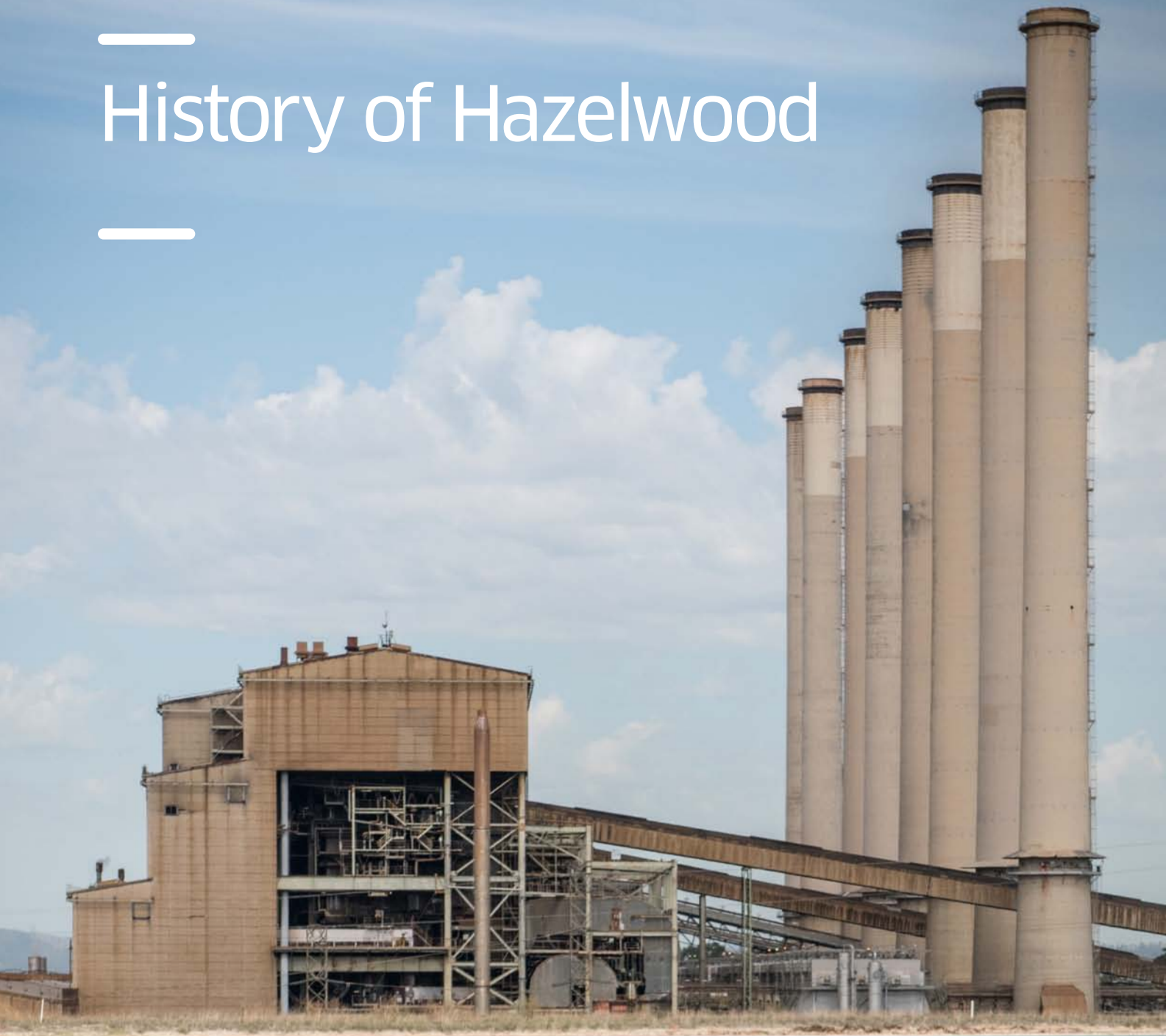


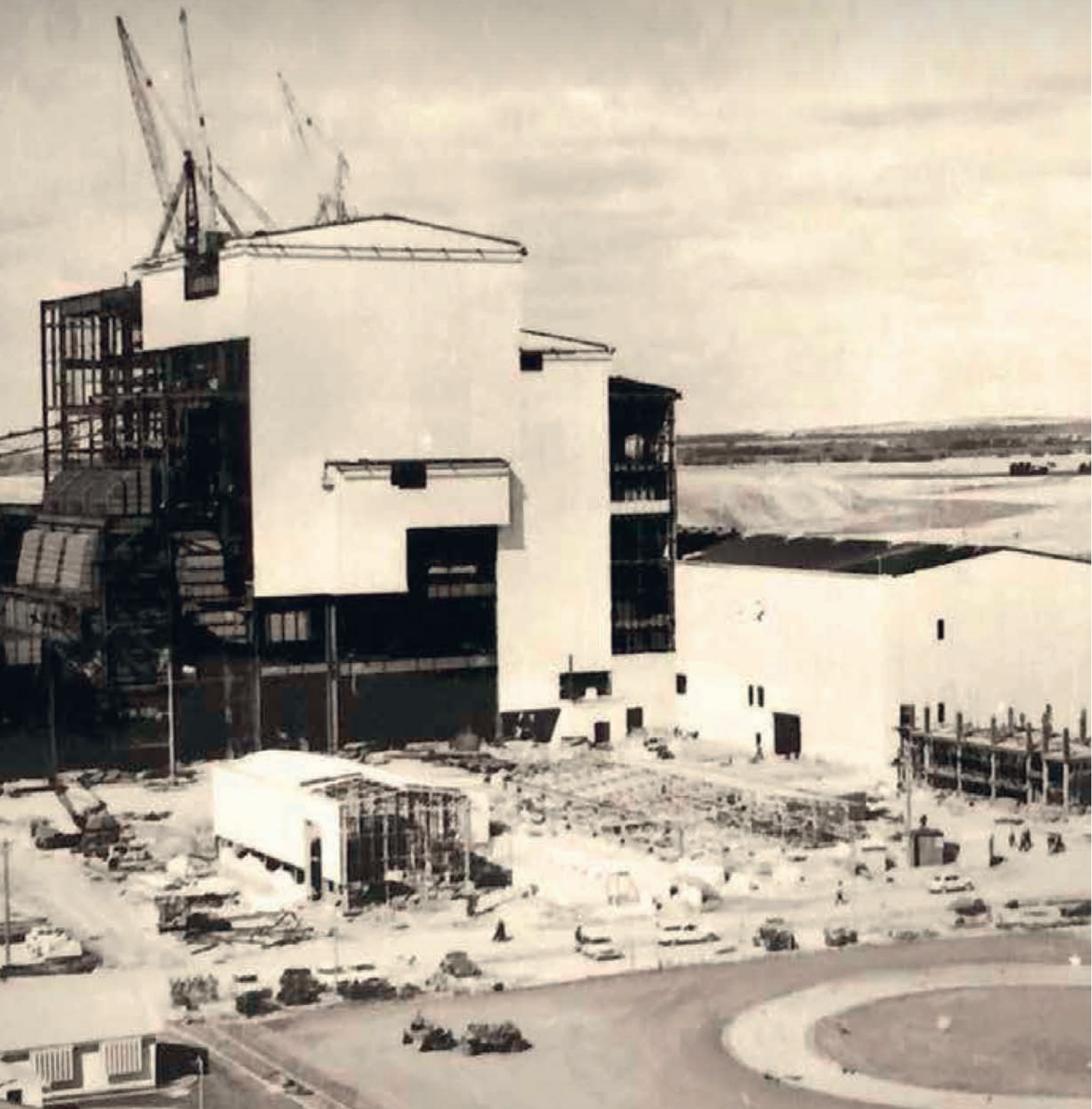


History of Hazelwood



Hazelwood Power Station is synonymous with the Latrobe Valley.

For the last 52 years, Hazelwood has helped power Victoria, supplying 25 per cent of the state's electricity needs. Its long history, boasting some significant achievements, is a tribute to all employees.



1960s

Hazelwood took shape over this decade. Preliminary firing of the Unit 1 boiler on 22 February 1964, was a milestone with briquettes used for the trials. Coal deliveries to the Hazelwood Slot Bunker started in mid-July with the first line of coal conveyors, M162, from Morwell Eastfield to the Station completed the following month. All was ready for commissioning of the first unit in October. In May 1965, parliamentary approval was

given to the SEC to extend Hazelwood to a 1600 megawatt station by the adding a further two, 200 megawatt units. Dredger 10 was ordered in June and the following month, Unit 2 came into service. Dredger 11 was ordered in December. Contracts were let for Units 7 and 8 in 1966, coinciding with the operational start of Dredger 9. Unit 3 started operating in August 1966, Unit 4 in July 1967, Unit 5 August 1968 and Unit 6 in May 1969.

