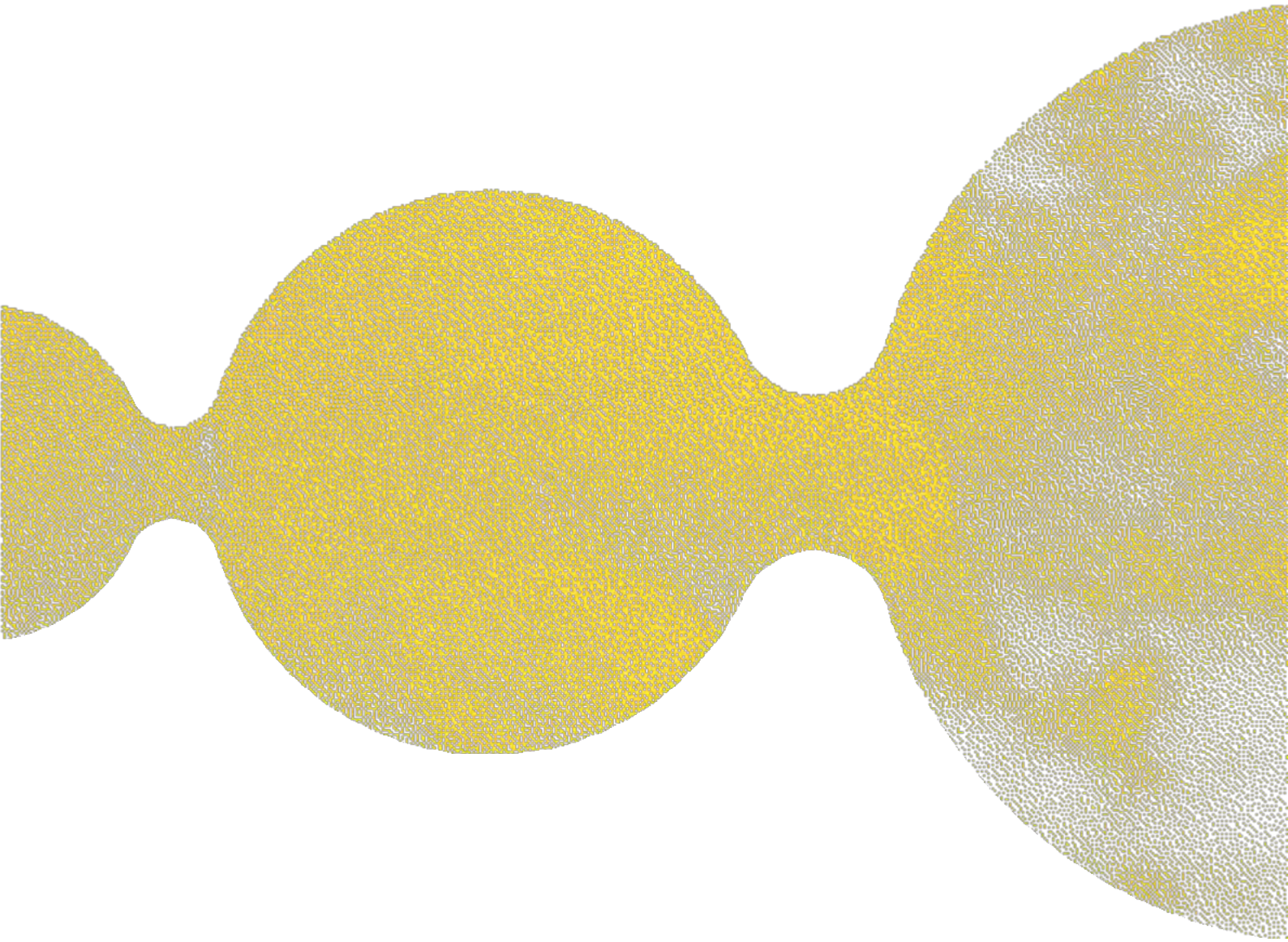
Appendix C GHG Emissions Assessment (Lifecycles 2026)

Greenhouse gas assessment for Lithium Lei Project



Undertaken by Lifecycles for Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd

19 May 2026
Version 1.2 – Final Report

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1 Introduction

1.1 Context

Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd (Lithium Plus) is a publicly listed lithium mining company proposing the Lithium Lei Project (the Project) in the Northern Territory (NT).

This document presents a greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment prepared to support the Supplementary Environmental Report (SER) for submission to the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA), in response to the additional information requirements outlined in NT EPA Direction EP2024/038 [1].

