

LOCATION

Marinus Link's cables span 345 kilometres (km). This includes 255 km of undersea cables across Bass Strait and 90 km of underground cables in Cippisland, Victoria.

From Heybridge, Tasmania, Marinus Link's cables will cross Bass Strait, buried in the seabed. The cables will then cross the shore at Waratah Bay, about 3 km west of Sandy Point, and run underground north through South Cippisland into the Latrobe Valley.

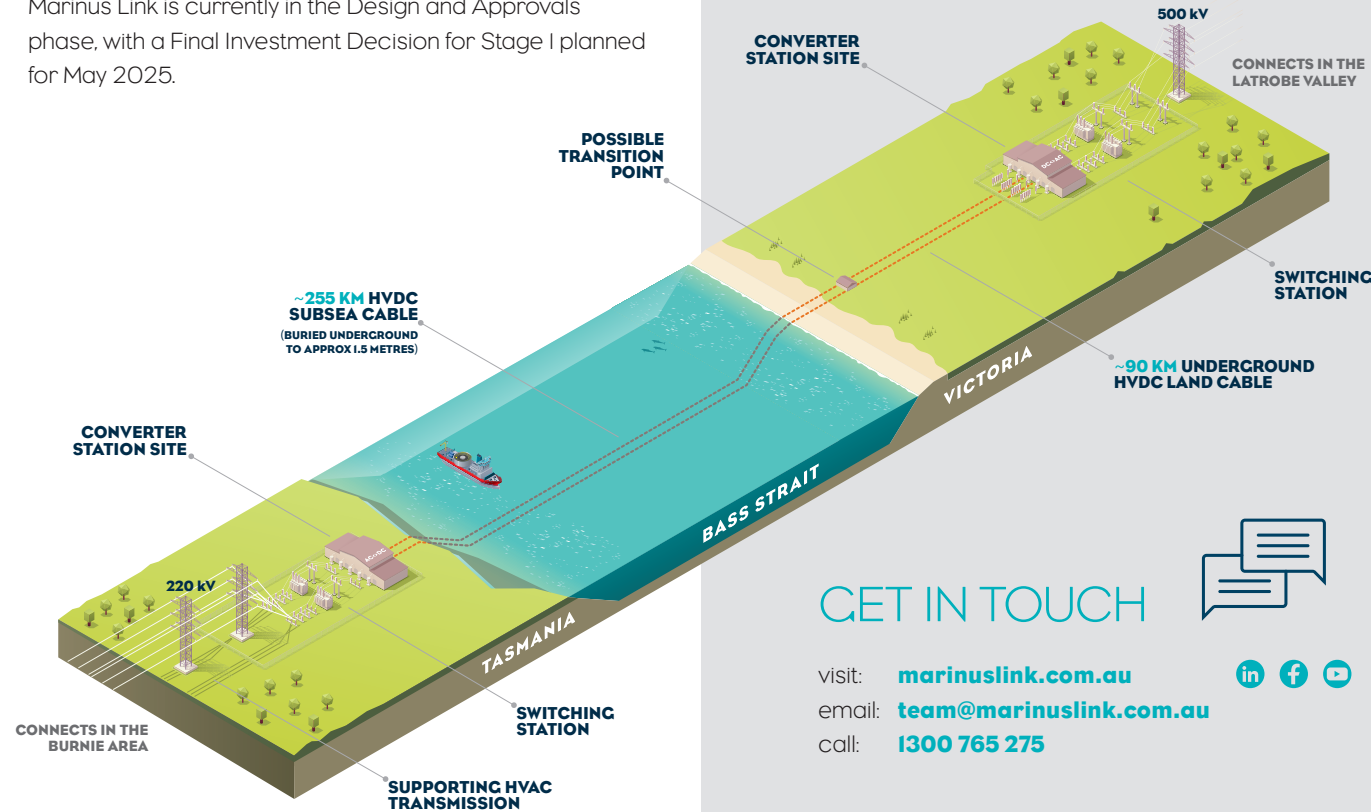
Marinus Link includes two converter station sites at each end of the cables and a communications station in Waratah Bay.



TIMELINES

Marinus Link will be delivered in two stages. Initially as a 750 megawatt (MW) project (Stage 1) with a second 750 MW link to follow at a later date (Stage 2).

Marinus Link is currently in the Design and Approvals phase, with a Final Investment Decision for Stage 1 planned for May 2025.



