

ENVIRONMENT NETWORK WEEKLY (ENW)

AEBN National ENW e-news – 22 November 2023

FORTHCOMING AEBN EVENTS



[AEBN WEBINAR]

- **PLAN FOR 2024: [2024 AEBN Annual National Environmental Compliance for Business Conference](#): New Laws, Developments and Funding for Business in 2024**

About this webinar:

This annual AEBN Conference Webinar is designed for industry, business and councils to assist you to PLAN FOR 2024. This Conference Webinar will focus on the key **EXPECTED CHANGES IN 2024** on environmental and climate change laws & funding from across Australia for business in 2024 – to assist you and your organisation to remain compliant.

Date/Time:

14 March 2024
10.00am to 4.00pm

Details/Register:

Click for [Details and Register](#)

FEDERAL

Carbon Leakage review consultation paper:

Comment sought

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water has released a [consultation paper](#) on the Carbon Leakage review for [feedback](#) on matters relating to carbon leakage risks in Australia and consideration of additional policy options to address any carbon leakage, including an Australian Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

Carbon leakage is when a company decides to close their production in Australia and to go offshore (to countries with less ambitious emissions reduction policies or no emissions reduction policies) to commence production. Where such shifts in production occur solely because of different policy settings, they are termed 'carbon leakage'.

The Review is undertaking analysis of the leakage risks in Australia and will assess the feasibility and effectiveness of a range of policy options to address any leakage risks. This includes a range of policy options, including an Australian Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), product standards, targeted public investment in firms' decarbonisation, and multilateral initiatives.

The Review will consult extensively with two rounds of consultation and will report to government by 30 September 2024. The Review is led by Professor Frank Jotzo supported by DCCEEW, with representation from other Australian Government agencies.

Please [make a Submission](#) by 12 December 2023.

Future Gas Strategy consultation paper:

Comment sought

The Federal Department of Industry, Science and Resources is developing a Future Gas Strategy and is seeking your feedback on the recently released [consultation paper](#) to help the Department to plan for the future and support Australia and region's to transition to net zero.

The Future Gas Strategy is expected to provide a medium (to 2035) and long-term (to 2050) plan for gas production and consumption in Australia. Given the level of uncertainty associated with the future of gas, the strategy will seek to be flexible to promote resilience to future events and circumstances.

Australia is looking for a clear long-term strategy to help governments, industries and communities make decisions. The Future Gas Strategy aims to:

- support decarbonisation, including reaching our target of 43% reduction in emissions below 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050
- promote Australia's energy security and affordability
- maintain Australia's trade relationships, ensuring we remain a reliable and trusted supplier of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to our region to our region and build our clean energy exports
- help our trade partners on their own paths to net zero.

The Department seeks feedback from anyone with an interest in the role gas

could play in the future, including:

- gas producers
- domestic consumers
- international consumers
- distributors and LNG import terminal project proponents
- the community and general public.

The Department seeks your views on gas demand:

- in Australia's transition to net zero
- to generate electricity
- in homes and small businesses
- in manufacturing
- in the world's transition to net zero.

The Department also seeks your views on gas supply, including:

- oil and gas regulation
- carbon capture and storage
- transportation and infrastructure
- workforce and LNG facilities
- our domestic market.

Please provide your [feedback](#) by 27 November 2023.

First Nations Clean Energy Strategy consultation paper:

Comment sought

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water is seeking your views on the focus areas for Australia's First Nations Clean Energy Strategy, to help inform its design and delivery.

The Strategy aims to identify opportunities for First Nations people to lead and benefit from the clean energy transition. It is intended to build on existing government commitments and First Nations research, advocacy, and experience to deliver a framework for priority outcomes and actions. It will support self-determined aspirations and stimulate investment, cooperation, and enduring benefits across the government, non-government, and industry sectors.

To provide your views, please read the [consultation paper](#) and the [Interim Feedback Report](#) to provide feedback by 5pm AEST on Wednesday, 31 January 2024.

Australia's new national environmental laws

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water is working to update Australia's national environmental laws to better protect the environment and give faster, clearer decisions for business.