THE BEGINNING

An Act of the Victorian Parliament on 13 October 1959 signalled the beginning of a project that would change the face of the power industry and the Latrobe Valley for more than 50 years. Construction of the Hazelwood Power Station was approved for the eastern slope of the ridge, about three kilometres south west of the former Morwell Power Station.

Initially, six 200 megawatt units would come on stream progressively between 1964 and 1970 as baseload increments. An additional two units were approved by the government in 1965, extending the station to eight units, producing 1600 megawatts.



1970s

Hazelwood's final two units started operating in 1970 - Unit 7 in March and Unit 8 in December.

On Friday, 12 March 1971, the Station was officially opened. It was planned for Victorian Premier, Sir Henry Bolte, to "cut a ribbon" but subsequent reports reveal this never happened. The open day attracted thousands of visitors, many arriving by train onsite and alighting under a rising conveyor.

Construction continued with the M260 conveyor completing the installation of the fixed conveyors taking coal from the Mine to the Power Station.

In June 1973, the SEC announced revised plans for the long-term development of the Morwell Open Cut (now called Hazelwood Mine). Valuable coal deposits under the flood plain area of the Morwell River would

now be used earlier than intended.

The Morwell River Diversion Project started in 1977 and saw a three kilometre long tunnel constructed to carry the base flow of the river as well as a 3.7 kilometre diversion channel for floodwaters. The tunnel comprised more than 900 individual pipes, each weighing 13 tonnes.

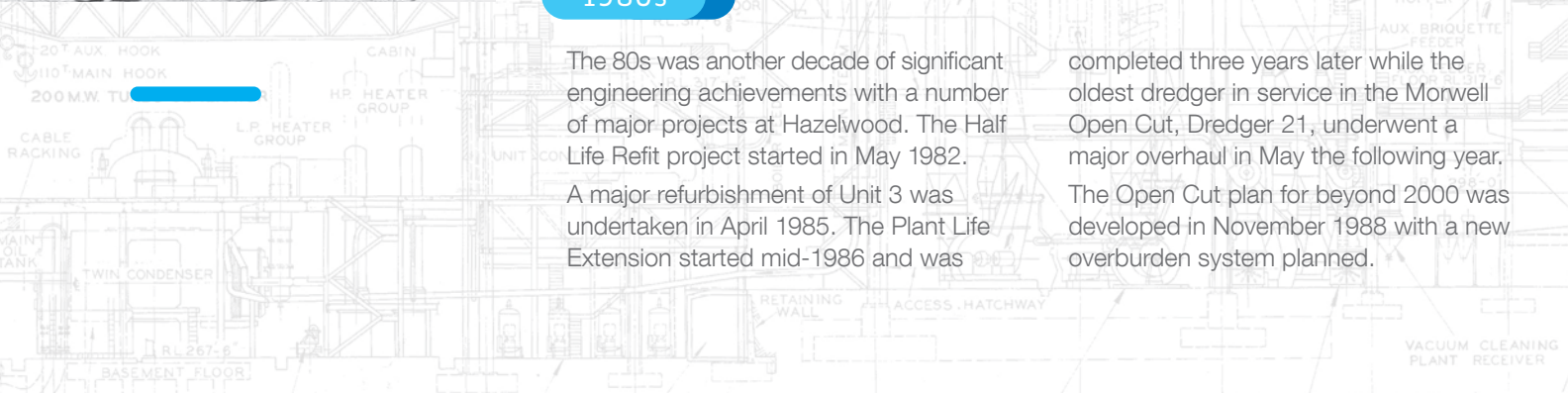
At noon on Friday 4 November in 1977, a fire broke out in the north-west corner of the Mine, caused by a spark from a vehicle. A fire control team and support tankers were quickly on the scene but a sharp wind change spread ignited coal particles over several levels of the Mine. Tragedy struck on 9 December 1978, when three employees died in an explosion in the Unit 3 generator. The cause was an incomplete purge of hydrogen.

1980s

The 80s was another decade of significant engineering achievements with a number of major projects at Hazelwood. The Half Life Refit project started in May 1982.

A major refurbishment of Unit 3 was undertaken in April 1985. The Plant Life Extension started mid-1986 and was

completed three years later while the oldest dredger in service in the Morwell Open Cut, Dredger 21, underwent a major overhaul in May the following year. The Open Cut plan for beyond 2000 was developed in November 1988 with a new overburden system planned.



