



DUBBO FIRING POWER STATION

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THE PROJECT

Dubbo Firing Power Station is a proposed dual fuel power station capable of using hydrogen, biofuels and hydrogen gas blends. The project consists of a 64 MW turbine or reciprocating engine power plant and a 17.5 MW hydrogen electrolysis plant.

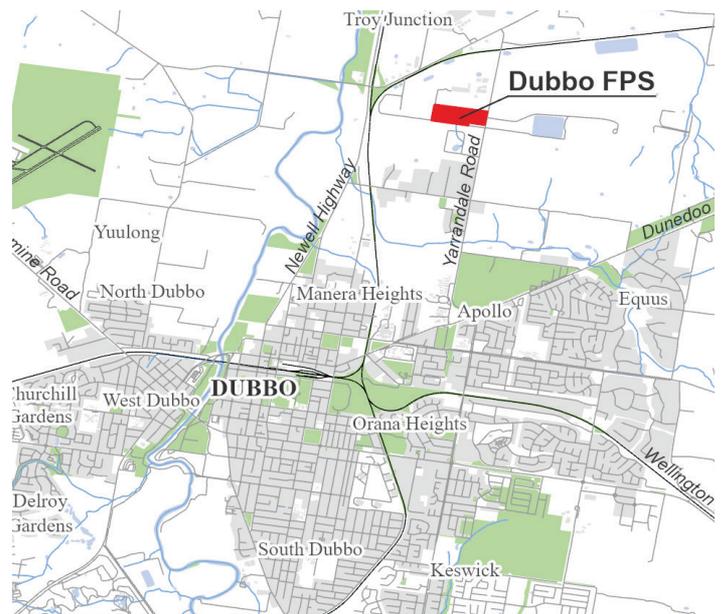
The project will help firm and stabilise the intermittent renewable energy generation in the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) and wider east coast of Australia.

Located in the heavy industrial zone in North Dubbo, the project is expected to support up to 150 jobs during construction and 5 ongoing operational jobs.

Firing projects like Dubbo Firing Power Station will play an important role in the transition to renewable energy generation. The project will generate electricity at peak times – when there is a high energy load or when renewables are at low production.

The electrolysis plant will run during times of surplus renewable energy from our wind farms or when demand is low across the electricity network.

LOCATION



ASSESSMENT & TIMELINE

A comprehensive impact assessment will be carried out to assess the potential impacts to environmental, cultural heritage and social values associated with the project, together with the safety and licensing requirements.

An Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared for approval from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

KEY PROJECT INFO



MAXIMUM CAPACITY



RENEWABLE ENERGY FIRMED



JOBS SUPPORTED

INDICATIVE TIMELINE ○



ABOUT US

The project is being developed by leading renewable energy company CWP Renewables. We develop, operate and own renewable energy assets in Australia.

With proven experience and expertise across the project lifecycle, we work with local communities and customers to lead the transition to Australia's clean energy future.

The Dubbo Firming Power Station is an integral part of the CWP Renewables vision as it seeks to provide "firm" renewable energy to its corporate customers.



FAQs

What is biofuel?

Biofuel is derived from plant or algae material or animal products and waste. Since such feedstock material can be replenished readily, biofuel is considered renewable.

Biofuels, including biodiesel produced from recovered waste oil and bioethanol produced from agriculture biomass, are currently being investigated for use in the project.

How is biofuel made and sourced?

Biodiesel (B100 and HVO100) is produced from vegetable oils, used cooking oils, or animal fats.

Bioethanol (E100) can be produced from almost any plant-based material. All plants contain sugars, and these sugars can be fermented to make ethanol.

In Australia, the two main producers of bioethanol either use molasses - a by-product of the sugar manufacturing process - or wheat as their feedstocks.

Biofuels will be sourced from existing producers and sustainable sources domestically where possible, or where biofuel feedstocks are traced and known, without compromising food security.

What is hydrogen?

Hydrogen is the simplest and most abundant element in the universe. It is colourless, odourless, non-toxic and an excellent carrier of energy.

The proposed electrolysis plant will extract hydrogen from water using renewable electricity.

What is hydrogen used for?

Hydrogen can be produced and stored as a gas or liquid, or made part of other chemicals. It has many uses such as fuel for transport or heating, a way to store electricity, or a raw material in industrial processes.

As with other fuels, hydrogen is flammable and must be treated carefully and handled safely.

Prior to construction or operation of the project, we would have all the necessary Commonwealth and State approvals in place, ensuring we are equipped to operate the project in a safe and reliable manner.

CWP Renewables acknowledges the Traditional Owners and ongoing Custodians of the lands and waters on which we operate. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.