

Powering Up the Hunter



Critical steps to secure a prosperous,
zero-emissions future



May 2025

Recognition of traditional custodians

Beyond Zero Emissions acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to lands, waters and communities.

Beyond Zero Emissions maintains offices on the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people, the Ngannawal people, the Ngambri people, the Wonnarua people, the Worimi people and the Turrbal people.

We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures; and to Elders past and present. We recognise that Aboriginal peoples' sovereignty over their land was never ceded and the impact of this ongoing dispossession continues to this day.

Our thanks to the many staff, expert volunteers, partners and supporters who power our mission.



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Kristal Bartlett, Energy Renaissance's Applications Engineer.
Photo credit: Energy Renaissance.



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Executive Summary

The Hunter stands at a pivotal moment, ready to secure new industries and jobs for future generations.

The global shift to green commodities presents a major opportunity for the Hunter's industries to secure their competitive edge and drive new job creation. Renewable energy is needed to both modernise our existing industries and build new clean export revenue as global demand for coal exports in the region declines.

The Hunter's industrial past has built a rich endowment of assets that make it an ideal Renewable Energy Industrial Precinct.¹ Beyond Zero Emissions' research shows that coordinated investment in renewable powered manufacturing could unlock a new green export mix valued at \$333 billion annually by 2050, almost three times our fossil fuels exports.² This strong regional future is possible, but not assured. To succeed, our assessment³ shows we must:

1. Accelerate deployment of firmed renewables and enabling infrastructure
2. Provide stability for industry and investors, and
3. Ensure a clear, consistent policy direction.

The risks of going too slowly are well understood in the region:

"The problem we are facing with a place like Tomago right now is it might take us a longer time to get renewables, and the electricity from coal-fired power... is extremely expensive... If we don't have our own (renewable) energy solution in place, the energy we have been offered is not viable."

Jakob Stausholm, CEO of Rio Tinto, which is a major shareholder of Tomago Aluminium Company⁴

This report evaluates the Hunter's readiness to develop major clean economy projects in the region as of April 2025. It provides actionable insights to guide business, industry, community, and government in coordinating efforts to modernise and future-proof the region.

Below: BZE CEO, Heidi Lee, and Senior Project Manager, Sam Mella, at the Waratah Super Battery, part of EnergyCo's System Integrity Protection Scheme.



The Hunter is progressing, but not quickly enough.

Government, industry, and community leaders must stay focused and aligned to capitalise on the region's established strengths. For example, completing the Hunter Transmission Project on time in 2028 is crucial for expanding renewable energy access and should be a key focus for collaboration.⁵

Our analysis⁶ identified the following challenges for the region:

- 1. There is a healthy pipeline of renewable energy projects, but approvals are slow.** Delayed deployment threatens the Hunter's ability to meet the twin challenges of decarbonising existing industries and scaling up clean exports. Transmission projects and distribution networks do not demonstrate sufficient planning for the electrification of existing industries and the development of new clean exports in the region.
- 2. The energy storage gap in NSW alone could effectively require the full capacity of the slated Capacity Investment Scheme storage (9 GW) to be filled.** Green hydrogen demand anticipates electrification of existing industries, as well as a role for green hydrogen and derivatives in Australia's green export mix. However, investment to deliver a forecasted demand of 1 Mt by 2035 currently falls approximately 75% short.⁷
- 3. Three of the six biggest local manufacturers have bold emissions reduction targets that depend on securing access to affordable and reliable renewable energy,** and the development of key technologies, factors that they alone cannot control.
- 4. Policy efforts are moving in the right direction but need to be pegged to more ambitious targets in order to modernise existing industries and support green exports** that are critical to building the region's long-term economic resilience. Conflicting signals, such as fossil fuel expansion alongside zero-emissions targets, are creating uncertainty for investors and present challenges for medium- and long-term workforce development.



Photo credit: Energy Renaissance

Collaboration is key to moving forward.