1990s

An estimated 80,000 cubic metres (150,000 tonnes) of earth collapsed into the mine on 11 February 1992, surrounding Dredger 10 within minutes and pushing it, together with the conveyor and hopper, some 20 metres sideways. The 1800 tonne overburden dredger was operating at the time of the slip however none of the dredger crew was injured.

A familiar "face" at Hazelwood retired from service in August 1994 when the Morwell Open Cut's oldest dredger, Dredger 21, was taken out of operation. The 753 tonne bucket wheel dredger, built in 1955, was relocated to the nearby PowerWorks visitor centre for display and remains there today.

Arguably the biggest change to the state's power industry came the following year when the Victorian Government took the first step towards privatising the SEC on 1 February 1995, by transforming it into an entity known as 'Generation Victoria'.

The government disaggregated Generation Victoria into five separate, state-owned generating businesses including Hazelwood Power Corporation. In August 1996, the government announced the sale of Hazelwood Power Corporation to the Hazelwood Power Partnership for \$2.35 billion. The business was purchased by a consortium led by British giant National Power and other partners.

The playground in the Morwell Town Common officially opened on 1 March, 1998. It was constructed in just six days in a project initiated by Hazelwood and many of its employees.

The following year, Hazelwood's new wetlands sites were established to provide a wide variety of habitats for plants and animals.



a new century

Hazelwood was awarded the inaugural Premier's Foundation Award in July/August 2002 for partnerships at work, recognising the success in developing a partnership approach to improve workplace relations.

The next few years saw a number of milestones with Hazelwood Power Corporation rebranded as International Power in January 2003 and the first coal from the new Westfield development scooped out by Dredger 11 on 4 February 2004.

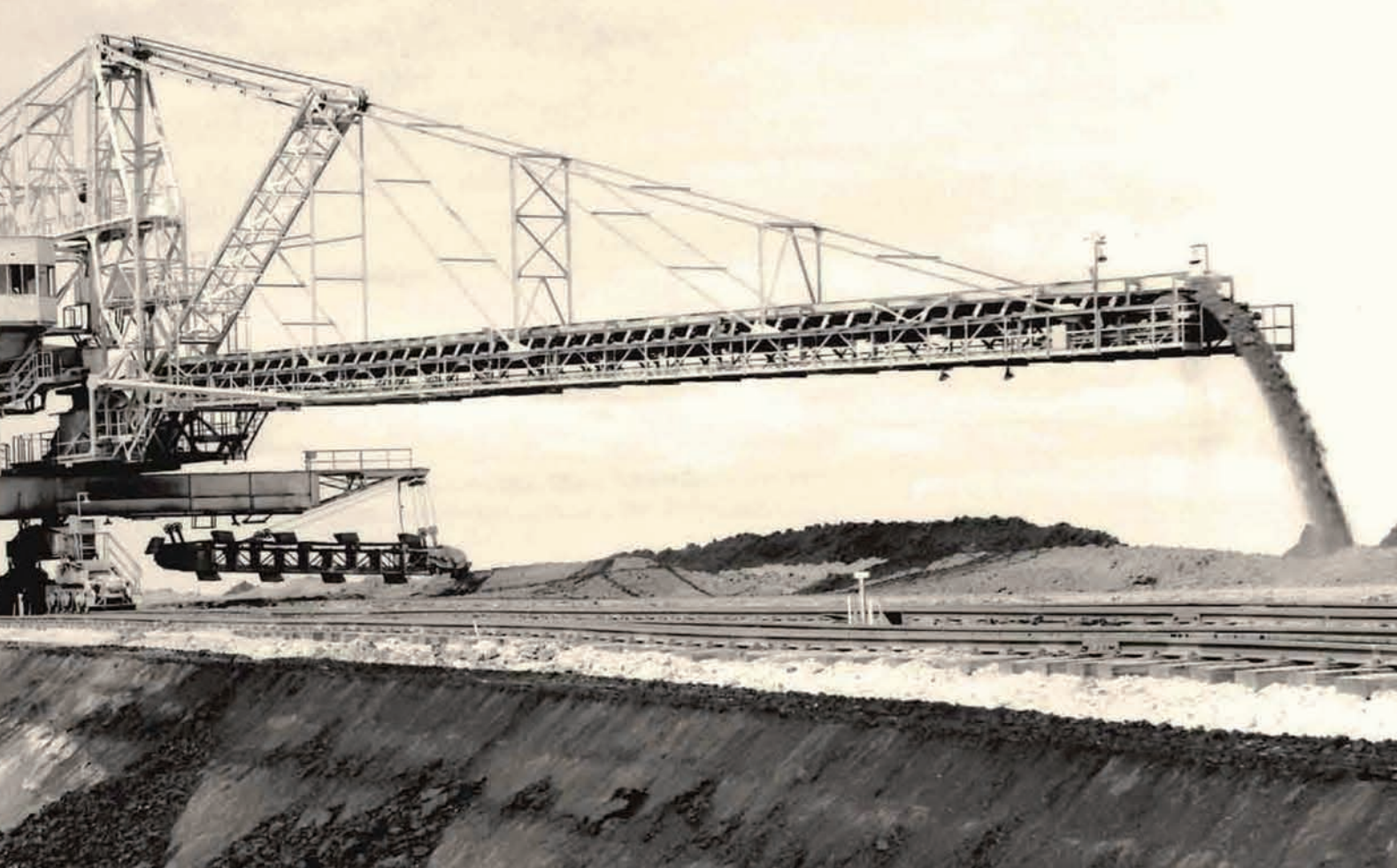
The official opening of a 7.5 kilometre section of the Strzelecki Highway, south west of Morwell, on 13 March, 2008, marked a significant milestone

