Resolute

Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Methodology

Resolute Mining Limited

March 2026

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

This method statement outlines the approach taken to quantify Resolute Mining Limited's Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) inventory and the consolidation methodology adopted. The document presents organisation and operational boundary, calculation and conversion methodologies, estimations and assumptions used in the reporting of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

Resolute Mining Limited has selected the reporting period and financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (FY25) as the *base year* for its GHG emissions inventory. FY25 encompasses the most complete and accurate profile of emission sources, data coverage, methodologies and data quality.

This method statement was authorised for issue by the directors on 11 March 2026.

1.1 About Resolute

Resolute Mining Limited ("Resolute") is an African focused, multi-asset, gold mining, development and exploration company which trades on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:RSG) and the London Stock Exchange (LSE:RSG).

Resolute is committed to responsible operations grounded in our core values of integrity, empowerment, agility and respect; with a strong focus on the health, safety, and wellbeing of our people, the communities we serve, and the environment. Guided by our belief that responsible mining drives better business outcomes, we strive to meet – and where feasible, exceed – regulatory requirements across all jurisdictions in which we operate.

Over the years, we have embedded international environmental and social standards into our operations and aligned with industry good practice. We externally assure our management systems and disclose our performance annually.

With climate-related risks receiving increased attention in recent years, we understand the importance of providing our investors and other stakeholders with more detail to support their understanding of how climate change may affect our operations.

1.2 Our Approach to Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Calculations

Resolute has developed a methodology and calculated its Scope 1 (*direct*) and Scope 2 (*indirect*) GHG emissions in line with the Green House Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (the GHG Protocol)[1,2] as required by the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS)[4] AASB S2. Operational boundary conditions provide depth to a corporate inventory by identifying which emissions sources will be accounted for within the organisational boundaries.

The GHG Protocol outlines three categories of emissions sources (referred to as "scopes"):

- Scope 1: 'Direct Emissions,' represent emissions from combustible fuels and other sources that occur directly on-site and mobile emission sources
- Scope 2: 'Indirect Emissions,' represent emissions that occur off-site to produce electricity or steam purchased for use at a company's locations
- Scope 3: 'Other Indirect Emissions,' represent emissions from activities upstream or downstream from a company's core business such as purchased goods and services, waste disposal, commuting, and business travel.

This document describes the methodologies developed to estimate Resolute's Scope 1, and 2 GHG emissions.

1.3 Greenhouse Gases

Seven major GHGs contribute to the majority of worldwide GHG emissions and must be included in GHG inventories according to the GHG Protocol. All GHGs are expressed in carbon-dioxide equivalents (tCO2-e) quantities based on global warming potentials (GWP) as reported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report 5 (AR5). Table 1 shows the GWP of these GHGs.

Table 1. Greenhouse gas global warming potentials

Greenhouse Gas	GWP
CO_2 (carbon dioxide)	1
CH_4 (methane or natural gas)	28
N_2O (nitrous oxide)	265
HFCs (Hydrofluorocarbons)	4 – 12,400
PFCs (Perfluorocarbons)	6,000 – 11,100
SF_6 (Sulphur Hexafluoride)	23,500
NF_6 (Nitrogen trifluoride)	16,100

1.4 Organisational Boundary

The GHG Protocol states that a company's organisational boundaries can be set in two possible ways. 'Equity Share' where the boundary is defined by the amount of equity a company has in an operation or 'Control Approach' where the boundary is defined by how much control a company exerts over an operation. Control can be defined by either operational or financial control.

Resolute has applied the *Operational Control Approach* for the organisational boundary of its GHG inventory and reports on 100% of the Scope 1 and 2 impacts it has operational control over. The GHG inventory includes the Syama Gold Mine (Syama) in Mali, the Mako Gold Mine (Mako) in Senegal, which are both operating assets where Resolute exercises operational control, and the corporate office in London. All site services directly associated with the operation of Syama and Mako, encompassing the activities of its contractors, are included in the inventory. In particular, this includes its mining contractors and power supply contractors.

The GHG inventory does not include emissions from activities on exploration sites, or companies in which Resolute owns a minority interest.

The GHG inventory also excludes fugitive emissions generated through the chemical processing of gold. Although Resolute recognises that a small quantity of CO_2e emissions is generated via the processing methods, specifically from lime usage in cyanidation, cyanide detoxification and tailings management; the quantities are deemed to be immaterial in relation to the wider inventory.

