.7
Diesel Offsite: Product Haulage		5,315	6,616	6,453	6,440	3,839	2,256	3,423	3,167	2,793	1,774	284	42,362
Total Scope 1 Emissions	103,960	144,144	145,445	128,853	119,633	89,712	78,375	79,983	79,208	78,432	76,798	74,320	1,198,862
<i>Scope 1 Average (Operational Phase: Year 1-10):</i>													99,537

Scope 1 Emissions with 25% Renewables Scenario: Single construction year and Diesel Generator and Solar Farm

Scope 1 Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
Land Clearing	94,407												94,407
Diesel Onsite	9,553	120,380	120,380	103,951	94,744	67,425	57,670	58,111	57,592	57,190	56,575	55,587	859,159
<i>Diesel Onsite: Power</i>		55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	55,346	608,802
<i>Diesel Onsite: Non-Transport</i>	9,552	65,033	65,033	48,604	33,397	12,078	2,323	2,764	2,245	1,843	1,228	240	243,442
<i>Diesel Onsite: Transport</i>	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.7
Diesel Offsite: Product Haulage		5,315	6,616	6,453	6,440	3,839	2,256	3,423	3,167	2,793	1,774	284	42,362
Total Scope 1 Emissions	103,960	125,659	126,996	110,404	101,184	71,264	59,926	61,534	60,759	59,984	58,349	55,871	995,928
<i>Scope 1 Average (Operational Phase: Year 1-10):</i>													81,088

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
Employee Commute – Flights	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	781	9,371
Employee Commute – Drive	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	401
Capital Goods	57,368												57,368
Purchased Goods and Services		9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	9,836	108,200
Fuel and Energy Related Activities (Base Case)	61	920	928	823	764	573	500	511	506	501	490	474	7,051
Fuel and Energy Related Activities (with Renewables)	17	802	811	705	646	455	383	393	388	383	372	357	5,755
Transportation of Li Conc in Ships		8,479	10,554	10,294	10,273	6,122	3,595	5,458	5,052	4,453	2,827	450	67,557
Processing of Li Conc		795,742	990,459	966,114	964,103	574,537	337,371	512,271	474,120	417,943	265,318	42,229	6,340,207
Total Scope 3 Emissions (Base Case)	58,119	815,792	1,012,592	987,882	985,790	591,882	352,117	528,891	490,328	433,548	279,286	53,804	6,590,154
<i>Scope 3 Average (Operational Phase: Year 1-10):</i>													593,810
Total Scope 3 Emissions (with Renewables)	58,119	815,674	1,012,474	987,764	985,673	591,764	351,999	528,773	490,210	433,430	279,168	53,686	6,588,858
<i>Scope 3 Average (Operational Phase: Year 1-10):</i>													593,692

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