

Newcastle Power Station Project

Environmental Impact Statement

AGL has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the potential impact of the Newcastle Power Station Project. A summary of some of the environmental assessments and mitigation strategies to manage Air quality for the Project are summarised below:



AGL is committed to minimising and monitoring the effects on air quality of our Project.

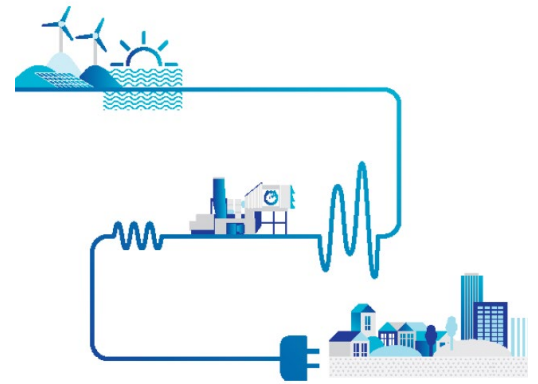
Extensive air quality assessments were conducted for the Project examining air quality during both construction and operation.

Air quality impacts during construction would be from the disturbance of dust during excavation, ground disturbance and demolition, odours from materials used and vehicle/plant exhaust emissions. These impacts would be minor, localised and short term to the worksite and are unlikely to affect receivers.

The Project's two options of reciprocating engines or gas turbines will have different levels of emissions. This also depends on what fuel is used to run the power station – gas or diesel.

The power station is expected to run approximately 14% of the time. This means the power station's actual emissions will be well within the most stringent health parameters and not be considered material or expected to have an impact on human health.

AGL has used a worst-case scenario of continual operation of 24 hours every day for modelling purposes. In this scenario, there would be minor exceedances of a mixture of solid and liquid particles less than 2.5 micrometres (μm) in size, which are suspended in air; such as dust, pollen, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets.

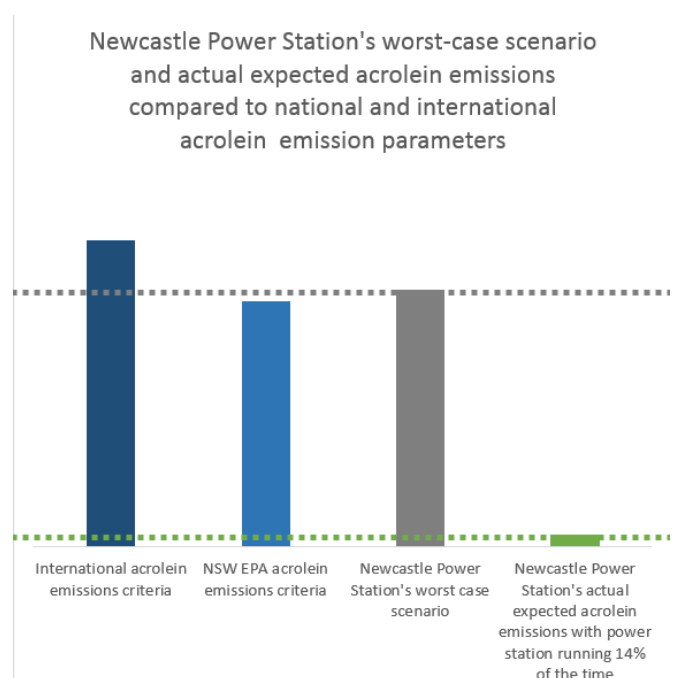


This exceedance is due to the existing amount of airborne particles smaller than $2.5 \mu\text{m}$ in the area that are already exceeding criteria. The Project's contribution to the existing air quality would be less than 1% of the current criteria.

This worst-case scenario also may result in an exceedance of acrolein – a hazardous by-product of using gas to fuel reciprocating engines.

Nevertheless, even in this worst-case scenario that would exceed the NSW EPA criterion, the emissions would still be below international screening criteria.

Once again, as the power station is expected to run only 14% of the time, the actual emissions will be well within the most stringent health parameters and not be considered material or expected to have an impact on human health.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

AGL is committed to supporting Australia's target under the Paris Agreement to reduce emissions by 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2030.

The Newcastle Power Station will support further renewables in the energy mix by providing security of supply on low wind days and when the sun is not shining.

The Project's emission intensity will represent a ~45% reduction of emissions compared to the Liddell Power Station, and a meaningful reduction to the NSW Grid average. When paired to support renewables, the 14% capacity factor will result in emissions that are only a fraction of this.

To know more

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