Government, industry, and communities must work together to unlock the Hunter's full economic potential. A deep dive into the Hunter region's development reveals both progress and bottlenecks across all areas, demonstrating the need to improve collaboration across sectors to solve shared challenges. Headline recommendations are:

- 1.** Accelerated deployment of firmed renewables and enabling infrastructure through streamlined approvals and improved coordination and regulation.
- 2.** Provide industry and investors with what they need – a stable, level playing field that incentivises and derisks decarbonisation, as well as eliminates loopholes for high-emissions industries.
- 3.** One clear, consistent policy direction for industry, workforce and investors.

Our approach

At Beyond Zero Emissions (BZE), we focus on addressing the most pressing challenges and identifying the strongest levers for change in Australia's progression to a zero-emissions economy.

Our decarbonisation research and place-based solutions have had significant policy impact, moving Australia towards being a renewable energy superpower. Our advocacy and Cleantech Showcase⁸ demonstrate to decision-makers that the solutions are already here, ready to be replicated and scaled. Our ongoing research highlights the critical role of coordinated action across sectors to modernise and adapt our economy to a world moving away from fossil fuels.

National coordination for faster emissions reduction

Our **National Action Plan**⁹ defines the 'what', 'where', and 'when' of major energy and industry projects that need to be successfully executed for Australia to modernise our existing industries and realise our potential to become a global leader in clean exports. Since July 2024, our research has developed Critical Success Criteria to assess

industrial regions like the Hunter, creating a framework that others can apply nationwide.

Powering Up the Hunter is the first report using these criteria to evaluate an industrial region's readiness for decarbonisation and green exports like green iron. This assessment provides a snapshot of the Hunter's conditions as of April 2025, recognising that circumstances will continue to evolve.

We invite new partners to help keep this work current and extend assessments to other key industrial regions, strengthening the National Action Plan and refining the sequencing of major projects across Australia.

Critical Success Criteria

Between August and November 2024, we engaged with a wide range of stakeholders, including industry, community groups, academia, and government representatives, to develop a set of Critical Success Criteria for the National Action Plan to decarbonise industrial regions. These responses confirmed five key themes for success that are being used to evaluate key industrial regions. Each Critical Success Criteria has several indicators that measure progress and identify gaps and challenges.

The key themes are:

1. Enabling Infrastructure
2. Industry Capability and Capacity
3. Policy and Governance
4. Social Acceptance
5. Financing the Transition



Photo credit: AmpControl



A replicable framework for action

This report summarises the key findings of our assessment of the Hunter in April 2025, using a **subset of the Critical Success Criteria**, grouped into:



Energy System



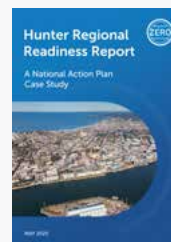
Industry Decarbonisation



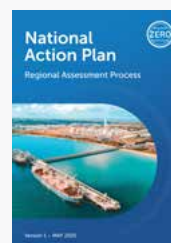
Federal and State Policy

The Hunter is the first industrial region to have a subset of the Critical Success Criteria applied to assess the status of energy infrastructure, industry decarbonisation pathways and policy. By pinpointing real barriers to progress, this replicable framework empowers regions to lead their own transition. **Powering Up the Hunter** can set a precedent, demonstrating how regional collaboration can position Australia as a renewable energy and clean export superpower.

For further details, see:



Hunter Regional Readiness Report
– full analysis of findings



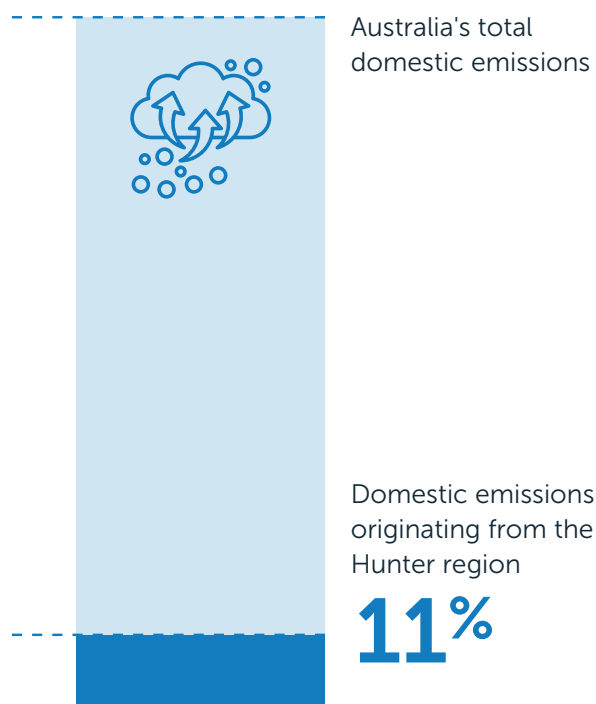
National Action Plan: Regional Assessment Process v1
– guidelines for applying this method to other regions