Table 2. Resolute's sites, offices and operations

Resolute Site	Primary Activity Description
Mako, Senegal	The Mako Gold Mine, located in eastern Senegal, is a high quality, open pit gold mine which Resolute has owned and operated since August 2019. Mako is a modern operation with potential life extension through several near-mine satellite deposits. Mako is owned and operated by Resolute's Senegalese subsidiary, Petowal Mining Company S.A. Resolute has a 90% interest in Petowal and the Government of Senegal holds the remaining 10%. Mako is a conventional drill and blast, truck and shovel operation with mining services undertaken by an established contractor. The carbon-in-leach processing plant has a greater-than 2.0Mtpa of installed capacity and comprises a crushing circuit, an 8MW SAG Mill and gold extraction circuit. Open pit mining ended in mid-2025 with the processing of mineral stockpiles scheduled to continue until end 2027. Resolute is working towards extending the mine life at Mako through the development of satellite deposits, which are within trucking distance of the mill.
Syama, Mali	The Syama Gold Mine is a robust, long-life asset comprising an underground mine and associated sulphide processing circuit, along with satellite open pit operations which provide ore feed to a separate oxide processing circuit. Syama is located in the southwest of Mali, approximately 30km from the Côte d'Ivoire border and 300km southeast of the capital Bamako. Syama is owned by local subsidiary Société des Mines de Syama S.A. (SOMISY) in which Resolute has an 80% interest and the Government of Mali holds the remaining 20%. Several of the satellite pits are located within the Tabakoroni complex which is owned by Société des Mines de Finkolo S.A. (SOMIFI), part of the Resolute Group. Syama's underground mine is a modern sub-level cave operation producing around 2.4Mtpa of ore. The ore concentrate is fed to a fluid bed roaster operating a ~720 deg.C. The calcine product from the roaster is then processed through conventional carbon-in-leach, elution and smelting circuits to produce bullion. The oxide processing plant has a capacity of approximately 1.6Mtpa. The circuit contains a gravity concentrator and a conventional carbon-in-leach, elution and smelting circuits to produce bullion.
London, UK	Corporate headquarters. Only relevant activity is electricity consumption from the use of the office, which is included within the GHG Inventory for completeness but contributes less than 0.01% of total emissions.
Perth, Australia	Registered office. No operational activity to include within GHG inventory.

1.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Primary responsibility for the preparation of Resolute's GHG inventory sits with the corporate Environment Social Governance (ESG) team. The site-level management team is responsible for the identification of GHG emission sources as relevant to operational activities, the collection of activity data for each of these sources and to provide supporting evidence to verify the figures used in the calculations and conversions to GHG emissions. Data sources range from direct flow meter readings to invoices and warehouse records.

Quality control/quality assurance is maintained throughout the process and is an essential part of the operations at Resolute. We ensure that data is accurate and representative through direct assessment methods and reconciliation with reports/invoice management.

Table 3. Roles and responsibilities relevant to Scope 1 and 2 GHG reporting

Role/Team	Responsibility
Corporate ESG Team	• Oversee process of GHG emission reporting • Review application of relevant standards, emission factors, GWPs, and update the methodology as necessary • Review processes to identify any additional or changed emission sources. • Provision of electricity consumption for corporate office • Collect and cross-reference all required data for calculating Resolute's GHG emissions • Quality assurance and internal review of data for completeness, accuracy and validity • Quantification of GHG emissions using in-house excel-based tool aligned to GHG Protocol accounting requirements • Generate methodology statement and annual disclosure of GHG emissions • Coordinate and collaborate with auditors and ensure alignment with mandatory requirements • Coordinate assurance activities of GHG emissions calculations
Site level Environment	• Collect and cross-reference site-level data and regularly review processes to maintain data validity • Provision of waste incineration data • Provision of land management data
Site level Procurement	• Provision of on-site fuel consumption data including maintaining inventory records and procurement requests including engine oils, fuel gases and refrigerants • Ensure all procurement records are accurate and regularly reported and verified • Work with suppliers to obtain product-specific GHG emissions data where available – explosive manufacturing
Site level Maintenance	• Power generation data • Provision of wastewater treatment facility data
Site level Mining	• Provision of explosives and blast emulsion data
Site level Administration	• Provision of office electricity consumption • Provision of office vehicle fuel consumption • Provision of charter flight fuel consumption

2 GHG Emissions Calculation Methodology

The calculation methodology for Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions follows the GHG Protocol, with supplementary references and emission factors derived from the Australian and UK national databases and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National GHG Inventories. The emission factors are drawn from the most recent national GHG inventory datasets and internationally recognised databases aligned with the GHG Protocol.

The majority of the emissions inventory is derived from activity-based methods, providing high accuracy with quality data and based on established emission factors. This includes emissions from diesel and fuel oil consumption, other fuel use, explosives, refrigerants and process gases, wastewater treatment, onsite waste management, and grid-sourced electricity at our offices. Emissions associated with land disturbance and back-burning are estimated using the best available proxy methods from the IPCC to assess changes in carbon stocks resulting from operational land impacts.

Resolute continues to strengthen its measurement approach by adopting best-practice methodologies, increasing the use of primary activity data, and progressively replacing proxy assumptions with more accurate, operation-specific information as it becomes available. These changes are implemented to improve the

completeness, accuracy and decision-usefulness of reported emissions. This document will be updated as processes are refined.

2.1 Scope 1 GHG Emissions

The primary source of Scope 1 emissions for Syama and Mako are diesel and heavy fuel oil consumption for on-site electricity generation and diesel consumption associated with the operation of heavy vehicles (mine haul fleet and excavators) and emissions from land clearing for mining activity.

Other Scope 1 emissions sources come from explosives, light vehicle use, fuel gases (butane, acetylene), refrigerant gases, waste incineration and wastewater treatment.

Resolute's operations necessitate a level of disturbance to the land around both mines. As such, Resolute records the annual quantity of land cleared/disturbed for mining activity, including disturbance of above and below ground biomass and soil carbon stocks. The site-level Environment team maintains a register of land cleared/disturbed by cross-referencing geospatial survey measurements of surface area and habitat type.