The primary objective of this assessment is to estimate the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions associated with the Project. In accordance with the Direction, where Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are estimated to exceed 100,000 tCO_2 e per annum, proposed mitigation measures are required to be identified and included within the assessment.

1.2 Project description

Lithium Plus is proposing to develop an underground Lithium mine, the Lithium Lei Project (the Project) in the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, approximately 30km from Darwin, NT. Lithium Plus has operational control of all mining activities undertaken under the mining lease (ML 33874) for the Project.

The Lei deposit is estimated to contain 4.09 million tonnes (Mt) at 1.43% Li_2O, with 3.10 Mt targeted for recovery via underground mining. Mine access is proposed via a cut-and-cover tunnel method.

The Project will produce Direct Shipping Ore (DSO) at an estimated peak rate of 600 kilotonnes per annum (ktpa), with feasibility studies to optimise this to 750 ktpa. The ore is proposed to be transported to Port of Darwin for overseas export. No on-site processing or tailings are proposed as part of the Project.

The Project has a total life of mine (LOM) of approximately seven years, comprising 12 months of construction, 68 months of operation, and six months of closure and rehabilitation.

2 Methodology

2.1 Calculation methodology

The methodology used in the GHG assessment considers the methods and reporting requirements presented in the following legislations, regulations and standards:

- *GHG Protocol a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard [2]* – The international standard on accounting and reporting of GHG emissions. This standard defines the classification of emission into Scope 1, 2 and 3, and its principles underpin Australian reporting standards.
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act) [3]* – This establishes the legislative framework for Australian corporations to measure, report and disclose GHG emissions, energy production and energy consumption to the Clean Energy Regulator, where required for the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme. Companies are required to report their GHG emissions when Scope 1 and 2 emissions exceed 25,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e) at a facility level or 50,000 tCO_2e at a group level, in a given financial year. GHG emissions from land clearing are excluded.
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (NGER Measurement Determination)* [4] – Legislated under the NGER Act that prescribes mandatory methods, emissions factors and measurement standards or GHG and energy reporting. This provides mandatory methods and emission factors for calculating Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule 2015* [5] – the Safeguard Mechanism requires facilities with Scope 1 emissions exceeding 100,000 tCO_2e per year to keep their net emissions at or below an emissions baseline. Baselines are set for each facility and decline over time in line with Australia's emissions reduction trajectory toward net zero by 2050.
- *Australian National Inventory Report (NIR)* [6] – The NIR presents the national GHG accounts to meet Australia's reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is prepared in accordance with the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- *NT Environment Protection Act (2019) (NT EP Act)* [7] – This is the primary environmental legislation in the NT where GHG are recognised as an environmental risk.
- *NT Environmental Factor Guidance* [8] – Atmospheric Processes – This document provides guidance on GHG emissions reporting for the purposes of NT environmental impact submissions.1
- *Full Carbon Accounting Model (FullCAM)* [9] – This is a carbon accounting tool issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). This method is required for land use proposals in the NT.

[1] While this assessment is not reported under the Atmospheric Processes factor for the SER, this document has been consulted for this GHG assessment to ensure consistency with NT EPA guidance.

2.2 Operational control

Lithium Plus has operational control of all mining, processing and other mine related activities to be undertaken on mining lease ML 33874.

2.3 Assessment boundaries

GHG emissions are classified into the following scopes in accordance with the GHG Protocol [2]:

- **Scope 1** emissions include only direct emissions such as fuel consumption from company owned/controlled equipment and vehicles.
- **Scope 2** emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity that is consumed in its owned or controlled operating equipment.
- **Scope 3** emissions include any indirect emissions from the supply chain that are not controlled by the company including employee travel (private), production and transport of raw materials and equipment.

As outlined in the NT EPA Direction 2024/038 [1], only Scope 1 and 2 emissions are required for this assessment.

2.3.1 Included gases

In accordance with the NGER Act, GHGs include the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), dinitrogen monoxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).[2] The emissions from GHGs are expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (t CO_2 e) by applying the global warming potential (GWP) of each gas relative to carbon dioxide over a 100-year time horizon. This assessment sources emission factors from the NGER Measurement Determination [4] and NIR [6] which are based on GWP values from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) [10].

2.3.2 Included processes

The assessment boundary includes all relevant activities for the mining Project, as summarised in Figure 1, and detailed below.

– *Vegetation and soil clearing* – to establish the mine and its operations, up to 100 ha of vegetation will be cleared. This includes clearing of biomass and the loss of soil carbon.

– *On-site fuel consumption for construction activities* – this includes mobile equipment, and stationary generators to establish the mine infrastructure including roads, offices, facilities, and storages.