Why the Hunter?

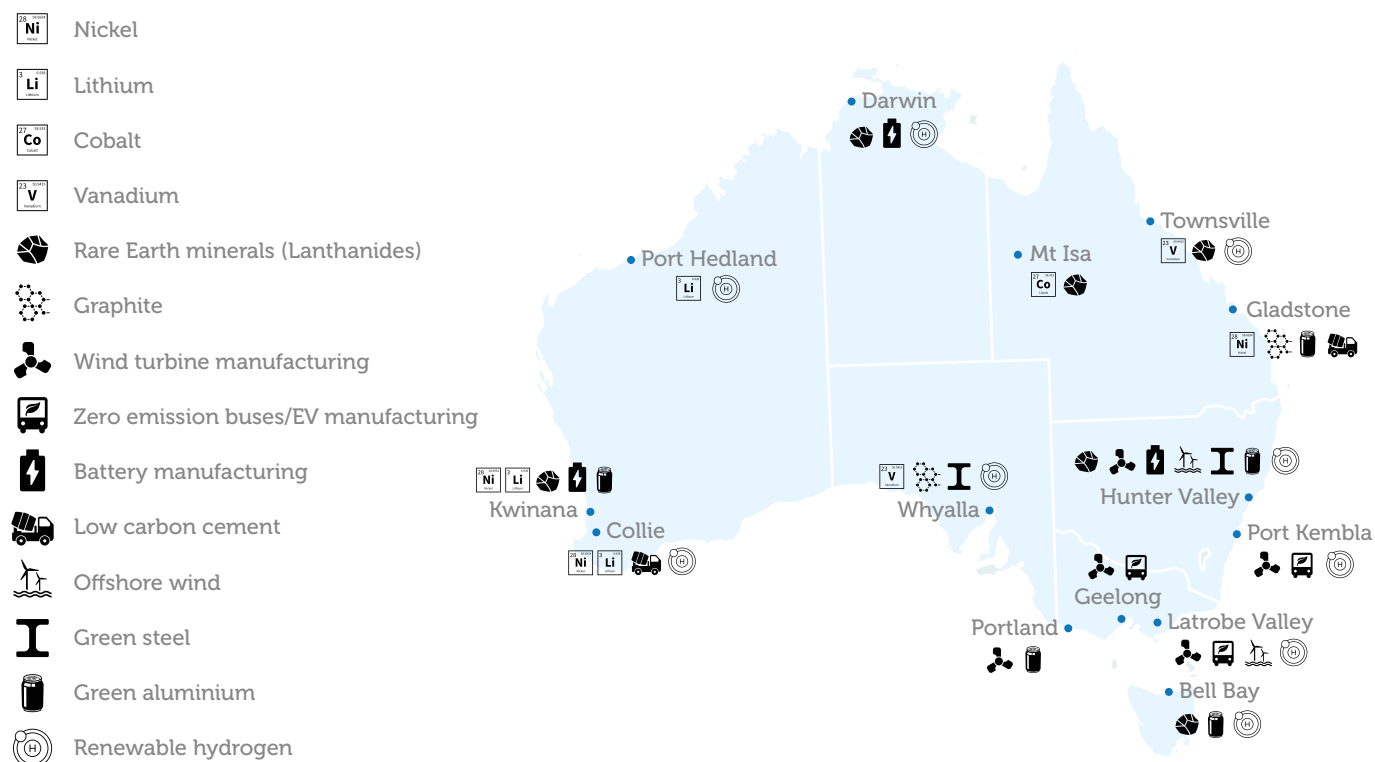
The Hunter hosts the largest coal export terminal in the world and is a major industrial hub in Australia, providing a unique testbed for our framework. If we can achieve substantial change in the Hunter, we can apply those lessons to other regions.