Land management emissions are estimated by quantifying the change in carbon stocks in biomass and soil due to the disturbance activity. Resolute has used the methodology developed by the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas inventories (2006)[8] to estimate the impact of annual land clearance (ha) at both Syama and Mako mines.

Scope 1 GHG emission categories and sources are listed in Table 4 and the specific emissions methodologies are detailed in Appendix B. The applicable emissions conversion factors and sources are presented in Appendix D.

Table 4. Scope 1 GHG emission categories and sources summary

Emissions Category	Resolute Site	Emissions Source
Stationary Combustion	Mako, Senegal	• Diesel used to generate on-site electricity at the power plant • Diesel combustion in the process plant • Miscellaneous diesel consumption – generators, other • Butane used in the kitchen, workshop and other miscellaneous uses
	Syama, Mali	• Heavy fuel oil (HFO) used to generate on-site electricity at the Aggreko Power Plant • Diesel used to generate on-site electricity at the power plant • Miscellaneous diesel consumption – generators, other • Miscellaneous petrol consumption – small equipment • Diesel generator at the Bamako office
Mobile Combustion	Mako, Senegal	• Diesel for heavy and light vehicles • Lubricants – bulk engine oil (light and heavy vehicles) • Diesel use in light vehicles for Dakar office • Jet fuel combustion for charter flights
	Syama, Mali	• Diesel for heavy and light vehicles • Lubricants – bulk engine oil (light and heavy vehicles) • Diesel use in light vehicles for Bamako office • Petrol use in light vehicles for Bamako office

Emissions Category	Resolute Site	Emissions Source
Fugitive Emissions	Mako, Senegal	• Refrigerant gases – carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons • Acetylene – workshop use • Explosives – ammonium nitrate and calcium nitrate
	Syama, Mali	• Refrigerant gases – carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons • Acetylene – workshop use • Explosives – ammonium nitrate and calcium nitrate
Process Emissions	Mako, Senegal	• Wastewater treatment from on-site facility • Waste incineration and landfill on-site
	Syama, Mali	• Wastewater treatment from on-site facility • Waste incineration and landfill on-site
Land Management	Mako, Senegal	• Area of land affected by management activities – vegetation clearance and back-burning
	Syama, Mali	• Area of land affected by management activities – vegetation clearance

2.2 Scope 2 GHG Emissions

Purchased electricity is the only identified scope 2 emissions source. Per the GHG Protocol Scope 2, scope 2 emissions are calculated using both the *location-based* and the *market-based* methodologies. A *location-based* method reflects the average emissions intensity of the grids on which energy consumption occurs. A *market-based* method reflects emissions from electricity sources/locations that Resolute has purposefully chosen (e.g., specific green energy supply contracts, market instruments, green power purchase agreements).

Scope 2 emissions arise from grid electricity consumption at the regional offices in Bamako and Dakar and the corporate office in London. The relevant grid electricity emission factors have been obtained from CaDi and published by Carbon Footprint Ltd. These emission factors are calculated for each country based on electricity fuel mix data from: Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2025) – with major processing by Our World in Data, “Total electricity generation – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data].

Specific scope 2 GHG emission methodologies are detailed in Appendix C. The applicable emissions conversion factors and sources are presented in Appendix D.

3 Base Year & Recalculation Policy

A meaningful and consistent comparison of emissions over time requires the selection of a base year for the GHG emissions inventory, against which future years emissions can be compared and progress can be tracked towards a GHG target.

Resolute has selected the reporting period and financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (FY25) as the base year for its GHG emissions inventory. FY25 was chosen as it was the earliest period for which data could be provided and best represented Resolute’s ‘normal’ business operations; and due to the completeness and availability of data for all emissions sources within the boundary conditions. Any changes in inventory methodology, boundary conditions (operational or organisational), or facility portfolio will be tracked against the FY 2025 inventory, and re-baselining will be completed if necessary.

3.1 Recalculation Policy

The GHG inventory will be adjusted in response to the aggregate impact of any structural or methodological changes if the resulting adjustment would equate to more than 5% of *base year* emissions. Adjustments below

this threshold are considered insignificant and will be decided case by case.

3.2 Adjusting for Structural Changes

Table 5**Table 6** and Table 6 below list the conditions that would necessitate a recalculation of the *base year*, as well as changes to Resolute's portfolio that would not require any recalculation.

Table 5. Baseline adjustment in the case of organic growth or decline

Change Condition	Baseline Adjustment Action
Organic growth under 5%: Increase in production output Changes in product mix resulting in increased emissions Significant opening of new locations or operating units	No baseline adjustment
Organic decline under 5%: Decrease in sales and locations output Changes in product mix resulting in decreased emissions Closing of facilities or operating units	No baseline adjustment

Table 6. Baseline adjustment action for mergers, acquisitions & divestitures

Change Condition	Baseline Adjustment Action
In the event a location is bought during the base year	New location emissions added to base year emissions total
Acquisition of location that did not exist during the base year	No baseline adjustment.
Divestiture from a location that existed during the base year	Subtract the divested location's emissions from overall entity base year emissions.
Divestiture of a location that did not exist during the base year	No baseline adjustment
Transfer of ownership/control of emissions sources	Transfer of operational control to Resolute is considered the same as an acquisition. Transfer of operational control away from Resolute (e.g. outsourcing) should be treated the same as a divestiture.