– *On-site fuel consumption for operational activities* – this includes operational mining plant and equipment, explosives use, water pumps, crushing and screening of ore to produce the DSO and transport of the product to Port of Darwin.

– *On-site fuel consumption for closure and rehabilitation activities* – this includes the demobilisation of construction plant and equipment and the removal of salvageable items. This excludes the removal of waste operated by a contractor as this is considered a Scope 3 emission.

– *Transport of workforce* – this includes transport of workforce from Palmerston to site required in all stages of the Project. Lithium Plus will operate buses to and

[2] Section 7A of the NGER Act.

from the site throughout the life of the Project. This excludes fly-in-fly out (FIFO) airplane transport from outside of the NT as this transport is not under the operational control of Lithium Plus and is considered a Scope 3 emission.

– *Transport of materials and equipment* – this includes delivery of all fuels, materials and equipment required in all stages of the Project.
– *Transport of visitors* – this includes the minor fuel consumption allowed for visitors from Darwin to the site during the operational phase.
– *Fertilisers for revegetation* – a minor amount of fertilisers will during revegetation to rehabilitate the site after closure, which will result in the emission of N_2O.

2.3.3 Excluded processes

The following processes have been excluded from the boundary:

– *Revegetation of site after closure* was excluded as the increase in carbon stock resulting from the revegetation process is highly uncertain, and thus was conservatively excluded.

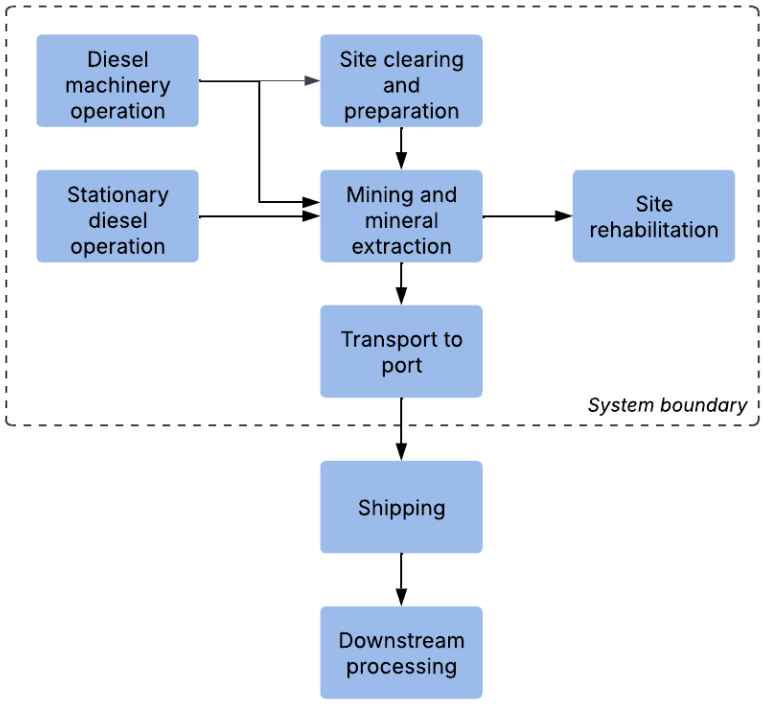


Figure 1 GHG assessment boundary.

3 Inventory

3.1.1 Vegetation and soil clearing

Vegetation clearing removes carbon stocks from the land through removing trees and clearing debris. Additionally, the clearing process affects the soil organic carbon by removing the organisms responsible for storing carbon in the soil. The Project requires up to 100 ha of land clearing.

The land clearing emissions have been estimated using the FullCAM method (version 6.20.03.0827) [9]. This model estimates the carbon stock change in ecosystems including:

- Above and belowground biomass
- Standing and decomposing debris
- Soil carbon resulting from land use and management activities.

The dominant vegetation in the Project footprint is Eucalypt Savanna woodland [11]. For the purposes of FullCAM, the vegetation that best represented this vegetation was “Tropical Eucalyptus woodland/ grassland”. The standard values from the FullCAM database were applied for this vegetation type, including water and soil characteristics.

The input data for the FullCAM model is provided in Appendix A.

To model the impacts of land clearing, two scenarios were run in FullCAM. Firstly, a baseline scenario in which there is no land clearing. Secondly, a land clearing scenario in which 100% of the 100 ha disturbance footprint is cleared at the proposed construction commencement date of 1 April 2027. For the purposes of this calculation, the end of the Project is modelled at 2035. The impact of land clearing is estimated by subtracting carbon stock in the land clearing scenario from the baseline carbon stock at the end of the Project. This difference represents the loss of carbon from land clearing activities and is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Estimated carbon loss from vegetation and soil clearing.