The Hunter is responsible for 11% of Australia's domestic emissions,^{10 11 12 13} and the coal exported from the Port of Newcastle generates emissions overseas equivalent to 80% of Australia's total domestic emissions, according to our analysis¹⁴. The region is home to coal-fired power plants, numerous coal mines, and major industrial sites such as Tomago Aluminium and Orica's Kooragang Island operations.

The Hunter is one of fourteen key industrial regions we have identified as a potential Renewable Energy Industrial Precinct.*



Priority locations for establishing Renewable Energy Industrial Precincts



* More information on BZE's Renewable Energy Industrial Precincts project available at <https://www.bze.org.au/impact/reips>.

Picture credit: Allthread Industries
and Precision Oxycut



Renewable Energy Industrial Precincts – building economic prosperity across Australia's regions



Renewable Energy Industrial Precincts (REIP) are clusters of energy-intensive manufacturing and industrial facilities in one general location, powered by 100% renewable energy, and connected to each other using modern energy management tools.

Within REIPs, industrial facilities share common user infrastructure such as ports, rail, and transmission networks, and optimise material exchanges and supply chains among occupants to achieve economies of scale. By leveraging the expertise and industrial capabilities of established industrial regions, the establishment of REIPs can enable the efficient production of green materials, such as green aluminium, ammonia and steel and spur the growth of cleantech manufacturing.

REIPs provide a framework that streamlines government investment and encourages private investment by delivering low-

cost renewable energy to manufacturers, enhancing competitiveness, and enabling industries to meet the growing global demand for zero-emission commodities.

Economic modelling by ACIL Allen¹⁵ commissioned by Beyond Zero Emissions and WWF-Australia demonstrated that a dedicated **Renewable Energy Industrial Precinct in the Hunter** has the potential to:

- Unlock new capital investment of \$28 billion
- Create 34,000 new ongoing local jobs in new manufacturing and service industries
- Generate an additional \$11 billion revenue per annum
- Protect existing manufacturing activities and the jobs they provide by repowering them with renewable energy.

The region is also undergoing significant changes with investment by both state and federal governments in clean technology projects, including the establishment of Renewable Energy Zones. With a growing emphasis on research, innovation and clean technologies, the Hunter is

embracing new opportunities in renewable energy and clean industries. The Hunter's potential for emissions reduction in existing industries and export commodities is significant, making it a logical first deep dive to inform the **National Action Plan**.