Reforming the national environmental law - the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) ([EPBC Act reform - DCCEEW](#)) - is complex. The Department commenced this process with the [Nature Positive Plan](#) in December 2022.

The [Nature Positive Plan](#) delivers on the government's commitment to strengthen and streamline Australia's national environmental laws in response to the [Independent Review of the EPBC Act](#), undertaken by Professor Graeme Samuel AC (the Samuel Review).

AEBN Webinar – 14 March 2024

At the forthcoming *Australian Environment Business Network (AEBN) Webinar: 2024 AEBN Annual National Environmental Compliance for Business Conference: Plan for 2024 – New Laws, Developments and Funding for Business in 2024 (scheduled at 10.00am to 4.00pm on Thursday 14 March 2024)* the Department will provide details of the new national environmental law, explain how the proposed changes are designed to work and how they compare to existing laws. This will be followed by a Q&A session.

This annual AEBN environmental compliance conference Webinar will focus on key changes expected in 2024 on environmental and climate change laws from across Australia to assist members to PLAN FOR 2024. Register early to secure your place.

GRANT OPPORTUNITY: Urban Rivers and Catchments Program

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water has released grant guidelines for the Urban Rivers and Catchments Program 2023.

The [Urban Rivers and Catchments Program](#) is intended to restore the health of urban waterways for native animals, plants, and local communities.

The Federal Government has committed up to \$109 million towards projects that bring life back to rivers, creeks, wetlands and waterways.

Nearly half of all nationally listed threatened animals and a quarter of threatened plants are found in urban areas, which they share with 96% of Australia's population.

Please read the [guidelines](#) to find out how you can apply.

New single-use plastic standards and certification program at tourism businesses operating in the Pacific

The Australian Government is supporting a more sustainable and resilient future for Pacific tourism through a new single-use plastic standards and certification program aimed at tourism businesses operating in the Pacific, such as:

- accommodation
- food and beverage
- tour operators
- event management
- cruise ships, and
- airline businesses.

The new program aims to reduce the volume of single-use plastics ending up as marine litter in Pacific coastal environments.

This initiative is part of the Australian Government-funded [Pacific Ocean Litter Project \(POLP\)](#). The partnership between the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

(SPREP) and the Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) was announced in October 2023. Through this partnership, SPREP will collaborate with the SPTO to support the research, design, development, implementation, and monitoring of the program.

The development phase will take into account international frameworks, adapting them to the unique Pacific context, while also incorporating lessons learned from existing regional programmes.

New CSIRO report on Australian and global emissions of Ozone Depleting Substances 2023 released

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water has released the report, [Australian and Global Emissions of Ozone Depleting Substances](#) - prepared by the CSIRO for the Department to provide information to the public and the scientific community on global and Australian emissions of ozone depleting substances (ODS) controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

The report summarises atmospheric measurements of ozone depleting substances observed at the Cape Grim facility in Tasmania up to 2022.

The report confirms that production and consumption, and resulting emissions, have been significantly reduced by national actions taken by countries to comply with the Montreal Protocol. These reductions in ODSs have led to the start of the recovery of the ozone layer. There are small increases in concentration of some minor CFCs. Estimated emissions of ozone depleting substances from Australia continue to decrease overall.

New CSIRO report on Australian and global Synthetic Greenhouse Gas emissions 2023 released

The Federal Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water has released a report – [Australian and global Synthetic Greenhouse Gas emissions 2023](#) - prepared by the CSIRO for the Department to provide information to the public and scientific community on concentrations of Synthetic Greenhouse Gases (SGGs) in the atmosphere and estimated emissions of these substances both for Australia and globally. Information is based on SGG emissions observed at the Cape Grim facility in Tasmania up to the end of 2022.

The report finds that all the main SGGs reported show increasing concentrations in the background atmosphere at Cape Grim, which is consistent with global background atmospheric changes. The data, as well as the information on the modelling and techniques used to derive the data, are expounded within this report. The CSIRO estimations are compared to estimations made under the Australian National Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

New requirements for upgrading a solar small generation unit into a power station

The Clean Energy Regulator states the importance of understanding the requirements when expanding a solar small generation unit (SGU) into a power station. These requirements ensure you are eligible to claim renewable energy certificates.