Scenario	Trees	Debris	Soil	Total Carbon (C)
Baseline carbon stock at 2035	3,619	1,037	2,258	6,914
Carbon stock at 2035 with land clearing event	-	982	2,138	3,121
Total carbon loss				**3,793**

**Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.*

The total carbon loss of 3,793 is converted to carbon dioxide (CO_2) by multiplying by 3.667 to estimate a total of 13,911 tCO_2e.

The site will be revegetated after the mine operations cease. However, this regeneration is excluded due to the uncertainty in estimating the carbon stocks, as reported in Section 2.3.3.

3.1.2 Fuel combustion

Diesel combustion emissions are estimated for both transport and stationary purposes, in line with the Method 1 Division 2.4.2 of the NGER Measurement Determination [4], using the following equation:

$$E_{ij} = \frac{Q_i \times EC_i \times EF_{ijoxec}}{1\,000}$$

$\boldsymbol{E_{ij}}$ **-** emissions (tCO_2 e) of gas type *j* (CO_2, CH_4 or N_2O) from combustion of fuel type *i.*

$\boldsymbol{Q_i}$ - quantity of fuel type combusted for stationary or transport energy purposes

$\boldsymbol{EC_i}$ **-** energy content factor of fuel type *(i)*

$\boldsymbol{EF}_{ijoxec}$ - emission factor (kg CO_2 e/GJ) for gas type *j* from fuel type *i*, incorporating an oxidation factor, for stationary or transport energy purposes respectively

The emission factors applied for stationary and transport (mobile) energy are provided in the table below.

Table 2 Emission factor applied for stationary and mobile energy purposes.

Emissions source	Energy content factor *GJ/kL*	Emission factor *kgCO2 e /GJ*	Source
Diesel oil (Mobile)	38.6	70.4	Schedule 1, Part 4 NGER Measurement Determination 2008
Diesel oil (Stationary)	38.6	70.2	Schedule 1, Part 3 NGER Measurement Determination 2008

The total consumption of diesel over the life of the Project, in kilolitres (kL), is reported in Table 3. It breaks down consumption over each phase of the Project, considering the different uses of diesel. The diesel consumption is based on engineering estimates based on total vehicles and estimated consumption (litres/100km) provided by Projectick in April 2026.

Table 3 Diesel consumption over each stage of the Project.

Project activity	Category	Total (kL)
Construction phase		
Operating Construction Plant & Equipment (including land clearing)	Diesel oil (Mobile)	16,800
Delivery of Construction Plant, Equipment, Materials and Supplies	Diesel oil (Mobile)	75
Construction Workforce Travel	Diesel oil (Mobile)	164
Diesel Generators (Temporary Power)	Diesel oil (Stationary)	175
Total diesel consumption during construction		**17,215**
Operation phase		
Operating of Mining Plant & Equipment	Diesel oil (Mobile)	4,200
Delivery of Mining Plant, Equipment, Materials & Supplies	Diesel oil (Mobile)	118
Operational Workforce Travel	Diesel oil (Mobile)	1,468
Road Haulage - Transport Fuel	Diesel oil (Mobile)	3,259
Road Haulage – Fuel and lubricants	Diesel oil (Mobile)	14
Visitors	Diesel oil (Mobile)	90
Explosives (diesel added)	Diesel oil (Stationary)	728
Electricity Generated On-site (Diesel Generators)	Diesel oil (Stationary)	3,428

Project activity	Category	Total (kL)
Total diesel consumption during operation		**13,305**
Closure & rehabilitation phase		
Operation of Construction Plant and Equipment	Diesel oil (Mobile)	1,800
Delivery of Construction Plant, Equipment, Materials & Supplies	Diesel oil (Mobile)	4
Construction Workforce Travel	Diesel oil (Mobile)	39
Demob of Construction and Mining Plant and Equipment and Salvageable Items	Diesel oil (Mobile)	2
Total diesel consumption during closure and rehabilitation phase		**1,845**
Total diesel consumption over the life of the project		**32,365**

**Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.*

3.1.3 Fertiliser application

Fertiliser application is a source of GHG emissions through the release of nitrogen to the atmosphere in the form of nitrous oxide (N_2O). The emissions occur through direct pathways – soils where fertiliser is applied and indirect pathways including volatilisation and leaching of nitrogen into waterways. For the purposes of this assessment, only the direct pathways are captured as Scope 1 emissions.