in the Rivers and Roads Relocation Project (RRR) as part of the Westfield development.

The Mine experienced another fire on 14 September 2008. The fire was under control in three days as a result of the efforts of more than 100 personnel from Hazelwood and its alliance partners, supported by around 70 CFA personnel.

The Carbon Capture Pilot Plant officially opened in May/June 2009 following a comprehensive commissioning project. The \$10 million pilot project was designed to initially capture 25 tonnes of CO₂ a day from just one of Hazelwood's eight generating units.





2010 - 2017

February 2010 saw the most significant river relocation and improvement project ever undertaken in Victoria. The new section of the Morwell River took a previously-moved section of the river out of an old concrete pipe and into a natural meandering riverine environment.

On 4 February 2011, the merger of GDF SUEZ and International Power took place.

The same day, torrential rain overwhelmed drains and inundated Hazelwood land, next to Morwell and the freeway, causing a large sink hole in the area of the Morwell Main Drain. The freeway was closed for seven months due to ground movement in an area close to the freeway and the Mine's northern batters.

In July 2011, Australian Prime Minister, Julia Gillard, visited Hazelwood followed by Federal Opposition Leader, Tony Abbott.

On 9 February 2014, fire entered the Hazelwood Mine. It would take 45 days of intensive firefighting to bring to an end one of the most challenging events in Hazelwood's history.

The fire came within 200 metres of the power station on 25 February, providing further challenges for those involved.

Some 189 Hazelwood personnel, with support from contractors and Loy Yang B, were engaged in the emergency effort. More than 7000 individual full-time and volunteer firefighters - many returning several times - worked a total of approximately 20,000 shifts over the duration of the fire.

The Victorian Government established the Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry after the fire, with public hearings held between 26 May and 18 June. On 2 September, the inquiry's report and recommendations were handed down and released to the public.

The document outlined 6 recommendations and 17 affirmations to be addressed by GDF SUEZ.

On 24 November 2014, Hazelwood marked 50 years of operation.

Another name change came on 18 April 2015, when GDF SUEZ became ENGIE. The new name represented the "human and positive

vision of energy", and a contraction of the word 'energy'.

Hazelwood's trial of alternate auxiliary fuels went international on 18 November, following the arrival on site of brown coal briquettes from Germany.

The scaling down of Energy Brix led the business to explore alternatives for its auxiliary fuel needs during Power Station startups and shutdowns.

closure announced

On 3 November 2016, Chief Executive of ENGIE in Australia, Alex Keisser, advised Hazelwood staff of the "extremely difficult decision" to close all eight generating units by 31 March 2017.

At the time, Hazelwood directly employed 750 people - 450 employees and 300 contractors.

It supplies up to 25 per cent of Victoria's energy requirements and more than 5 per cent of Australia's total energy demand.



ownership

Pre privatisation



1995



HAZELWOOD
POWER

2003



International Power

2011



International Power
GDF SUEZ

2012

GDF SUEZ

2015



engie.com.au

