Deloitte.

The Deloitte Climate & Engineering Case Competition (DCECC)

2024 NSW Winner Chula Consulting

Alisa, Branda, Saniya, and Victoria.





Electrifying the future

Green Gully Resources









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Executive Summary

Our strategy will allow Green Gully Resources to implement sustainable initiatives that will reduce emissions





The company overview for Green Gully Resources reveals numerous practices that currently CHULA fall short of sustainability standards





An analysis of key competitors...



...Allows us to look into industry best practices...

1. Tracking and reporting progress Improving visibility through data analytics platforms

2. Partner with technology providers Looking towards more sustainable energy options

3. Deployment of electric fleet Moving towards more sustainable transportation methods

4. Financing options Look towards securing grants and green bonds ...Leading to clear opportunities

Data Analytics

Deployable energy

Funding methods

Green Gully Resources (GGR) heavily relies on non-renewable energy, signalling a clear opportunity for sustainable energy transition





How can GGR implement sustainability initiatives in the years leading up to 2028 to minimise its carbon footprint and prepare for the introduction of electric haul trucks?

Digital Twin

Enhancing oversight of operations and electric fleet transition through digital twin technology

Power Purchase Agreements

Building a reliable and efficient source of clean energy

3

Sustainability Linked Loans

Funding sustainability initiatives through green loans

Digital Twin

Enhancing oversight of operations and electric fleet transition through digital twin technology

Power Purchase Agreements

Sustainability Linked Loans

Funding sustainability initiatives through green loans







Virtual representation of physical assets, processes, or systems, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and optimization









CHULA Consulting | Strategy





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| Planning | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Unsustainable Operations | |



Construction Fuel-Driven Processes



Extraction Fuel-Driven Processes



Key Features

Data Acquisition: geological surveys, exploration reports, and historical mining data to understand the terrain, mineral composition, and environmental factors

Data Integration: data from exploration activities, geospatial databases, and market trends provide a holistic view for strategic planning and decision-making

Analytics and Simulation: analytics tools analyse geological data to identify optimal locations for extraction, and simulate various mining scenarios to determine feasibility and optimize resource allocation





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| Planning | |
|---------------|------------|
| Unsustainable | Operations |



Construction Fuel-Driven Processes



Extraction Fuel-Driven Processes



Key Features

Data Acquisition: collect data from engineering designs, equipment specifications, and construction plans to understand project requirements and constraints

Data Integration: integrated data from mine planning software, asset management systems, and sensor networks provide real-time visibility into extraction processes and facilitate datadriven decision-making

Analytics and Simulation: analytics algorithms analyse operational data to optimize extraction processes, predict equipment failures, and optimize production schedules; simulation models simulate different mining scenarios



Supply Chain Process

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Planning Unsustainable Operations



Construction Fuel-Driven Processes



Extraction Fuel-Driven Processes



Key Features

Data Acquisition: collect data from fleet management systems, vehicle telemetry, and logistics platforms to monitor transport routes, vehicle performance, and cargo status

Data Integration: transportation management systems, inventory databases, and geospatial mapping tools ensure efficient coordination between transportation activities and operational requirements

Analytics and Simulation: optimize route planning, minimize fuel consumption, and improve vehicle utilization. Simulation models simulate traffic patterns, vehicle movements, and loading/unloading processes

Our digital twin will enhance the oversight of GGR's operations leading to a reduction in emissions



How digital twin makes GGR's operations more sustainable

RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION

By identifying inefficiencies and implementing corrective measures, digital twins help minimize resource waste and reduce the environmental footprint of mining operations ENERGY

Through predictive analytics and simulation, digital twins help operators optimize energy usage, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and integrate renewable energy sources into the operation



EMISSIONS REDUCTION

By analysing emissions data and identifying emission hotspots, digital twins support the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce emissions and improve air quality

Our digital twin will enhance the oversight of GGR's operations leading to a reduction in emissions





How will digital twin help GGR with the rollout of electric fleets?

implementing corrective measures, digital twins help minimize resource waste and reduce the environmental footprint of mining operations operators optimize energy usage, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and integrate renewable energy sources into the operation identifying emission hotspots, digital twins support the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce emissions and improve air quality The transition to electric fleets will be optimised by both a **technological and operational** approach in our implementation plan utilising our digital twin technology







The transition to electric fleets will be optimised by both a **technological and operational** approach in our implementation plan utilising our digital twin technology





Digital Twin can assist with the planning of electric fleets.



GGR can input various factors such as:
✓ Fleet metrics
✓ Battery capacity considerations
✓ Geographical factors

Predictive modelling can assist GGR with:
 ✓ Optimising transport routes
 ✓ Check out optimal locations for charging station
 ✓ Forecast demand and availability of electric trucks

The transition to electric fleets will be optimised by both a **technological and operational** approach in our implementation plan utilising our digital twin technology





Effective training is very critical in the mining industry and digital twin can help that.



