



Maryvale Energy from Waste (EfW)

Opal Australian Paper and SUEZ are committed to building the state-of-the-art Maryvale EfW facility in the Latrobe Valley.



Modular construction

SUEZ and Opal are taking a modular approach to construction. Stage One will have the capacity to process 325,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum with the potential for a second processing line in Stage Two.



Construction from 2021

Construction of Stage One is planned to commence by the end of 2021 with completion in early 2025. The Maryvale facility is expected to be the only Victorian EfW project operating when the Hampton Park landfill runs out of current capacity around 2025.

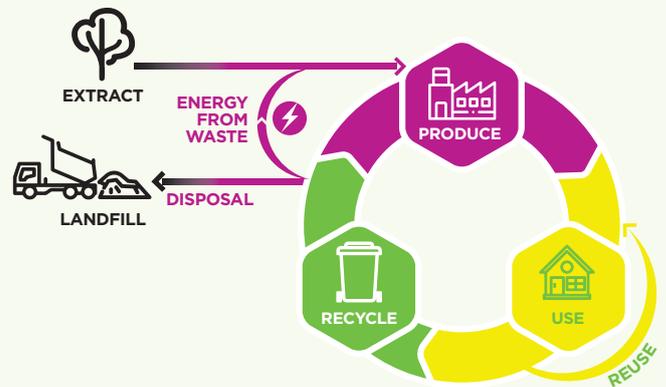


Residual waste

SUEZ has committed to supply 150,000 tonnes per annum of residual Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste to the Maryvale EfW Facility as part of its sustainability commitment to its customers. This is almost half of the Stage One capacity, providing the foundational volume required to secure long term financing. It is planned to source the remaining residual waste from Gippsland and a few key metropolitan councils.

Aligned with the Circular Economy

Together with the proposed SUEZ SMART hub and transfer station in south-east Melbourne, the Maryvale EfW project is aligned with the [Victorian Government Recycling Victoria - A New Economy policy](#). Producing high efficiency energy, recycled materials for re-use in road base and construction materials, our facility is a circular economy solution to south-east Melbourne's solid waste crisis. It is also an exciting opportunity for the Gippsland regional economy.



Equity Partners

Masdar and Tribe have been confirmed as the equity partners co-developing and co-funding the Maryvale EfW project. Masdar is a global leader in renewable energy and both companies have demonstrated experience and a long-term commitment to the sector and the Maryvale EfW project.



Construction Partner

ACCIONA has been selected to provide a full turn-key solution as the Maryvale project's Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) provider. This global organisation brings extensive experience and capabilities in the EfW sector.





Key Benefits

- Diverting approximately 325,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste from landfill. With demand from Councils, the facility could be expanded at a future stage, doubling the processing line and diverting more waste from landfill.
- One processing line will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 270,000 tonnes per annum; equivalent to taking 50,000 cars off the road.
- Creating an estimated 500 Victorian jobs per year during construction and 455 ongoing
- Supporting economic recovery for the Gippsland region and Victoria.
- Shovel-ready, with the project ready to commence construction by end of 2021.
- Investing in infrastructure for regional Victoria and south-east Melbourne.
- Providing long term certainty to Councils and businesses for their residual waste treatment needs at a competitive cost, that directly aligns with Victoria's circular economy policy.
- Supporting the future of Maryvale Mill, which is under threat from rapidly escalating energy costs.
- Metals will be recycled from the facility's bottom ash, and the inert materials used for road base and construction as a replacement for sand and gravel.
- A future second processing line would see many of these benefits double.

Key Facts



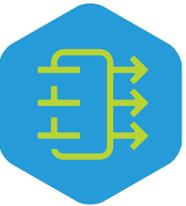
Environmental best practice

The facility will utilise advanced European technology to ensure compliance with strict EPA Victoria emissions standards. It will deliver environmental best practice through compliance with the stringent European Union Industrial Emissions Directive (IED 2010/75/ EU) as adopted by the Victorian EPA.



Transport

The Maryvale Mill is well serviced with road and rail access and infrastructure. Delivery of Gippsland waste will mostly be direct using roadside waste collection trucks. Waste sourced from Melbourne would be delivered by rail and/or road depending on location.



Air quality

An air quality impact assessment was undertaken using EPA's approved regulatory air model. The modelling found the emissions to air from the proposed EfW facility are essentially minimal, with no adverse impact to human health or air quality anticipated.



Energy Efficiency

The Maryvale EfW will provide high efficiency energy in the form of combined heat and power (CHP) by supplying both steam and electricity. This configuration achieves a 58% efficiency compared to standalone electricity generation of 27%. The net benefit to Victoria's energy network will result in enough gas and electricity to power over 50,000 homes.



Location

The Maryvale EfW facility located in central Gippsland will have a significant buffer from urban development and is located in an existing industrial zone.

Opal.

www.opalanz.com

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