3.3 Adjusting for Methodological Changes and Corrections

Should improvements in quantification methodologies be made in the future, these methodologies will be applied to Resolute's GHG inventory methodology. If these changes affect all years of Resolute's GHG inventory, changes to all years – including the base year – will be applied. Table 7 lists any method change conditions and the necessary baseline adjustment actions.

Table 7. Baseline adjustment actions for methodology changes

Change Condition	Baseline Adjustment Action
Changes in quantification methodologies or discovery of previous errors	Adjust baseline emissions to be consistent with new approach or to correct errors.
Changes in emissions factors	Select the most up-to-date and accurate emissions factors.

3.4 Adjustments to Base Year and Interim Years

When completing the annual GHG emissions inventory it will be decided if there have been any changes triggering a recalculation of base year, as outlined above. Any changes to base year are outlined in Table 8 and any changes to interim years are detailed in Table 9.

Table 8. Changes that have triggered a change in Resolute's FY2025 inventory

Change	Description of change	Reflected in the base year calculation?
[Change which has occurred]	[Description]	[How base year will be affected]

Table 9. Changes that have triggered a change in Resolute's GHG Inventory interim years

Change	Description of change	Reflected in the base year calculation?
[Change which has occurred]	[Description]	[How base year will be affected]

Appendix A – References

1. Greenhouse Gas Protocol https://ghgprotocol.org/
2. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; WRI/WBCSD; 2004; https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard
3. An Overview of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards https://aasb.gov.au/media/xpilzp2e/overviewofasrs_04-25.pdf
4. 2025 Government greenhouse gas conversion factors for company reporting; https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
5. National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. Australian National Greenhouse Accounts; https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/5a169bfb-f417-4b00-9b70-6ba328ea8671/files/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-july-2017.pdf
6. CaDI (2024) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors for International Grid Electricity (calculated from fuel mix). Available at: https://www.carbondi.com/ (Accessed: [14 October 2025]).

Appendix B – Scope 1 Emissions Calculation Methods

Mako - Scope 1: Stationary Combustion
Description
1. Diesel used to generate on-site electricity at the power plant 2. Diesel combustion from process plant 3. Miscellaneous diesel consumption – generators, other 4. Butane used in the kitchen, workshop and other miscellaneous uses
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 1 emissions, capturing 100% of direct emissions from its operational asset at Mako. The Scope 1 stationary combustion emissions included in this assessment comprise diesel used in power plant, generators, process plant, and other, as well as butane use on site.
Source data
The data used to calculate Mako's diesel stationary combustion emissions are sourced from fuel stock receipts which track site diesel consumption in litres, covering the reporting period. The fuel stock receipts are compiled from readings by the Vivo automatic measurement of diesel offtake from fuel farm and the monthly consignment stocks reports. The Vivo fuel consumption records are sent to the Procurement Department on monthly basis in Excel format, which is then cross-referenced against the fuel stock receipts as part of the internal review process. The data used to quantify the Butane consumption is sourced from Procurement records and invoices.
Calculation approach
To calculate the GHG emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Australia National Greenhouse Accounts or from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero if relevant emission factor was not available. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Fuel Consumed [litres] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
None. All stationary fuel combusted at Mako is included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Syama - Scope 1: Stationary Combustion
Description
1. Heavy fuel oil (HFO) used to generate on-site electricity at the Aggreko Power Plant 2. Diesel used to generate on-site electricity at the power plant 3. Miscellaneous diesel consumption – generators, other 4. Miscellaneous petrol consumption – small equipment 5. Diesel generator at the Bamako office 6. Butane used in kitchen, workshop, and other locations
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 1 emissions, capturing 100% of direct emissions from its operational asset at Syama. The Scope 1 stationary combustion emissions included in this assessment comprise diesel used in power plant, generators, and other, petrol used in small equipment on site, and HFO used to generate on-site electricity at the Aggreko Power Plant.
Source data
The data used to calculate Syama's stationary combustion emissions were sourced from the on-site tracking system for site diesel, petrol, butane, and HFO consumption in litres and kilograms, covering the reporting period. The stationary diesel and HFO consumption data is extracted from the Lafon dispensing system and IFS system. This data is validated via regular calibration of the dispensing system and a reconciliation of deliveries against recorded consumption. This review process is managed by the Procurement manager and reported internally on a monthly basis. The butane consumption is tracked based on contractor procurement and warehouse records. This data is reviewed against the physical inventory and delivery records to reconcile the bottles consumed.
Calculation approach
To calculate the GHG emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Australia National Greenhouse Accounts or from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero if relevant emission factor was not available. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Fuel Consumed [kg or litres] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
None. All stationary fuel combusted at Syama is included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Mako - Scope 1: Mobile Combustion
Description
1. Diesel for heavy and light vehicles 2. Lubricants – bulk engine oil (light and heavy vehicles) 3. Diesel use in light vehicles for Dakar office 4. Jet fuel combustion for charter flights
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 1 emissions, capturing 100% of direct emissions from its operational asset at Mako. The Scope 1 mobile combustion emissions included in this assessment comprise diesel used in heavy and light vehicles, lubricants, diesel used in light vehicles, and jet fuels for the flights.
Source data
The data used to calculate Mako's diesel mobile combustion emissions are sourced from fuel stock receipts which track site diesel consumption in litres, covering the reporting period. The fuel stock receipts are compiled from readings by the Vivo automatic measurement of diesel offtake from fuel farm. The Vivo fuel consumption records are sent to the Procurement Department on monthly basis in Excel format, which is then cross-referenced against the fuel stock receipts as part of the internal review process. The data used to calculate Mako's other mobile combustion emissions were sourced from Procurement records and invoices for heavy engine oil, and internal records from the office in Dakar for light vehicle usage and jet fuel consumption in litres.
Calculation approach
To calculate the GHG emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels, the quantity of fuel consumed is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Australia National Greenhouse Accounts or from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero if relevant emission factor was not available. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Fuel Consumed [kg or litres] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
None. All mobile fuel combusted at Mako is included.
Notes & Improvements
It was assumed in the calculation that 10% of the lubricants are combusted.