A solar SGU must be 100 kW or less to qualify for small-scale technology certificates (STCs). Systems that are currently or expanding over 100 kW capacity must be registered as a power station to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).

There are risks when expanding a solar SGU before your STCs have successfully passed their compliance requirements and checks. You may not

be eligible to re-create STCs if the initial claim is failed and the system no longer meets the definition of an SGU. You could be asked to surrender certificates if you claim STCs that you are not eligible for. Other compliance action may also be taken.

Please visit [requirements for upgrading a small generation unit to a power station](#) for information on:

- timing considerations
- power station application requirements
- LGC eligibility.

For enquiries, please email CER-RET-Powerstations@cer.gov.au

National waste export summary – April to June 2023

Large-scale Renewable Energy Target market data for October 2023: Released

The Clean Energy Regulator has released the [Large-scale Renewable Energy Target market data for October 2023](#). Highlights include:

- 227 MW of capacity was approved for LGC generation in October, bringing the total approved in 2023 to 1,786 MW.

Federal Environment Ministerial statement on International environmental leadership

The Federal Minister for Environment and Water Tanya Plibersek has released a [statement](#) on Australia's international environmental leadership.

The statement recognises that the crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss, demands strong environmental leadership in Australia and abroad.

Plibersek's statement outlines how Australia is helping to achieve a stable Indo-Pacific.

New Chair for Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee (ERAC)

The Federal Government has appointed Suzanne Thompson to the Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee (ERAC).

ERAC is the statutory body responsible for ensuring the integrity of Australia's carbon crediting scheme.

The Independent Review of Australian Carbon Credit Units [recommended](#) reforming the ERAC. The Review also recommended appointing a full-time chair of the Integrity Committee and a First Nations member. The Australian Government accepted in principle all [16 recommendations](#) and with Ms Thompson's appointment, is continuing to progress with implementing the recommendations.

As the First Nations member on the ERAC, Ms Thompson will work to support increased participation in and benefit from Australia's carbon crediting scheme for First Nations communities.

Ms Thompson is an Indigenous Australian from Central West Queensland. She brings a wealth of experience to the role including current roles as:

- Director of the Indigenous Carbon Industry Network
- Member of Landcare Australia's Indigenous Landcare Working Group
- Chair of Australian Native Foods and Botanicals
- Founder of the Yambangku Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Tourism Development Aboriginal Corporation.

VICTORIA

Classifying waste and waste soils containing PFAS:

Comment sought

EPA Victoria has released a [consultation paper on PFAS in waste and water soil](#) and seeks your feedback on proposed changes to the

way PFAS in wastes and waste soil are managed.

The [Environment Protection Act 2017](#), which came into effect on 1 July 2021, introduced specific waste duties to address the risks and complexities of waste.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of manufactured chemicals that have been used for more than 50 years in a range of consumer products and are known for their longevity, mobility, and solubility. These chemicals are known to leach from soil and sediments into surface water and groundwater, and bioaccumulate up the food chain. PFAS are also commonly present in waste, including at landfills and wastewater treatment facilities.

At present, there are limited options for managing waste and waste soil containing PFAS. Many of these options require individual approval from EPA for each batch of waste or waste soil. EPA proposes to bring the regulation of PFAS into alignment with other contaminants commonly found in waste and waste soil. Under the Act, EPA has the power to ensure compliance with the waste framework, which would not be affected by the proposed change to how PFAS are regulated.

Enquiries can be made to wasteandlandpolicy@epa.vic.gov.au. Please provide your [feedback](#) on the issues raised in the consultation paper by 21 December 2023.

EPA science report: Summary of PFAS concentrations detected in the environment

EPA Victoria has released a new publication – [Summary of PFAS concentrations detected in the environment in Victoria](#) - to assist industry to identify non-point source concentrations of PFAS in the environment.

Unlike point-source pollution, which comes from one place like a pipe or drain, non-point pollution comes from many places. Examples of non-point sources specific to PFAS are runoff from land, food packaging, household

products and dust.