The calculation method and emissions factor are sourced from the NIR [6]. There is an estimate of 100 t nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium (NPK) of fertiliser use required for the revegetation of the site based on estimates provided by Projectick in April 2026. In the absence of more specific information, we have assumed a NPK composition of 21-1-11, based on an example fertiliser used on native vegetation in the NT [12]. The composition means that 21% of the fertiliser applied is nitrogen.

The mass of fertiliser applied to soils via crop production systems (M_{ij} Gg N) is provided in Formula 3.D.A_1 in the NIR [6] and is calculated as:

$$M_{ij} = TM_{ij} \times FN_{ij}$$

Where:

TM_{ij} = total mass of fertiliser (Gg N)

FN_{ij} = fraction of N applied to production system j

Annual nitrous oxide production from the addition of inorganic fertilisers (E_{ij} Gg N_2O) is provided in Formula 3.D.A_2 in the NIR [6] and is calculated as:

$$E_{ij} = \Sigma_i \Sigma_j (M_{ij} \times EF_{ij} \times C_g)$$

Where:

EF_{ij} = emission factor (Gg N_2O-N/Gg N applied) (Table 4)

C_g = 44/28 factor to convert elemental mass of N_2O to molecular mass

Nitrous oxide emission factors for inorganic fertiliser are provided for the production systems in outlined in Table 4 (based on Table 5.21 in the NIR [6]). We have conservatively assumed the soil conditions of the Project site to be irrigated pasture. It is assumed that wet season conditions would be better represented by the irrigated soil moisture production system. As shown in Table 4, irrigated pasture has a higher emission factor due to the increased soil moisture which results in greater nitrous oxide (N_2O) release.

Table 4 Nitrous oxide emission factors for inorganic fertiliser.

Production system	Emission factor *Gg N_2O-N/ Gg N*
Irrigated pasture	0.0059
Irrigated crop	0.007
Non-irrigated pasture	0.0018
Non-irrigated crop	0.0041
Sugar cane	0.0199
Cotton	0.0053
Horticulture	0.0064

4 GHG Emissions Results

The Project's total estimated Scope 1 GHG emissions is 101,878 tCO_2e. No Scope 2 emissions are associated with the Project, as the mining site will not be connected to the grid. A summary of emissions by phase and source is provided in Table 5.

As shown, emissions are heavily weighted toward the construction phase, which contributes 60% of total Project emissions, driven primarily by diesel required for construction equipment and land clearing. The operational phase accounts for 35% of total Project emissions, and closure and rehabilitation contributes the remaining 5%.

Across all phases, diesel combustion from mobile equipment and transport is the dominant emission source, with stationary diesel use contributing to a lesser extent. Vegetation and soil clearing represents another large emissions source, accounting for 14% of total Project emissions, reflecting the loss of carbon stock associated with establishing the site.

Table 5 Summary of GHG emissions across each Project stage.

Project stage	**Total Scope 1 emissions** *tCO_2e*	**Contribution** %
Construction		
Diesel oil (Mobile)	46,303	45%
Diesel oil (Stationary)	475	0.5%
Vegetation and soil clearing	13,911	14%
Total construction emissions	**60,689**	**60%**
Operation		
Diesel oil (Mobile)	24,862	24%
Diesel oil (Stationary)	11,262	11%
Total operational emissions	**36,125**	**35%**
Closure and rehabilitation		
Diesel oil (Mobile)	5,013	5%
Diesel oil (Stationary)	-	-
Fertiliser application	52	0.05%
Total closure and rehabilitation emissions	**5,065**	**5%**
Total Scope 1 emissions	**101,878**	**100%**

**Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.*

Figure 2 provides the annualised emissions over the life of the Project. As shown, the largest annual emissions occur in Year 1 due to site establishment.