WHO WE ARE

Marinus Link Pty Ltd (MLPL) is jointly owned by the Australian, Tasmanian and Victorian governments. MLPL is responsible for progressing the Marinus Link interconnector project.

MLPL is a three-part equity ownership between the Australian Government (49%), the Victorian Government (33.3%) and the Tasmanian Government (17.7%).

WORKING WITH COMMUNITY

We're committed to working with communities in North West Tasmania and Cippisland to create opportunities and minimise project impacts.



Delivering our renewable future



GET IN TOUCH

visit: marinuslink.com.au
 email: team@marinuslink.com.au
 call: 1300 765 275



WHAT IS MARINUS LINK?

Marinus Link is a proposed undersea and underground electricity and data interconnector between North West Tasmania and the Latrobe Valley in Victoria.

It will enable the flow of more electricity in both directions, delivering low-cost, reliable and clean energy for customers in the National Electricity Market (NEM).

The project includes high voltage direct current (HVDC) cables, fibre optic cables, a communications station, and converter stations at each end.

Marinus Link's 1500 MW capacity is equal to the power supply for 1.5 million Australian homes and approximately three times the capacity of the existing Tasmania to Victoria interconnector, Basslink.

WHY IS MARINUS LINK IMPORTANT?

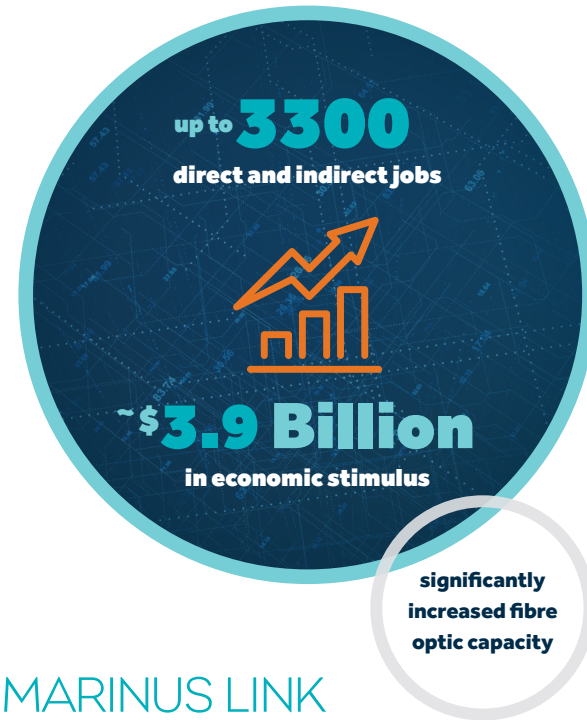
The National Electricity Market is changing.

As coal generation retires, Australia needs access to affordable, 'on-demand' electricity and the ability to store energy for long periods.

With Marinus Link, Tasmania can import low-cost renewable energy, such as surplus solar, while reserving hydropower and storing the extra energy.

Green hydropower can then be exported to the mainland grid when it is needed most to reduce the risk of brownouts.

Marinus Link will allow the two-way transmission of energy between Tasmania and Victoria, using excess energy to move water in the hydro system and storing it to generate power for all customers in the NEM when supply is not meeting demand.



MARINUS LINK UNLOCKS BENEFITS

Marinus Link will:

- ◇ Put downward pressure on electricity prices across the NEM.
- ◇ Unlock Tasmania's hydropower resources, providing access to massive amounts of renewable storage capacity.
- ◇ Ensure customers and businesses have access to the lowest-cost, most reliable power.
- ◇ Support economic growth, build stronger communities and create thousands of regional jobs.
- ◇ Help address climate change, creating a better future for generations to come.
- ◇ Provide greater telecommunications choice and reliability.

A PRIORITY NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

Marinus Link is a project of national significance that will contribute to Australia's emission reduction targets, critical to addressing increasing risks of climate change.

- ◇ The Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) has confirmed that Marinus Link is a critical, and urgently required part of Australia's low-cost, reliable and clean energy future. (Source: AEMO 2024 Integrated System Plan).
- ◇ Australia's energy ministers have recognised that Marinus Link is a transmission project of national significance.



Marinus Link unlocks savings of at least 140 million tonnes of CO₂ by 2050 = removing more than a million petrol/diesel cars off the road