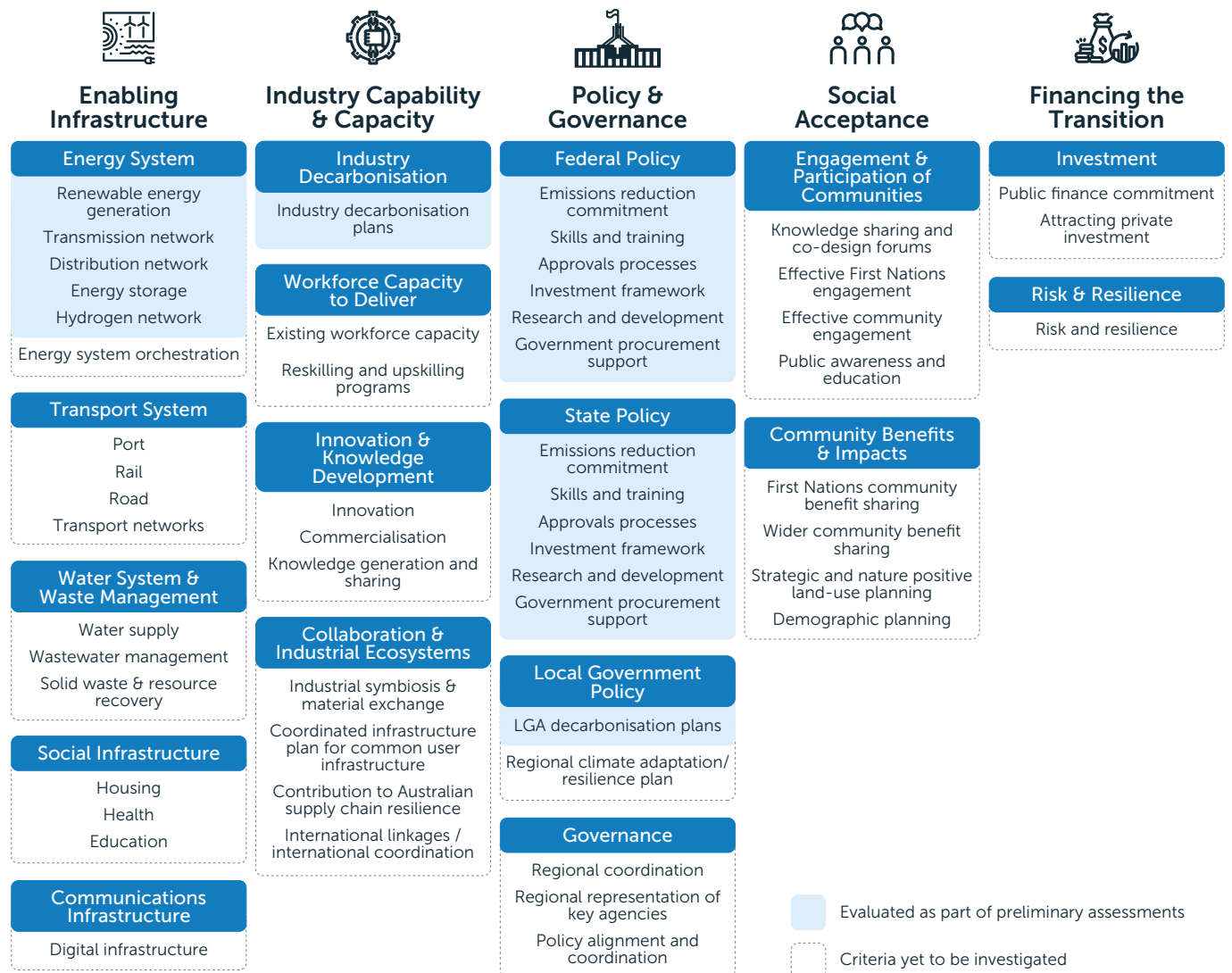
Assessing the Hunter's regional readiness

Our analysis¹⁶ provides a snapshot of progress towards industrial decarbonisation in the Hunter as of April 2025. This assessment focuses on the backbone of renewable energy and industrial decarbonisation – Energy System, Industry Decarbonisation and Federal and State Policy. Our research focused on the most affected industries – mining, manufacturing and energy. The full range of Critical Success Criteria are more extensive and

require further review, however these initial findings provide actionable insights for the region (see table below).

A summary of findings from applying a subset of the Critical Success Criteria to the conditions in the Hunter follows. The [Hunter Regional Readiness Report](#) provides a detailed explanation of how each indicator was scored, and a replicable assessment process will soon be released.

Critical Success Criteria





1. Enabling Infrastructure

1.1 Energy System

The Hunter region has strong potential to become a renewable energy-powered industrial precinct, but infrastructure readiness is lagging in key areas.

While renewable energy projects are in the pipeline, slow approvals, transmission constraints, and underinvestment in energy storage and hydrogen infrastructure make meeting 2035 energy targets uncertain.

Key findings: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
1.1.1 Renewable Energy	 Medium	Strong project pipeline, but 74% of projects lack planning approval. Less than one-third of approved projects are under construction.
1.1.2 Transmission Network	 Low	Planned projects will provide 15.5 GW by 2031, but approval delays and social opposition risk project timelines. The Hunter Transmission Project (HTP) is critical and should be prioritised but is still in early stages.
1.1.3 Distribution Network	 Low	Focus is on household electrification (e.g., solar, EVs), but industrial-scale electrification planning is lacking.
1.1.4 Energy Storage	 Low	Storage pipeline covers 43% of AEMO's Green Energy Exports scenario needs. Significant investment in battery storage is required.
1.1.5 Renewable Fuels	 Very Low	Green hydrogen investment is critically lacking. Only 245 kt of hydrogen capacity is planned, far short of the 1 Mt projected demand. Major industry withdrawals (e.g., Origin Energy) signal uncertainty.