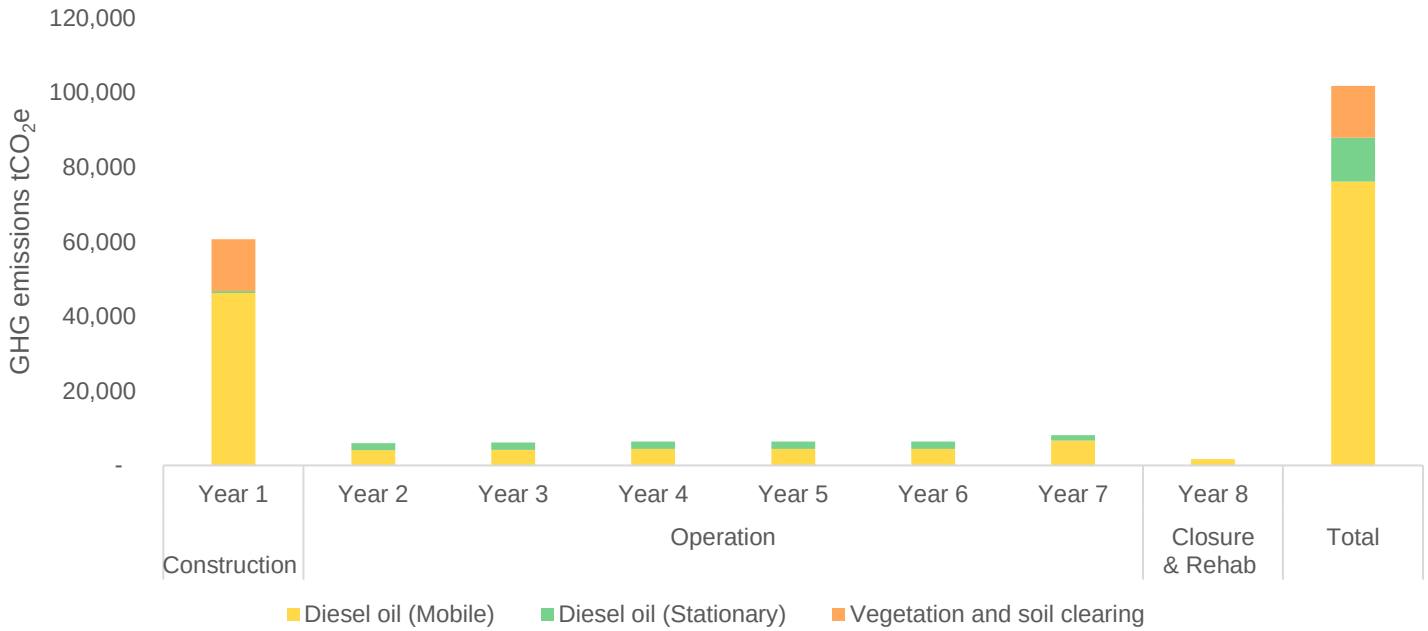


Figure 2 Annualised GHG emissions of the Project.

4.1.1 Diesel combustion

Diesel combustion is the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions across the life of the Project, driven by diesel-powered equipment and generators on-site, as well as diesel-powered vehicles used for transporting materials and the workforce. The breakdown of diesel consumption for each stage of the Project is provided in Figure 3.

As shown, during the construction phase, diesel consumption from the mining plant and equipment contributes up to 98% of the diesel emissions during this stage of the Project. This is due to diesel required for land clearing and the construction of roads, dams, workshops, laydown areas, sediment basins and drainage infrastructure. There is minor use of diesel generators for temporary power and vehicles for the construction workforce and materials together contributing the remaining 2%.

During the operational phase, the mining plant and equipment remains the dominant source of diesel emissions, contributing 32% of overall Project diesel emissions through the extraction of the deposit using haul trucks, drill rigs, load haul dump units and underground support equipment. Onsite diesel generators are the second largest source, contributing 26% of operational diesel emissions to supply power to the workshop and crushing and screening plant, given that connection to the external electricity grid is not currently feasible for the site. Road trains (quad trailers) transporting product from site to Port of Darwin represent the third largest source during this phase, accounting for 25% of operational diesel emissions, with an estimate of up to 18 return trips per day at peak production.

During the closure and rehabilitation phase, diesel consumption is minor and limited predominantly to the heavy equipment (97%) required to decommission and remove site infrastructure and minor contributions associated with waste removal from site.

