



## 6. MORWELL TERMINAL STATION

The Morwell Terminal Station 66 kV is supplied by three 150 MVA 220/66 kV transformers and by Morwell Power Station generators via three 11/66 kV transformers. This is the main source of supply for a major part of south-east Victoria including all of Gippsland. The geographic coverage of the station's supply area spans from Phillip Island, Wonthaggi and Leongatha in the west; to Moe and Traralgon in the central area; to Omeo in the north; and to Bairnsdale and Mallacoota in the east. The electricity supply network for this large region is the responsibility of SPI Electricity.

## 7. ENERGY BRIX

To the left on the rise of the hill you will see the four boiler stacks of the former Energy Brix which was Australia's largest co-generation manufacturing complex that produced both electricity and brown coal briquettes. Latrobe Valley Coalfields produced about 300,000 tonnes of briquettes each year before closing in 2014.

## 8. MORWELL OPEN CUT MINE

The mine was the second to be established in the Valley, supplying coal for Morwell Power Station until its closure in 2014 and Hazelwood Power Station until its closure in March 2017.

## 9. POWERWORKS TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

Ridge Road, Morwell. A centre dedicated to the power industry with educational and interactive displays. Gifted to the community by AGL Loy Yang, GDF Suez Hazelwood and Energy Australia Yallourn. **Open** Saturday and Sunday 10am – 3pm. Groups by appointment. Tours of the power station are no longer running. [www.powerworks.net.au](http://www.powerworks.net.au)



## 10. YALLOURN MINE LOOKOUT

Stop here and view the mine. Coal has been mined here for power generation since 1924. In front of you once was the beautiful town of Yallourn, home for 5,000 people, and owned entirely by the SECV. It was built knowing that its demise was inevitable and in the 1970's the town was dismantled to access the coal underneath.

## 11. YALLOURN POWER STATION

Large scale open cut mining started at Yallourn in 1924 and the site of Victoria's first permanent power station. It supplies up to 22% of the states electricity and 8% of national market needs. The Yallourn East Coal Field river diversion gives access to new reserves which guarantees continuation of power for at least another 30 years. Yallourn was the first to be privatised and is now operated by Energy Australia.

## 12. THE ORIGINAL YALLOURN POWER STATION SITE

Crossing the Latrobe River you will soon see the now grassy field site on the other side. The timber cooling water intake screens are still clearly visible and are used as water is pumped from the Latrobe River here across to Loy Yang. Yallourn Power Station draws water upstream from here.

## 13. YALLOURN NORTH

Founded as a Brown Coal Mine, Yallourn North expanded after World War II. Extending the Yallourn Mine required another major diversion of the Morwell River. Just near Thom's Bridge is an original Yallourn house. These timber houses were sold for removal.

## OLD BROWN COAL MINE MUSEUM

Corner of Third Street and Latrobe River Road, Yallourn North. Discover the history of the original township known as "Brown Coal Mine" and the establishment of the power industry. **Open:** Sunday 10am to 4pm. [www.browncoalminemuseum.wbsyte.com.au](http://www.browncoalminemuseum.wbsyte.com.au) or phone 5167 1046 for group bookings.

## 14. MARYVALE PULP MILL

Take a detour from Route 98 to see Australia's largest pulp and paper mill. Production started here in 1937. Things to see; the large effluent treatment ponds and the nearest of the five paper machines, the steam plant, the heaps of pulp, and then the log debarking and chipping machinery. Behind the main gate, there is a view of the other paper machines and the recover boiler.

This information was compiled by staff and volunteers at the Latrobe Visitor Information Centre. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the details are correct, no responsibility will be accepted for any errors, omissions and changes.

## Approximate travel time: 2 hours

The Latrobe Valley contains one of the world's largest coal deposits and nearly 90% of Australia's brown coal reserves. It currently produces approximately 70% of the State's electricity. Two coal mines/open cuts feed three major power generating stations (Loy Yang A, Loy Yang B and Yallourn) all situated in a 30 kilometre zone. The coal belt runs east-wards from Yallourn almost continuously for over 60 kilometres and ranges between 8 and 20 kilometres wide. The Latrobe Valley deposit is estimated at 15 to 50 million years old. In geological terms it is young coal, which explains its soft, crumbly texture and high moisture content. These qualities are partly compensated for by the thick seams close to the surface which make it comparatively cheap to be dug in large amounts.

Coal was first discovered in the Latrobe Valley in 1873 and mined on the north side of the Latrobe River by the Great Morwell Coal Mining Company and later by the Victorian Government. The State Electricity Commission (SECV) was formed in 1921 and by 1924 power began flowing down the transmission lines to Melbourne. To supply an increasing demand, Morwell Power Station commenced in 1958, Hazelwood Power Station in 1964, Yallourn W in 1973, Loy Yang A in 1984 and Loy Yang B in 1993.

### 1. JACK VINES LOOKOUT (Miner's View)

From Traralgon follow the C482 road to Loy Yang. A few kilometres along on the left side is the Jack Vines Lookout from where to view Australia's largest open cut mine, Loy Yang. It is the newest and largest of the three Valley mines. Statistics are given in the information shelter. Four Bucket-wheel excavators operate in the mine, three of which are longer than the MCG playing surface.



### 2. LOY YANG A POWER STATION

Continue along the C482 and you will see the power station on your right. Construction began here in 1977 and entered commercial production progressively between 1984 and 1988. It currently supplies approximately one third of Victoria's electricity needs. It has an output of 2,200MW and it's two chimneys are 260 metres high. On the left is the coal bunker, which contains only a few hours supply.



### GEORGE BATES LOOKOUT

George Bates was the first Gippsland-born head of the SECV. From the front gates you will see a road to your right directing you to the lookout dedicated to him. Open daily from 7am – 5pm with toilets, electric BBQ's, picnic tables and an information shelter.

### LOY YANG B POWER STATION

Construction of Loy Yang B commenced in 1985, making it the states newest base load power station. It came online in 1993, when the first of it's two 500 MW generating units began operation. The second commenced commercial operation in 1996. It produces 1000MW of electricity, 17% of Victoria's power needs.



### 3. HAZELWOOD TERMINAL STATION

Most of the power generated in the Valley passes through this site, and is diverted to the north or the south along the 500,000 volt transmission lines to Melbourne.

### 4. JEERALANG POWER STATION

Open in 1971 Jeeralang Power Station, a gas turbine peaking station which operates on natural gas from Bass Strait. Within 12 minutes this station can supply an extra 465MWs to the state power grid to avoid unforeseen shortages.

### 5. HAZELWOOD POWER STATION

Hazelwood was a thermal brown coal station that commenced operations in 1964 and supplied up to 25% of Victoria's base load electricity. It had eight boiler-turbine units (that you can still see today) and required 160 million litres of cooling water which was supplied by Hazelwood Pondage, an artificial lake, purpose built in the 1960's. Hazelwood Power Station closed in March 2017.