Syama - Scope 1: Mobile Combustion
Description
1. Diesel for heavy and light vehicles 2. Lubricants – bulk engine oil (light and heavy vehicles) 3. Diesel use in light vehicles for Bamako office 4. Petrol use in light vehicles for Bamako office
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 1 emissions, capturing 100% of direct emissions from its operational asset at Syama. The Scope 1 mobile combustion emissions included in this assessment comprise diesel used in heavy and light vehicles, lubricants, diesel used in light vehicles, and petrol used in light vehicles.
Source data
The data used to calculate Syama's mobile combustion emissions are sourced from the on-site tracking system and fuel stock receipts on diesel, lubricants, and petrol consumption in litres, covering the reporting period. The mobile diesel consumption data is extracted from the Lafon dispensing system and IFS system used to monitor all fuel consumption onsite. This data is validated via regular calibration of the dispensing system and a reconciliation of deliveries against recorded consumption, as well as vehicle-specific tracking via badges. This review process is managed by the Procurement manager and reported internally on a monthly basis. The bulk engine oil quantity was sourced from contractor procurement and warehouse records and was validated against the site's physical inventory and delivery reconciliation. The diesel and petrol fuel consumption for the vehicles used by the Bamako office was provided by the Office manager and was sourced from fuel invoices.
Calculation approach
To calculate the GHG emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels, the quantity of fuel consumed by various mobile sources is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Australia National Greenhouse Accounts or from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero if relevant emission factor was not available. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Fuel Consumed [kg or litres] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
None. All mobile fuel combusted at Syama is included.
Notes & Improvements
It was assumed in the calculation that 10% of the lubricants are combusted.

Mako - Scope 1: Fugitive Emissions
Description
1. Refrigerant gases – hydrofluorocarbons 2. Acetylene – workshop & SGS use 3. Explosives – ammonium nitrate & calcium nitrate
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary, capturing 100% of fugitive emissions from the operational activities at the Mako site. The Scope 1 fugitive emissions included in this assessment comprise refrigerant gases, acetylene, and explosives which include ammonium nitrate and calcium nitrate (but excluding diesel component of the explosives mixture which is incorporated into the stationary fuel combustion calculation).
Source data
The data used to calculate Mako's fugitive emissions are sourced from the on-site internal tracking system, covering the reporting period. For explosives, the Mining team maintains records for bulk and high explosive use, including diesel for emulsion. The Procurement team reconcile these records with invoices received from the explosives contractor. Refrigerants and acetylene consumption data is provided by the Procurement team via Procurement records and invoices, which are cross-referenced against the monthly data tracker.
Calculation approach
To calculate the fugitive GHG emissions at Mako, the quantity of emission materials consumed is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Australia National Greenhouse Accounts, and Ecoinvent 3.11. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total refrigerant [kg] × Refrigerant Specific Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total acetylene [kg] × Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total ammonium nitrate [tonnes] × Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total calcium nitrate [tonnes] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025 Ecoinvent 3.11: https://ecoinvent.org/ecoinvent-v3-11/
Exclusions
None. All fugitive emission sources at Mako are included.
Notes & Improvements
The composition of the bulk explosive product is assumed to be 60% ammonium nitrate, 24% calcium nitrate and 15% water (excluding diesel which is recorded separately), based on a similar product used at Syama. For future reporting, Resolute shall request the explosives contractors to provide exact quantities of the emitting substances to increase the accuracy of the calculation.