Key recommendation:

Accelerate deployment of firmed renewables and enabling infrastructure through streamlined approvals, and improved coordination and regulation.



- There is a need for more **streamlined approvals for renewable infrastructure**. 74% of projects are yet to receive planning approval, a process that is currently taking 5-8 years. Of the

projects approved, less than one third are under construction.

- The pipeline of projects that deliver firmed renewable energy (renewable energy and storage) requires **tighter coordination with transmission rollout** to ensure that projects can connect to the electricity network without delay. Energy storage projects need to double to ensure sufficient firmed energy by 2035.
- Distribution providers like Ausgrid are required to manage more complex energy systems, including two-way flows, and need updated regulation.



2. Industry Capability and Capacity

2.1 Industry Decarbonisation

The Hunter region's heavy industry has made progress in decarbonisation, but gaps remain in implementation timelines, technology

readiness, and funding certainty. While some companies have ambitious targets, the overall pace of decarbonisation is not yet enough to remove embodied emissions, a market demand manufacturers need to address.

Key findings: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
2.1.1 Decarbonisation Plans and Targets	 Basic Plans / Uncertain Implementation Pathways	The need for renewable energy is critical. Most energy-intensive manufacturers have decarbonisation targets, but only some align with the target for 75% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2035 and the development of clean export industries. Detailed implementation pathways are often missing.

Three of six major energy-intensive businesses in the Hunter have set targets that align with the target for 75% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2035**. For others, progress relies heavily on government funding. With mandatory climate reporting starting in 2025, greater transparency, clear implementation pathways and stronger private sector investment will be critical for the Hunter to meet global decarbonisation goals. There is a critical need for cost-competitive renewable energy to come online.

Coal and gas extraction companies were not included in this analysis. Many Hunter coal mines are facilities governed by the Safeguard Mechanism and therefore have access to the loopholes within this policy. The majority lack credible decarbonisation plans or evidence of action to reduce emissions. **Inclusion of coal mining in the Hunter's industrial decarbonisation evaluation would significantly lower the region's score.**

Key recommendation:

Provide industry and investors with a stable, level playing field that incentivises and derisks decarbonisation, as well as eliminates loopholes.



- For the Hunter region to remain competitive, local industries must all plan for 75% emissions reduction by 2035 and the sector needs to scale up capability for clean exports. This is a bold ambition that few are yet aligned with. However, ambition is increasing in this direction.
- Industries' and investors' confidence in enabling infrastructure (renewable energy) and emerging technologies (green hydrogen and advanced anode technologies) is crucial to build on the Hunter's industrial advantage. Setting clear, coordinated and ambitious targets now, and closing policy loopholes that allow business-as-usual practices, will yield better outcomes for the Hunter.

**While there are clear pathways to a zero-emissions grid by 2035 by deploying existing technologies, industry has additional technical challenges to solve so their decarbonisation progress is assessed against the less ambitious target of 75% emissions reduction below 2005 levels by 2035.^{17 18 19}



3. Policy and Governance

3.1 – 3.3 Federal, State and Local Government Policy

As of April 2025, NSW has cross-partisan support for the Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020 and Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023, and alignment of state and federal policy across emissions reduction, skills and training, investment, research and development and local procurement.

Federal government policy announcements, as well as investments in clean energy and a zero-emissions economy, are the largest in Australia's history (e.g., Future Made in Australia, the National Reconstruction Fund, the Capacity Investment Scheme and expanded funding and remit for ARENA). However, this sits alongside significant and ongoing support for fossil fuels, sending conflicting signals to investors, workers and industry.