 Provide a safe and efficient training environment, allowing experienced personnel to pass on their knowledge while minimising risks of costly accidents or injuries. ✓ Can simulate emergency scenarios such as equipment failure, cave-ins, or gas leaks
 ✓ Enables workers to understand the practical implications of their actions
 ✓ Helps them respond more effectively and safely if such an event occurs.

Digital Twin

Enhancing oversight of operations and electric fleet transition through digital twin technology

2

Power Purchase Agreements

Building a reliable and efficient source of clean energy

3

Sustainability Linked Loans

Funding sustainability initiatives through green loans

GGR needs Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) to source clean and reliable energy





GGR should form a long-term contract with nearby renewable suppliers to achieve their vision of fully CHULA electrified mines

| Merredin Solar fa | rm Gree | en Gully Resources | How it is implemented into the operations and changing trucks | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| solar technology | | | Planning | Construct | tion Transportation | |
| | Vhy Merredin Solar Farm | I? | ✓ Solar powered technology for scoping mine site | ✓ Operative sused for m extraction a construction are powere by Solar | nine truck charging and stations on powered by | |
| Market Leader In WA | Large Annual Production | Precedence of Large Clients | <u> </u> | Benefit | i [i TS | |
| ✓ Rated the best performing Solar farm in Western Australia | ✓ Has the capacity to produce 274GW of power annually | ✓ Past line of clients in Nickel refineries and other similar industries | Efficient impleme With immediate ac renewables 21.6% boost in eff | ccess to | Sustainably Sourced Sourced from Renewable Solar Farms 95% decreased off emissions | |

GGR should form a long-term contract with nearby renewable suppliers to achieve their vision of fully CHULA electrified mines

| Merredin Solar farm | Green Gully Resources | How it is impl | emented into the changing trucks | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| solar technology | | Planning | Construction | Transportation |

How can we help GGR develop these initiatives and bring their sustainable vision to life?

| In WA | Production | Large Clients | Ben | efits |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| ✓ Rated the best performing Solar farm in Western Australia | ✓ Has the capacity to produce 274GW of power annually | ✓ Past line of clients in Nickel refineries and other similar industries | Efficient implementation With immediate access to renewables 21.6% boost in efficiency | Sustainably Sourced Sourced from Renewable Solar Farms 95% decreased off emissions |

CHULA Consulting | Strategy

Digital Twin

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Power Purchase Agreements Building a reliable and efficient source of clean energy

3

Sustainability Linked Loans

Funding sustainability initiatives through green loans

GGR will fund a greener future with **Sustainably Linked Loans (SLL)**



SLLs are loan facilities where the borrower is incentivised through the loan pricing to achieve pre-agreed sustainability performance targets (SPTs). Where SPTs are achieved, the borrower is rewarded with a decrease in the applicable interest rate.













GGR will need to implement our strategy in a timely yet feasible approach





GGR will need to implement our strategy in a timely yet feasible approach









GGR can revolutionise their **sustainability impacts** through our strategy







Electrifying the Future

The impact of the incoming new fleet of haul trucks is not enough

Through our digital twin, PPA and SLL loans we will reduce emissions to meet our sustainability targets

By the end of 2034 Green Gully Resource will reduce carbon emissions by 68%

Impacts

15%

Reduction in Emissions due to new trucks

35%

Reduction in Emissions due to our strategy

50%

Reduction in Emissions due to our strategy

CHULA Consulting | Impact

| Title |
|---|
| Executive Summary |
| Company Process Overview |
| Competitive Landscape |
| Strategy Overview |
| Digital Twin Overview |
| Digital Twin: Planning |
| Digital Twin: Construction + Extraction |
| Digital Twin: Transportation |
| Benefits of Digital Twin |
| Electric Truck Implementation Roadmap |
| Digital Twin: Technological Readiness |
| Digital Twin: Operational Readiness |
| Power Purchase Agreements |
| Contract with Solar Farm |

| 1 | Sustainability Linked Loans |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 2 | Risks & Mitigation |
| 3 | Implementation Timeline |
| 4 | Key Impacts |
| 5 | Impact Overview |
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CASE STUDY **SANDVIK** Reduction in annual greenhouse gas (GHG) NEWMONT emissions of 70% MacLean **GOLDCORP**... Canada's first all-electric operation Replaced all of its underground diesel and the world's first diesel-free hard Improved staff well-being fleet of trucks with Battery Electric rock mine: Vehicles, making it one of the first all-Newmont Goldcorp's Borden mine electric underground mines in Canada Reduced megawatt hours of 33,000 per year Battery-operated drilling and blasting because of the huge decrease in ventilation equipment, to electric bolters, personnel carriers and, ultimately, a 40-metric-tonne requirements by 50% battery-powered haul truck, eliminate all GHG emissions associated with the movement of ore and waste rock Improved safety performance Utilises IoT Sensors by Maestro

