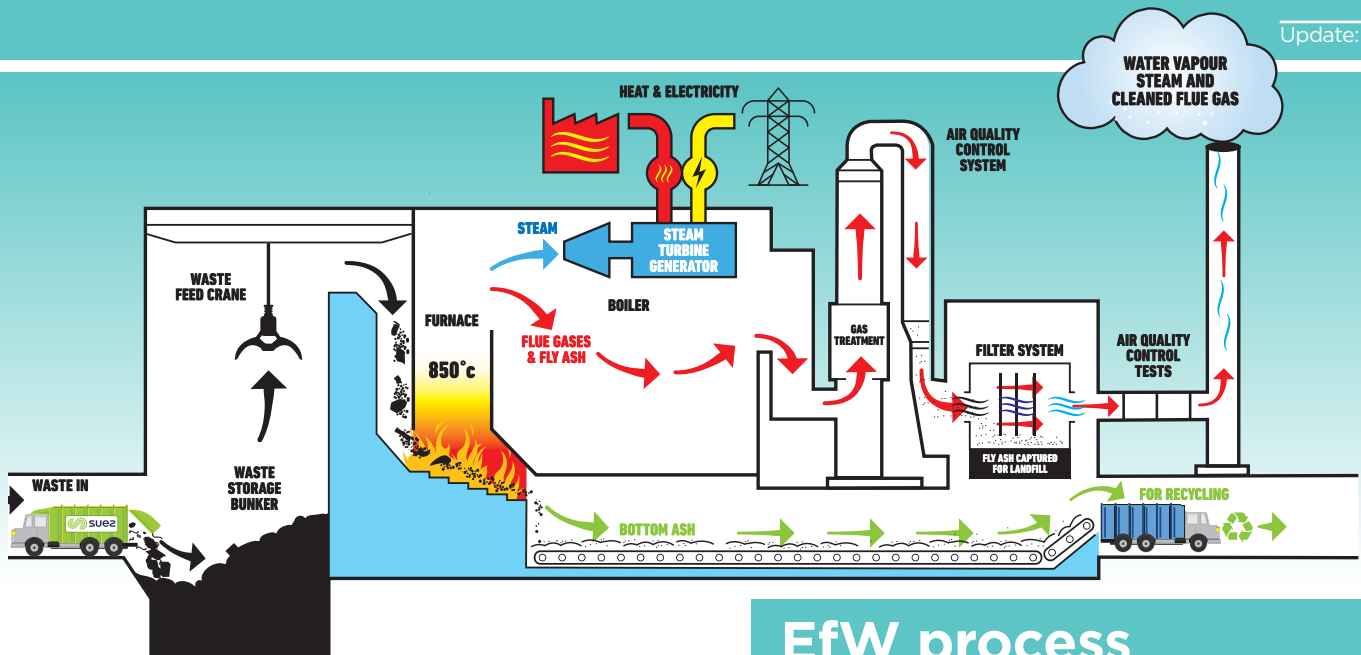


How it works

Update: 06/2021



EfW process

The technology creates energy from the controlled combustion of non-hazardous waste materials that would otherwise go to landfill.



The Maryvale plant would process municipal solid waste (household non-recyclables) as well as commercial and industrial waste.



The recovery of energy and metals from this waste promotes a better environmental outcome than putting it to landfill.



The energy generated is base load power which is required to run Opal Australian Paper's manufacturing plant.



Maryvale Mill is already Victoria's largest generator of base load renewable energy, producing more than 600,000 tonnes of biofuel from its pulping process each year.

**600,000t
biofuel**

EfW plants can capture and convert the released heat into steam and electricity. Sophisticated filtering technology would ensure compliance with strict EPA emissions standards.



EfW plants that produce both steam and electricity deliver Combined Heat and Power (CHP) for much higher energy efficiency than stand-alone electricity generation.

CHP

Metals can be taken from the ash created by the facility and recycled. The rest of the ashes are like gravel or sand and can be used for road base or building products.



Australian Government

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