Syama - Scope 1: Fugitive Emissions
Description
1. Refrigerant gases – hydrofluorocarbons, carbon dioxide 2. Acetylene – workshop use 3. Explosives – ammonium nitrate, diesel & calcium nitrate
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary, capturing 100% of fugitive emissions from the operational activities at the Syama site. The Scope 1 fugitive emissions included in this assessment comprise refrigerant gases, acetylene, and explosives which include ammonium nitrate, diesel, and calcium nitrate (but excluding diesel component of the explosives mixture which is incorporated into the stationary fuel combustion calculation).
Source data
The data used to calculate Syama's fugitive emissions are sourced from the on-site tracking system, covering the reporting period. This dataset included data on refrigerant types and quantities, acetylene quantity, types and weights of explosives, and the quantity of ammonium nitrate and calcium nitrate used in explosive emulsions. For explosives, product-specific emissions were provided for Orica Subteck, which were confirmed to be used from January 2025 – April 2025. From May 2025, Syama used MAXAM Matric Emulsion OM44, for which the composition is assumed to be 60% Ammonium Nitrate, 24% Calcium Nitrate and 15% water (excluding diesel which is recorded separately). Quantities of acetylene, carbon dioxide and refrigerant gases were provided by the Procurement manager and complied based on records from IFS and the warehouse and reconciled based on physical inventory and delivery invoices.
Calculation approach
To calculate the fugitive GHG emissions, the quantity of emission materials consumed is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from either directly from the manufacturer, UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Australia National Greenhouse Accounts, and Ecoinvent 3.11. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total refrigerant [kg] × Refrigerant Specific Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total acetylene [kg] × Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total explosive [tonnes] × Orica Subteck Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total ammonium nitrate [tonnes] × Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total calcium nitrate [tonnes] × Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025 Ecoinvent 3.11: https://ecoinvent.org/ecoinvent-v3-11/ Orica Subteck Velcro datasheet: https://www.orica.com/products-services/bulk-systems/subtek-velcro
Exclusions
None. All fugitive emission sources at Syama are included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Mako - Scope 1: Process Emissions
Description
1. Wastewater treatment from on-site facility 2. Waste incineration on-site 3. Waste landfill on-site
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary, capturing 100% of process-related emissions from the operational activities at the Mako site. The Scope 1 process-related emissions included in this assessment comprise on-site wastewater treatment and waste incineration and landfill on-site.
Source data
The data used to calculate Mako's process emissions are sourced from the on-site tracking system and infrastructure records, covering the reporting period. The datasets include data on the litres of wastewater treated, and tonnage of waste incinerated and to landfill. As there is no direct flow measurement at the wastewater treatment plant, outflow records from the potable water treatment plant are used as a proxy measurement. Waste incineration and landfill records are used to track the total tonnes of waste disposed of on site; these records are provided by the Environmental department.
Calculation approach
To calculate the process-related GHG emissions at Mako, the quantity of wastewater treated and waste incinerated is multiplied by the applicable emissions factors sourced from UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Wastewater Produced [million litres] × wastewater treatment Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Industrial Waste incinerated [tonnes] × waste disposal Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Industrial Waste landfill [tonnes] × waste disposal Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
Emissions generated from gold processing activities are excluded based on a judgement that these are not material and due to limits on data availability. Resolute plans to investigate these fugitive emissions and to further assess their materiality.
Notes & Improvements
As there is no direct flow measurement at the wastewater treatment plant, outflow records from the potable water treatment plant are used as a proxy measurement. A more robust monitoring system shall be investigated to accurately measure wastewater inflow and assess treatment processes. UK DESNZ's commercial wastewater emission factor was used due to a lack of site-specific data. Data quality shall be improved for the next reporting period. Incinerated waste was treated as 'industrial waste' using the relevant emission factor and landfill waste uses an average of the landfill waste types.

Syama - Scope 1: Process Emissions
Description
1. Wastewater treatment from on-site facility 2. Waste incineration on-site 3. Waste landfill on-site
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary, capturing 100% of process-related emissions from the operational activities at the Syama site. The Scope 1 process-related emissions included in this assessment comprise on-site wastewater treatment and waste incineration and landfill on-site.
Source data
The data used to calculate Syama's process emissions are sourced from the on-site tracking system and infrastructure records, covering the reporting period. The datasets include data on the litres of wastewater treated and tonnage of waste incinerated from incinerator logs and to landfill from environmental reports. As there is no direct flow measurement at the wastewater treatment plant, outflow records from the potable water treatment plant are used as a proxy measurement.
Calculation approach
To calculate the process-related GHG emissions at Syama, the quantity of wastewater treated (estimated based on headcount) and waste incinerated is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from the Australia National Greenhouse Accounts. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Wastewater Produced [m3] × wastewater treatment Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Industrial Waste incinerated [tonnes] × waste disposal Emission Factor tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Industrial Waste landfill [tonnes] × waste disposal Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Australia National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025 UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
Exclusions
None. All process-related emission sources at Syama are included.
Notes & Improvements
As there is no direct flow measurement at the wastewater treatment plant, outflow records from the potable water treatment plant are used as a proxy measurement. A more robust monitoring system shall be investigated to accurately measure wastewater inflow and assess treatment processes. UK DESNZ's commercial wastewater emission factor was used due to a lack of site-specific data. Data quality shall be improved for the next reporting period. Incinerated waste is treated as 'industrial waste' using the relevant emission factor, and landfill waste uses an average of the landfill waste types.