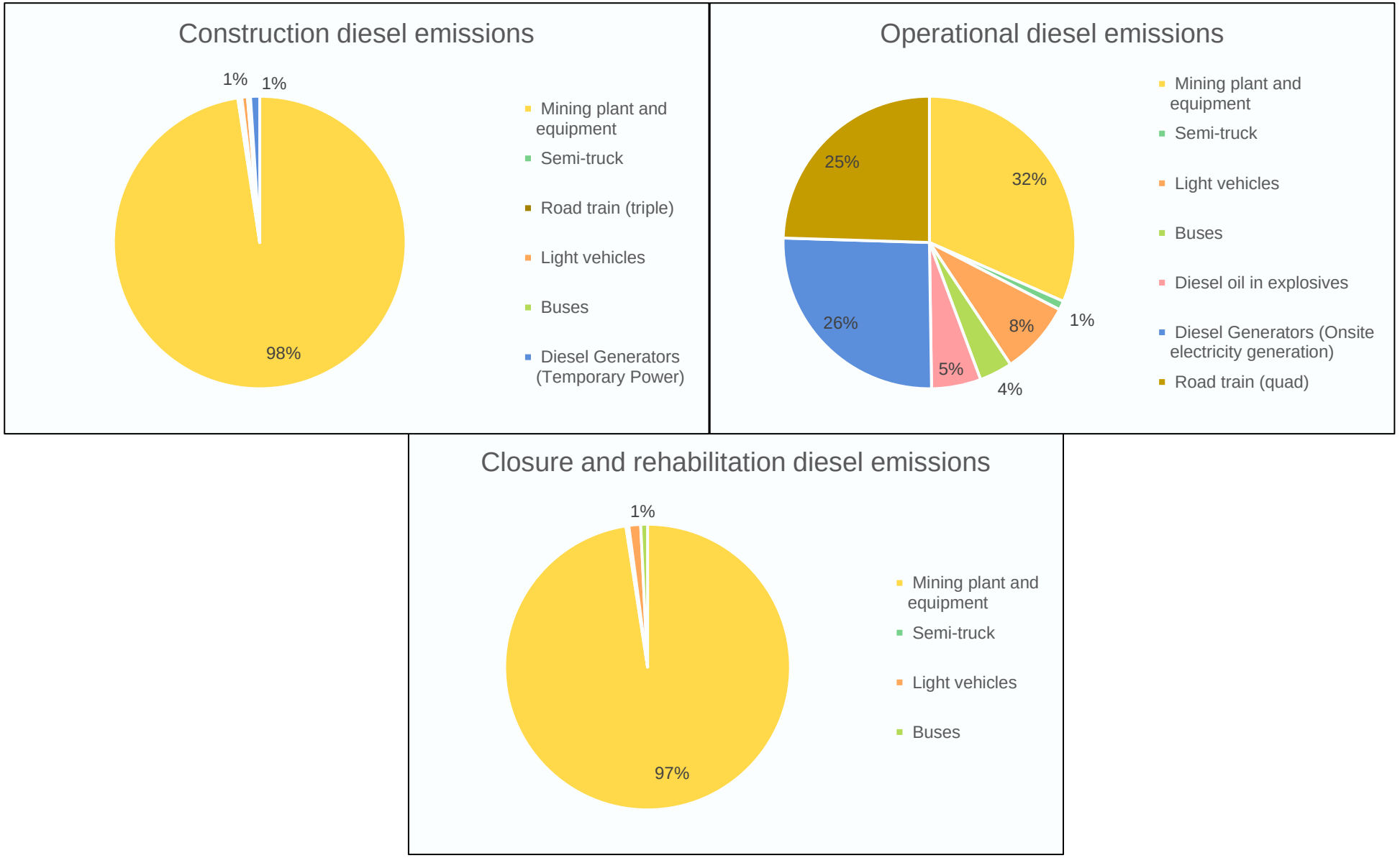


Figure 3 Contribution of diesel emissions for each stage of the Project.

5 Conclusions

This GHG assessment calculates the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the proposed Lithium Lei Project proposed for Bynoe Pegmatite Field, located approximately 30km from Darwin.

The assessment estimates that the total Scope 1 emissions over the seven-year Project are 101,878 tCO_2e, with an average of 12,735 tCO_2e per year over the life of the project. There are no Scope 2 emissions as there is no proposed grid-connected electricity for the site.

Based on this estimate, the Project does not exceed 100,000 tCO_2e in a given year. As such, a GHG emissions reduction plan is not required for the purposes of the SER. Further, the threshold for reporting under the Safeguard Mechanism is not triggered.

The assessment identifies that the year 1 emissions may exceed the 25,000 tCO_2e of Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting threshold of the NGER Scheme with estimated emissions of 46,781 tCO_2e (excluding land clearing which is not caught by the Scheme). As a result, Lithium Plus may need to report under the NGER Scheme. As the NGER Scheme reports on a financial year basis, the timing of the construction activities may influence whether the threshold is exceeded in a given financial year. Lithium Plus should monitor fuel consumption and register and report under the NGER Scheme, if required.