Digital Twin Supplier/Operator and Key Features



Case Study: Digital Twin in Gold Mining Operation



CASE STUDY ETRA **PANAUST** MAXTAGeomet successfully identified conditions leading to high levels of locked gold and poor recovery PanAust turned to PETRA and its MAXTAGeomet application, a In 2018, PanAust's Ban Houayxai goldgroundbreaking orebody learning silver operation in northern Laos faced Following the successful Ban Houayxai project, powered by AI for mine value-chain a challenging issue: infrequent MAXTA found applications across iron-ore, copperoptimisation episodes of very poor gold recovery, gold, and gold operations worldwide MAXTAGeomet utilises operational data to often falling below 50%. predict plant performance, making it an ideal choice for the Ban Houayxai project, Its capabilities expanded beyond geometallurgy, using geological data for input to digital encompassing product quality, comminution energy twin model consumption, and crusher, beneficiation, milling throughput maximisation The PETRA team integrated this data into the MAXTA software, creating a predictive This approach quantified mining risk, supplying model that could be applied to the mine's block model for historical reconciliation valuable data for cost improvement studies, analyses, and simulations for various scenarios. analysis and future predictions

PPA – Potential Long-term contract partners







- ✓ Diverse Renewable Energy Portfolio:
 - ✓ managing a substantial renewable energy portfolio, operating three power plants with a combined capacity of around 310 MW.
- ✓ Strategic Partnership and Expansion:
 - ✓ focusing on growth by entering into a strategic partnership, transferring a 50% stake of Enel Green Power Australia to INPEX
- ✓ Contribution to Sustainable Development:
 - ✓ Enel Green Power Australia is at the forefront of supporting Australia's sustainable development

- ✓ Innovative Renewable Energy Investment:
 - ✓ Sun Metals has demonstrated a commitment to renewable energy by investing \$200 million in constructing a 143MWAC solar farm.
- ✓ Large-scale Solar Infrastructure:
 - ✓ housing around 1.26 million solar PV modules and 52 large-scale outdoor inverters.
- ✓ Leadership in Energy Market Transformation:
 - Sun Metals has been a driving force in the adaptation of the Queensland and Australian energy markets to new electricity network requirements.





Energy Reduction

| Energy Required | | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|---|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| BASE LINE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Australia Mineral Mining: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron Ore | Mt | 761 | | | | | | | | |
| Lithium | Mt | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Alumina | Mt | 13 | | | | | | | | |
| Others | Mt | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Mt | 787 | | | | | | | | |
| | IVIC | /0/ | | | | | | | | |
| No Mines in Western Australia | | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| Average Mineral Amount per mine | | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | C C | | | | | | | | |
| Green Gully Resources: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mines in total | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Mt of minerals produced | Mt | 63 | | | | | | | | |
| Energy intensity Per Mt | kWh/tonne | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>,</i> | , | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy due to minerals | GWh | 674 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| No of fleet | | 0 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
| Available trucks | | 0 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 35 | 35 |
| Utilised trucks | | 0 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 23 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| distance travelled per fleet per day | km | 250 | | | | | | | | |
| distance travelled per fleet per year | km | 65000 | | | | | | | | |
| distance travelled by fleet per year | km | 0 | 371800 | 371800 | 743600 | 743600 | 1115400 | 1115400 | 1487200 | 1487200 |
| Energy per 100km | kWh | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Energy used by fleet | GWh | 0 | 30 | 30 | 59 | 59 | 89 | 89 | 119 | 119 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy due to processing | GWh | 337 | | | | | | | | |
| Energy due to support infrastructure | GWh | 168 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Energy Used | GWh | 1179 | 1209 | 1209 | 1239 | 1239 | 1269 | 1269 | 1298 | 1298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| WITH STRATEGY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 014 | 505 | 535 | 535 | | | 505 | 505 | 69.6 | 6 1 |
| Servicable Addressible Energy Usuage | GWh | 505 | 535 | 535 | 565 | 565 | 595 | 595 | 624 | 624 |
| Digital Twin: | 014 | 2 | | | • | • | 40 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| Optimization of Transport | GWh | 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 18 |
| Optimization of Machinery | GWh | 67 | | | | | | | | |
| Optimization of Processing | GWh | 51 | | | | | | | | |
| Optimization of Support Infrastructure | GWh | 84 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Reduction in Energy from Digital Twin | CW/b | | 207 | 207 | 211 | 211 | 216 | 216 | 220 | 220 |
| Total Reduction in Energy from Digital Twin | GWh | | 207 | 207 | 211 | 211 | 216 | 216 | 220 | 220 |
| Total Energy after Strategy | GWh | 1179 | 1002 | 1002 | 1028 | 1028 | 1053 | 1053 | 1078 | 1078 |
| Total Energy after Strategy | Gwn | 11/9 | 1002 | 1002 | 1020 | 1028 | 1053 | 1053 | 1078 | 10/8 |