Mako – Land Management Emissions
Description
Land-use change emissions from land disturbance/clearing and back-burning at Mako mine.
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for emissions from land management activities, capturing 100% of direct emissions associated with land management activities. The emissions included in this assessment comprise the emissions generated from land disturbance/change as a result of mining activity and surface burning of grass for fire break.
Source data
To calculate the GHG emissions from the change in soil carbon stock and biomass, the quantity of land disturbed/cleared derived from geospatial measurements of surface area by habitat type, cross-referenced against Environmental Disturbance Permits (EPD) for the reporting period. This information is provided by the site Environmental department on a monthly basis for internal review by the Corporate ESG team.
Calculation approach
Land management emissions are estimated by quantifying the change in carbon stocks in biomass and soil due to land use change/disturbance. Resolute has used the methodology developed by the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas inventories (2006) to estimate the impact of annual land clearance (ha) at Mako mine. In order to estimate the emissions from land disturbance, Resolute has assumed that the ecological zone most appropriate to apply is 'Tropical dry forest'. The IPCC provides the expected aboveground biomass (tonnes d.m.ha-1), ratio of below ground biomass to above ground biomass (R), and carbon fraction (CF) [tonne C (tonne d.m.)-1)] of aboveground forest biomass per ecological zone, by continent. These inputs have been used to derive the land use change emissions per hectare of land cleared per year by each mining site. tCO_2e/ha = (above ground biomass + below-ground biomass) * carbon fraction * convert carbon to CO_2 * hectares cleared/disturbed tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total area [hectares] × Land Management Emission Factor To estimate the emissions from surface burning, Resolute has assumed that the ecological zone most appropriate to apply is 'Savanna' within Senegal. The IPCC provides the expected above ground biomass (tonnes d.m.ha-1) for savanna habitat and carbon fraction (CF) [tonne C (tonne d.m.)-1)] of aboveground savanna biomass per ecological zone, by continent. These inputs have been used to derive the land use change emissions per hectare of surface burning per year by each mining site. tCO_2e/ha = above ground biomass * carbon fraction * convert carbon to CO_2 * hectares cleared/disturbed tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total area [hectares] × surface Burning Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
IPCC (2006). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 4: AFOLU, Chapter 4 (Forest Land), Equation 4.1. (Published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf IPCC (2003) *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. Edited by J. Penman et al. Kanagawa: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) for the IPCC. https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf/english/ch3.pdf
Exclusions
None.
Notes & Improvements
Resolute to review the assumed habitat type to ensure representative of ecology at mine site biomass estimates.

Syama – Land Management Emissions
Description
Land-use change emissions from land disturbance/clearing at Syama mine.
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for emissions from land management activities, capturing 100% of direct emissions associated with land management activities. The emissions included in this assessment comprise the emissions generated from land disturbance/change as a result of mining activity.
Source data
To calculate the GHG emissions from the change in soil carbon stock and biomass, the quantity of land disturbed/cleared derived from GIS survey measurements of surface area by habitat type, cross-referenced against Environmental Disturbance Permits (EDP) for the reporting period. This information is provided by the site Environmental department on a monthly basis for internal review by the Corporate ESG team.
Calculation approach
Land management emissions are estimated by quantifying the change in carbon stocks in biomass and soil due to land use change/disturbance. Resolute has used the methodology developed by the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas inventories (2006) to estimate the impact of annual land clearance (ha) at Mako mine. In order to estimate the emissions from land disturbance, Resolute has assumed that the ecological zone most appropriate to apply is 'Tropical moist deciduous forest'. The IPCC provides the expected aboveground biomass (tonnes d.m. ha-1), ratio of below ground biomass to above ground biomass (R), and carbon fraction (CF) [tonne C (tonne d.m.)-1)] of above ground forest biomass per ecological zone, by continent. These inputs have been used to derive the land use change emissions per hectare of land cleared per year by each mining site. tCO_2e/ha = (above ground biomass + below-ground biomass) * carbon fraction * convert carbon to CO_2 * hectares cleared/disturbed tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total area [hectares] × Land Management Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
IPCC (2006). 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 4: AFOLU, Chapter 4 (Forest Land), Equation 4.1. (Published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf
Exclusions
None.
Notes & Improvements
Resolute to review the assumed habitat type to ensure representative of ecology at mine site and biomass estimates.