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Appendix A – FullCAM Inputs

The following inputs were used in FullCAM (version 6.20.03.0827) [9] to calculate the vegetation and soil clearing emissions:

Configuration

– Forest System including minerals

– Tree yield formula

Timing

– Simulation timing: Step

– Start simulation 01/1020

– End simulation 12/2500

– Simulation steps: Monthly with recording of output every 12 simulation steps (i.e. annual)

Data Builder

– Lat Long: -12.737 75; 130.784 13, applied downloaded data

– Spatial data averaged over 1 hectare

– Tropical Eucalyptus woodlands/grasslands

Site

– Water, temperature and Productivity Cycle table data across all time

– Area: 100 ha, max aboveground biomass 47.78 tdm.ha Trees

Trees & Soil

– Tropical Eucalyptus woodlands/grasslands

– 17.989% clay in soil by weight

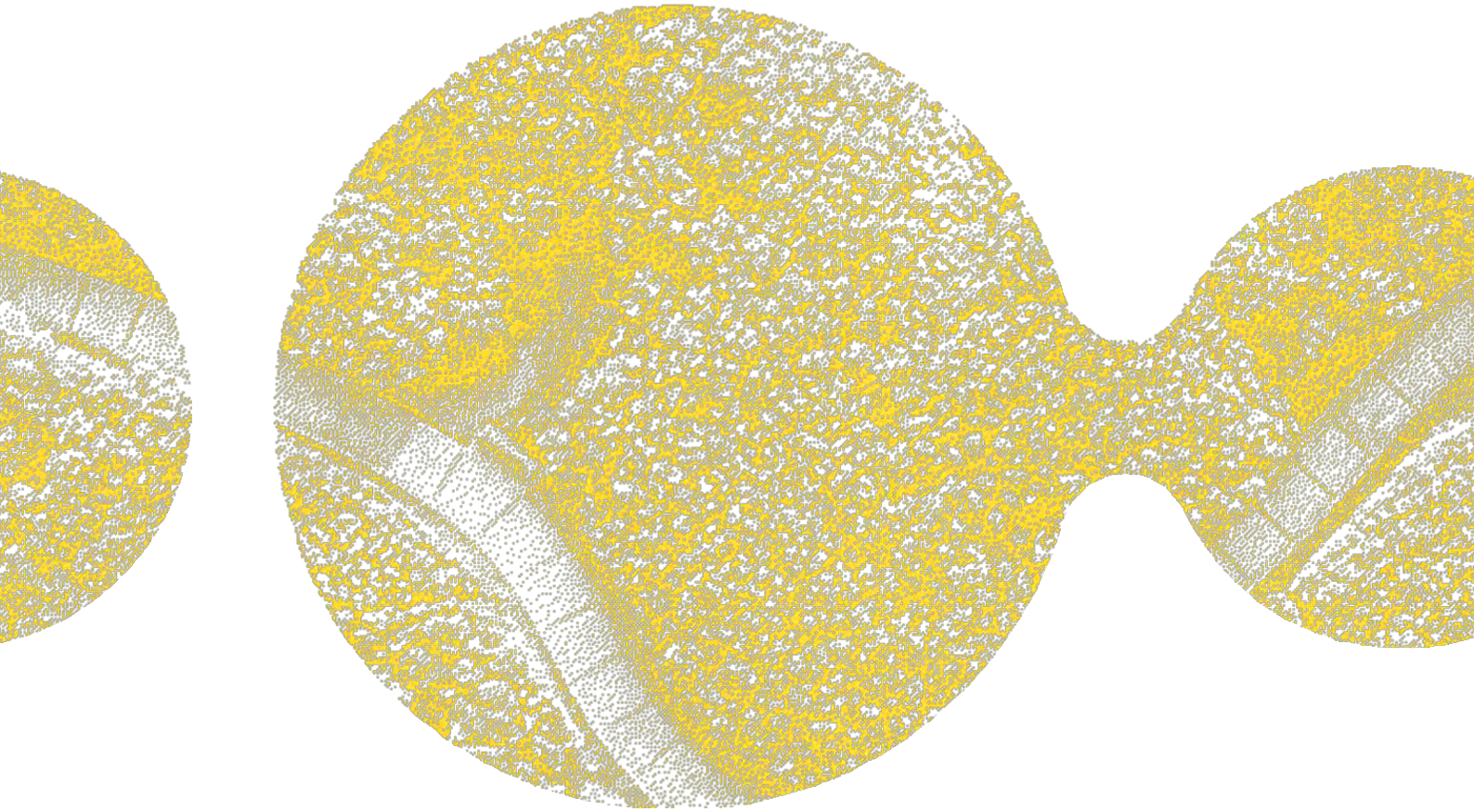
Initial conditions

– Trees / Standing Dead / Debris and Soil – Standard values utilised

– Events

  - 1 April 2027 Initial clearing: 100% site affected
  - A revegetation event was not included, as the resulting increase in carbon stock is highly uncertain and was therefore conservatively excluded.

Lifecycles.
Get the whole picture.



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