The report's data shows concentrations of PFAS (PFOS, PFHxS and PFOA) in:

- freshwater
- sediment
- riparian soil (e.g. soil samples collected next to freshwater).

PFAS concentrations are provided for different land uses (e.g. industrial, agricultural, urban, mixed).

This document provides information to improve Victorians understanding of PFAS concentrations in the ambient environment.

This document is not a guidance document.

Updated Soil Sampling for Waste Soils Guidance:

Comment sought

UPDATED SOIL SAMPLING FOR WASTE SOILS GUIDANCE: COMMENT SOUGHT

EPA Victoria seeks your feedback on the updated [guidance relating to soil sampling for waste soils](#).

If you manage, control or generate waste soil, you can undertake soil sampling to classify your waste. This is the recommended way to classify your waste soils to meet your waste duties in Victoria. Soil sampling allows you to understand the contaminants present in your waste soil. It also enables you to appropriately manage your waste soil along the waste supply chain.

Key features of the updated guidance include:

- Approaches for sampling designs and where soil is deeper underground
- Advice on identifying hot spots, sampling depth and frequency, and leachability testing
- Principles for sampling soil on larger and linear projects, where a more flexible approach is often beneficial

- Advice on using domains to facilitate sampling design
- Advice about the use of environmental professionals to assist with soil sampling design.

Please provide your feedback by 21 December 2023.

EPA blitz on dairy businesses across Otways

EPA Victoria's officers in the Southwest Region are making unannounced compliance and enforcement inspections on dairy businesses across the Otways this week, checking effluent is being properly managed.

Liquid waste and sewage from dairy farms can pollute rivers, creeks and other waterways through pipes or drains. It can also run off through groundwater if spread inappropriately over fields. These pollutants can wash into waterways after rainfall.

Pollutants can include nutrients from effluent, pesticides, fertilisers, milk from washdown, spillage and waste milk and soil washed into streams in rainfall run-off.

These can be sources of ground and surface water pollution. If stock has access to waterways, they can also pollute the water and speed up erosion.

Polluted waterways are a risk to people's health, aquatic life and ground species that rely on waterways.

"We want businesses to understand their legal responsibility to act to protect the environment," EPA Southwest Regional Manager Tanya McAteer said.

"The general environmental duty (GED) of the Environment Protection Act 2017 requires anyone contributing to water pollution to understand their risks, implement controls and regularly review performance of those controls so far as reasonably practicable."

Developing Victoria's first transmission plan:

Comment sought

Victoria is undergoing a transition from ageing coal fired power stations to renewable energy which means Victoria's electricity grid will need to evolve to support this transition.

The Victorian Government has established VicGrid to plan for future major electricity transmission infrastructure and coordinate Victoria's Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) which are the areas with the greatest potential for renewable energy development.

VicGrid is leading [reforms](#) to how it can plan future transmission and Renewable Energy Zones to ensure that cheaper, more reliable renewable energy can be delivered to homes and businesses across Victoria.

As part of the reforms, VicGrid will develop the first statewide **Victorian Transmission Plan** by mid-2025.

An important step in building the Victorian Transmission Plan is to identify '**Renewable Energy Zone Priority Areas**'. These are geographical areas that could be appropriate for energy generation, storage and transmission. Once Priority Areas for renewable energy generation have been identified, VicGrid will work with communities to investigate where possible transmission could go.

As this process commences, VicGrid is asking Victorians, and particularly those living in regional communities, to share your views towards renewable energy and transmission development, as well as your local knowledge about your region and values important to you.

To participate:

- Please read the [Victorian Transmission Fact Sheet](#) and [Victorian Transmission Investment Framework Community Factsheet](#) or [RSVP to attend a webinar on 30 November](#)
- To provide feedback, please complete the [Renewable Energy](#)

[Planning Survey](#) so VicGrid can understand more about your views towards renewable energy and transmission development.

- Use the [interactive map](#) to show VicGrid important land uses in your area.
- Join VicGrid in March 2024 at a workshop or drop-in near you to discuss. [Register your interest to attend.](#)

Important to note: Consultation is already underway in some parts of Victoria for some critical near-term transmission projects. This Land Assessment is statewide and will be an input to the first Victorian Transmission Plan. Where possible, information recently gathered by VicGrid from community, landholders and Traditional Owners for [Offshore Wind transmission in Gippsland and Portland](#) will be reflected in this assessment.