Emission Reduction

| Emissions Reduced | | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Base Line | MtCo_2 | 1.3 | | | | | | | | |
| Direct Emisssions | % | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel and Other Fuel | tCo_2 | 0.2600 | 0.2080 | 0.1664 | 0.0998 | 0.0599 | 0.0240 | 0.0096 | 0.0019 | 0.0004 |
| Process Emissions | | 0.208 | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Emissions Percentage | % | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Emissions per kWh | kg | 0.85 | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Emissions | tCo_2 | 0.26 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 0.55 |
| Other Emissions Percentage | % | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Other Emissions | tCo_2 | 0.39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Emissions with out hual truck change | MtCo_2 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.41 |
| Total Emissions | MtCo_2 | 1.12 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| With Strategy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy Emission Reduction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Power Purchase Agreement | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emissions Reduction for PPA's percentage | % | 75 | | | | | | | | |
| Reducation Emissions for PPA's | MtCo_2 | | 0.385 | 0.386 | 0.395 | 0.395 | 0.405 | 0.405 | 0.414 | 0.414 |
| Emissions Reduction for Renewable per MW | kg | 0.95 | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction from energy efficiency | MtCo_2 | | 0.3662 | 0.3663 | 0.3753 | 0.3753 | 0.3843 | 0.3843 | 0.3933 | 0.3933 |
| Total Emissions after strategy | | 1.12 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |

Cost Breakdown

| CH | ULA |
|-----|---------|
| CON | SULTING |

| Cost Anaylsis | | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
|--|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Fixed Costs: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charging Infrastructure | \$ | 1500000 | | | | | | | | |
| Delivery Costs | \$ | 5000000 | | | | | | | | |
| Disposal of Old Assets | \$ | 200000 | | | | | | | | |
| Trucks Cost x10 | \$ | 6000000 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Fixed Costs | \$ | 12700000 | | | | | | | | |
| Disital Turis Caster | | | | | | | | | | |
| Digital Twin Costs: | ¢ | 100000 | | | | | | | | |
| Data Collection and Integration | \$ | 100000 | 2000000 | | | | | | | |
| Model Development | \$ | 2000000 | 2000000 | | | | | | | |
| Software Team | \$ | 240000 | 240000 | 360000 | 360000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 |
| Deployment and User Training | \$ | 240000 | 240000 | | | | | | | |
| Total | \$ | 2580000 | 2480000 | 360000 | 360000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 | 420000 |
| PPA Cost per MW | \$ | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| PPA Cost | \$ | 70762 | 60148 | 60148 | 61665 | 61665 | 63182 | 63182 | 64699 | 64699 |
| PPA Cost without energy efficency | \$ | 70762 | 72546 | 72546 | 74331 | 74331 | 76116 | 76116 | 77900 | 77900 |
| Other Vairable Costs | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance Cost | \$ | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 | 1000000 |
| Misc. Costs | \$ | 162801 | 348000 | 136000 | 136000 | 142000 | 142000 | 142000 | 142000 | 142000 |
| Total other Vairable Costs | \$ | 1162801 | 1348000 | 1136000 | 1136000 | 1142000 | 1142000 | 1142000 | 1142000 | 1142000 |
| Total Costs | \$ | 16442802 | 3828002 | 1496002 | 1496002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 |
| Cost of just strategy | \$ | 3742802 | 3828002 | 1496002 | 1496002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 | 1562002 |
| Cost Reduction | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sustainability Linked Loan | \$ | -5000000 | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Interest Rate | % | 1.99 | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Payment | 70 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 | 556341 |
| Total Cost | \$ | \$11,999,143.16 | 4384343 | 2052343 | 2052343 | 2118343 | 2118343 | 2118343 | 2118343 | \$2,118,343.15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 |
| Natural Revenue Growth Rate | % | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline Revenue | Million | 300 | 306 | 312 | 318 | 325 | 331 | 338 | 345 | 351 |
| Cost Saving: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original Cost of Electricity per MW (0.12 kWh) | \$ | 120 | | | | | | | | |
| Original Cost of Electricity per MW (0.12 kWh) Cost of electrcity without energy efficiency | \$ | 120 141523 | 145093 | 145093 | 148662 | 148662 | 152231 | 152231 | 155800 | 155800 |