Appendix C – Scope 2 Emission Calculation Methods

Mako - Scope 2: Grid Electricity
Description
Grid-electricity use in the Dakar office only. All electricity generated onsite is generated by the power plant, of which the diesel emissions are accounted for in Scope 1.
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 2 emissions, capturing 100% of indirect emissions associated with electricity consumption. The Scope 2 emissions included in this assessment comprise the purchased electricity consumed in the Dakar office only.
Source data
The data used to calculate Mako's Scope 2 emissions are sourced from the tracking system, covering the reporting period. These figures were provided by the Administration department, based on supplier invoices. These records are validated based on periodic reconciliation with meter records
Calculation approach
To calculate the Scope 2 GHG emissions, the quantity of purchased electricity is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Carbon Database Initiative (CaDI) for Senegalese national-grid electricity. There is no residual mix factor available for Senegal in 2025 and therefore the location-based factor is also used for the market-based total. Once a residual mix becomes available, we will update this calculation accordingly. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Electricity Consumed [kWh] × Country-specific Grid Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Carbon Database Initiative: https://www.carbondi.com/
Exclusions
None. All Scope 2 emission sources relevant to Mako (Dakar office) are included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Syama - Scope 2: Grid Electricity
Description
Grid-electricity use in the Bamako office only. All electricity generated onsite is generated by the power plant, of which the diesel emissions are accounted for in Scope 1.
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 2 emissions, capturing 100% of indirect emissions associated with electricity consumption. The Scope 2 emissions included in this assessment comprise the purchased electricity consumed in the Bamako office only.
Source data
The data used to calculate Syama's Scope 2 emissions are sourced from the tracking system, covering the reporting period. The Bamako Office Manager provided the total electricity sourced from the grid based on supplier invoices. These records are validated based on periodic reconciliation with meter records.
Calculation approach
To calculate the Scope 2 GHG emissions, the quantity of purchased electricity is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Carbon Database Initiative (CaDI) for Malian national-grid electricity. There is no residual mix factor available for Mali in 2025 and therefore the location-based factor was also used for the market-based total. Once a residual mix becomes available, we will update this calculation accordingly. tCO2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Electricity Consumed [kWh] × Country-specific Grid Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Carbon Database Initiative: https://www.carbondi.com/
Exclusions
None. All Scope 2 emission sources relevant to Syama (Bamako office) are included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Corporate - Scope 2: Grid Electricity
Description
Grid-electricity use in the London office only. Resolute has chosen a 'Zero Carbon Energy for Business' energy tariff from British Gas, with a fuel mix of comprised of 79% nuclear and 21% renewable energy.
Calculation boundary
Resolute Mining applies the control approach to define its organisational boundary for Scope 2 emissions, capturing 100% of indirect emissions associated with electricity consumption. The Scope 2 emissions included in this assessment comprise the purchased electricity consumed in the London office only.
Source data
The data used to calculate London's Scope 2 emissions are sourced directly from invoices provided by British Gas, covering the reporting period. The Sustainability Team provided the total electricity sourced from the grid based on supplier invoices. These records are validated based on periodic reconciliation with meter records.
Calculation approach
To calculate the Scope 2 GHG emissions, the quantity of purchased electricity is multiplied by the applicable emissions factor sourced from Carbon Database Initiative (CaDI) for United Kingdom national-grid electricity. Due to the confirmed fuel mix of 79% nuclear and 21% renewable, the market-based emissions have been calculated as zero. tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Electricity Consumed [kWh] × Country-specific Grid Emission Factor* tCO_2e Emissions [tonnes] = Total Annual Electricity Consumed [kWh] × Supplier-specific Fuel Mix Emission Factor
Source of emission factors
Carbon Database Initiative: https://www.carbondi.com/
Exclusions
None. All Scope 2 emission sources relevant to London operations are included.
Notes & Improvements
None.

Appendix D – Emission Conversion Factors & Sources

Scope	Emission Factor Title	Input unit	kg CO2e/ Input unit	Source	CF ID	Reference link
1	Liquid Fuels, Fuel Oil	Litres	2.93145	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Liquid Fuels, Diesel Oil	Litres	2.70972	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Liquid Fuels, Butane	Tonnes	3,033.38067	UK Government	1_100_1000_15_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Liquid Fuels, Diesel oil-Cars and light commercial vehicles	Litres	2.71783	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Liquid Fuels, Diesel oil - Euro iv or higher-Heavy duty vehicles	Litres	2.71628	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Liquid fuels, Gasoline-Cars and light commercial vehicles	Litres	2.31260	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Liquid Fuels, Aviation Turbine Fuel	Litres	2.54269	UK Government	1_101_1009_8_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Lubricants	Litres	2.74934	UK Government	1_101_1015_8_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Subtek™ Velcro Emulsion	Kg	183.00000	Orica		https://www.oricaminingservices.com/gb/en/product/products_and_services/bulk_systems/page_bulk_systems/subtek_velcro/1074
1	Ammonium Nitrate	Kg	2,130.00000	Ecoinvent 3.11		https://ecoquery.ecoinvent.org/
1	Carbon Dioxide	Kg	1.00000	UK Government	3_200_2002_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	HFC-143a	Kg	4,800.00000	UK Government	3_200_2032_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	HRC-134a	Kg	1,300.00000	UK Government	3_200_2026_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	HCFC-22/R22 = chlorodifluoromethane	Kg	1,760.00000	UK Government	3_202_2389_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	R404A	Kg	3,943.00000	UK Government	3_201_2122_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	R410A	Kg	1,924.00000	UK Government	3_201_2158_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	R407C	Kg	1,624.00000	UK Government	3_201_2137_3_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Acetylene	Kg	5.61000	EcoInvent 3.11		https://ecoquery.ecoinvent.org/
1	Wastewater	Million Litres	170.87549	UK Government	18_405_4006_10_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Waste Incineration, Industrial Waste	Kg	1,649.00000	Australian NGAF		https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2025
1	Waste Landfill, Average of waste stream (excl. transportation)	Kg	235.74144	UK Government	Various	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
1	Land Clearing, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest	Ha	555,602.66667	IPCC		https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf
1	Land Clearing, Tropical Dry Forest	Ha	264,704.00000	IPCC		https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_04_Ch4_Forest_Land.pdf
1	Back-burning of grassland, Savanna	Ha	49,500.00000	IPCC		https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf/english/ch3.pdf
2	Mali Electricity Generation Emissions Factor	kWh	0.44255	Carbonfootprint.com		https://www.carbonfootprint.com/international_electricity_factors.html
2	Senegal Electricity Generation Emissions Factor	kWh	0.61583	Carbonfootprint.com		https://www.carbonfootprint.com/international_electricity_factors.html
2	United Kingdom Electricity Generation Emissions Factor	kWh	0.17700	UK Government	7_400_4000_5_1	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
2	United Kingdom Electricity Generation Emissions Factor	kWh	0.00000	British Gas Zero Carbon Energy for Business tariff		https://www.carbonfootprint.com/international_electricity_factors.html