The survey and interactive map will close at 12.01am on **Wednesday 31 January 2024**. You will still be able to engage with VicGrid and provide input at workshops and drop-ins in March 2024.

Proposed Waterways Protection Model By-Law:

Comment sought

The Victorian Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) seeks your feedback on the proposed Model By-Law for 2024. The Department is currently renewing the Model By-Law for Waterways Protection.

The Department has drafted a proposed Waterways Protection Model By-Law to be used by [catchment management authorities \(CMAs\)](#) to make their regional waterways protection by-laws.

These by-laws will replace CMAs' existing by-laws, which expire between June and November 2024.

CMAs use the waterways protection by-laws to manage environmental risks and adverse impacts on waterways.

They do this by authorising applications to do works or activities on or around a waterway with any conditions considered necessary.

This includes building instream structures or bridges, extracting sand or gravel from a waterway, clearing vegetation or repairing damage to the bed and banks of a stream.

The Department has consulted with stakeholders including CMAs, Traditional Owner Corporations, energy and telecommunications utilities, and water corporations to improve the functioning of the by-law.

The by-laws do need to align to the powers and functions outlined in the [Water Act 1989](#). Given stakeholder feedback indicated the current by-laws are generally operating well, only minor changes are proposed.

The Department seeks your feedback to ensure the proposed model by-law is appropriate to replace the expiring by-laws, to continue to allow CMAs to regulate works and activities on waterways to manage environmental risks and adverse impacts.

Please read the Proposed Waterways Protection Model By-Law and provide your [feedback](#) by 11.59pm on 15 December 2023.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Reform of Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management in NSW

NSW EPA is seeking your [feedback](#) on proposed changes to NSW environmental laws to strengthen the regulation of industrial chemicals in NSW to reduce the risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals and contamination of land, air and water.

The proposed changes are expected to strengthen the regulation of industrial chemicals and align NSW with new national standards for industrial chemical risk management to better protect our land, air and water from the environmental risks of industry chemicals.

The Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard

– or IChEMS – is a national approach for managing risks posed by industrial chemicals from their introduction, use, and disposal.

The consultation has been extended to 24 November 2023.

Review of coal fired power station environment protection licences:

Comment sought

NSW EPA is seeking feedback on the [statutory review](#) of environment protection licences for coal fired power stations at Bayswater, Eraring, Mount Piper and Vales Point.

There are currently four coal fired power stations operating in NSW and NSW EPA uses environment protection licences to regulate power stations. NSW EPA has a comprehensive and robust framework for regulating coal fired power stations in NSW. It is working to improve transparency for the community and consistency of environmental regulation across the sector.

NSW EPA requires power station operators to meet legally enforceable conditions relating to air, water, noise, land contamination, waste and other operational matters designed to protect the community and the environment.

NSW EPA has recently progressed a number of strategic initiatives across the operational power stations, to address air emissions and increase transparency around the generation and re-use of coal ash.

The EPA is inviting feedback as part of our review to ensure we reduce risks to human health and the environment from coal fired power stations.

Review of the Safe use of Pesticides including Herbicides in non-agricultural workplaces code of practice: Comment sought

SafeWork NSW is reviewing the [Safe use of pesticides including herbicides in non-agricultural workplaces code of practice](#) and is asking for your help to make sure it:

- is still relevant
- is easy to understand
- supports current and emerging work practices and technologies.

The Code provides information and guidance to make sure health and safety risks are identified, assessed, eliminated or controlled according to work health and safety laws.

If your or your employees work involves using and storing pesticides (including herbicides) to control pests in any of the below activities, or are generally interested in this area, we want to hear from you.

- green keeping, maintenance of parks, gardens and public places;
- retail nurseries and urban pest control

Your [feedback](#) will help ensure the Code reflects current work practices and protects workers and the community.

Please provide feedback by 26 November 2023.

Bin Trim Equipment Rebates Program opens

To increase workplace recycling of waste, NSW EPA is providing businesses with [rebates](#) under the *Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy* that covers up to 50% of the cost of small-scale, on-site recycling equipment or technology that helps them to avoid, reduce, reuse, or recycle their waste.

This is to reduce waste, increase recycling, and improve the bottom line.

Up to \$50,000 covering up to 50% of the capital cost of small-scale, on-site

recycling equipment or technology is available.

The funding is open to all NSW businesses, councils and organisations that meet the following criteria:

- Use a commercial and industrial waste service at a site;
- Have a valid Australian Business Number (ABN);
- Employ one or more full-time employees;
- Send commercial and industrial waste to landfill; and
- includes charities, not-for-profits, public entities such as schools and hospitals, and government organisations.

[Guidelines \(PDF 562KB\)](#) are now available. Applicants must undergo a waste assessment using the [Bin Trim app](#) before applying for one or more rebates up to the maximum amount.

QUEENSLAND

Review of regulations for the management of QLD's protected areas

The QLD Department of Environment and Science is reviewing the regulations that are used to manage different types of natural areas such as protected areas (for example national parks), recreation areas and State forests.

This review is undertaken every 10 years to help ensure the regulations remain up-to-date with contemporary needs for managing these areas on behalf of the community.

Comment is sought on the changes proposed as part of the review by completing an [online survey](#) by **5pm on 6 December 2023**.

QLD Business Energy Saving and Transformation Rebates – Round 1 opens

The QLD Government is providing an incentive to small and medium sized SME's QLD businesses through the [Queensland Business Energy Saving and Transformation \(QBEST\) Rebates](#)

[scheme](#) that provides rebates to install energy-efficient equipment.

The energy-efficient equipment you purchase and install must reduce the energy consumption and lower energy bills of your business, as well as contribute to the Queensland Government's carbon reduction targets.

The rebate applies to small to medium-sized businesses (SMEs) with 2 to 199 full-time employees

Each funding round closes once the allocated funding has been exhausted, with further rounds expected in February and August 2024.

Submissions for new end of waste (EOW) codes

The QLD Department of Environment and Science (DES), under the [Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011](#), may develop an end of waste (EOW) code. The Department invites [submissions](#) about any particular waste for which an EOW code should be prepared under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

Submissions will help inform the development of future EOW codes where there is strong industry demand. Submissions close at 5.00pm on 31 January 2024.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Office waste and recycling performance calculator launched

Green Industries SA (GISA) has launched an [office waste and recycling performance calculator](#) to assist office staff, facility managers, and people in similar roles to measure their waste and resource management performance.

The [calculator](#) can estimate total waste generation volumes, reuse levels, recycling levels, collection service costs, and the amount of greenhouse gas tonnes avoided by recycling.

The performance calculator complements the [GISA Waste and](#)

[Recycling: Office Basics Guide \(2021\)](#) and provides insight if the minimum and better practice waste and recycling standards are achieved for a given office.

Understanding your office's waste and recycling performance can help establish a baseline and enable the development of action plans. It can also assist in setting and reaching net zero targets.

The tool has been developed through GISA's Business Sustainability Program, which aims to assist South Australian businesses and industry sectors to accelerate sustainable change and transition to a more circular economy.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

New Hydrogen Hub for WA

The Federal Government has announced that it will invest \$70 million into the H2Kwinana Hydrogen Hub in WA.

Hydrogen hubs are locations where producers, users and exporters of hydrogen work side by side to share infrastructure and expertise. They will help the hydrogen industry springboard to scale.

Kwinana is a well-established industrial zone and critical hub for fuel to keep WA moving.

As part of the Kwinana hub, bp Australia will install one of the largest electrolyzers to have reached front end engineering and design stage.

The project plans to install 100 MW of electrolyser capacity at the site. It has the potential to expand to a total of 1.5 GW production.

When operational, this phase of the project is expected to produce over 14,000 tonnes of green hydrogen per annum. This will be for industrial use and heavy transport.

Construction of the H2Kwinana Hydrogen Hub will start in 2026 and is expected to be delivered by mid-2027.