Key findings: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
3.1.1 Federal Policy – Emissions Reduction Commitment	 Moderate Support/ Developing	Australia has made some progress in reducing emissions, but its current plans are not strong enough to meet global climate goals. While there are laws and programs to cut pollution, loopholes and continued support for fossil fuels make it harder to reach net zero. To become a true climate leader, Australia needs stronger targets, fewer offsets, and a clear shift away from supporting coal and gas.
3.1.2 Federal Policy – Skills and Training	 Moderate Support/ Developing	The government is taking steps to help workers gain the skills needed for clean energy jobs, including new training centres and support for workers in regions like the Hunter. However, skills gaps and labour competition from the coal industry are making it harder to build the clean energy workforce the Hunter needs. More training, better job opportunities, and stronger workforce planning will be vital to make the transition successful.
3.1.3 Federal Policy – Approval Processes	 Moderate Support/ Developing	Regulatory approvals remain complex and slow. The 'single front door' initiative under the Future Made in Australia (FMiA) suite of policies aims to streamline processes, while stakeholders have been advocating for a national framework to synchronise approvals.
3.1.4 Federal Policy – Investment Framework	 Moderate Support/ Developing	Federal government investment in clean energy lags behind the US and EU. The policy remains contradictory as ongoing fossil fuel support conflicts with clean energy goals. Greater coordination between federal and state governments is needed.



3. Policy and Governance

3.1 – 3.3 Federal, State and Local Government Policy

Key findings continued: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
3.1.5 Federal Policy – Research and Development	 Strong Support/ Effective	The federal government strongly supports clean energy innovation, with billions invested in research for solar, batteries, hydrogen and critical minerals. More focus is needed on reducing emissions directly, instead of relying on CCS and offsets, especially in industries that are harder to decarbonise. Strengthening support for these sectors will help Australia lead in clean technology and cut pollution faster.
3.1.6 Federal Policy – Local Procurement	 Moderate Support/ Developing	The government has significant buying power and has made steps towards leveraging this to support Australian industries making clean products. The government needs to purchase more local content to provide demand certainty and a pipeline of business for locally-based manufacturers.
3.2.1 State Policy – Emissions Reduction Commitment	 Moderate Support/ Developing	NSW has made solid progress by setting legally-binding targets to cut emissions and creating an independent body to track progress. However, its targets are not yet strong enough to meet global climate goals, and ongoing approvals for fossil fuel projects risk increasing emissions instead of reducing them. Stronger near-term action and clearer rules across all sectors would help NSW lead the way to a prosperous zero-emissions future.
3.2.2 State Policy – Skills and Training	 Strong Support/ Effective	NSW is taking strong steps to prepare workers for clean energy jobs, with new training centres and a plan to create thousands of jobs in renewable energy. The government is working with communities and industries to make sure the right skills are developed, especially for groups often left out. To make this even stronger, NSW needs to focus more on helping workers from coal and gas industries switch to clean energy jobs and improve links between training and certification pathways.



3. Policy and Governance

3.1 – 3.3 Federal, State and Local Government Policy

Key findings continued: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
3.2.3 State Policy – Approval Process	 Moderate Support/ Developing	NSW aims to speed up approvals for renewable energy projects through special zones and expert panels, helping to get clean energy built faster. However, big projects like wind farms still face long delays, slowing progress toward the state's clean energy goals. To fix this, NSW needs to simplify the rules further and ensure all agencies efficiently assess renewable projects on time.
3.2.4 State Policy – Investment Framework	 Moderate Support/ Developing	NSW is making steady progress in supporting clean energy investment through funding programs, renewable energy zones, and new initiatives like the Energy Security Corporation. These efforts are helping attract private investment and create jobs, especially in regional areas. However, to fully meet its zero-emissions goals, NSW will need to boost funding, simplify approval processes, and strengthen partnerships with businesses and communities.
3.2.5 State Policy – Research and Development	 Moderate Support/ Developing	NSW is supporting clean technology innovation with new programs and partnerships to help develop and commercialise solutions for cutting emissions. Projects like the Clean Technology Innovation Program and the Decarbonisation Innovation Hub are helping researchers, businesses, and government work together. To go further, NSW could increase investment and expand its focus to speed up the development of technologies needed for a zero-emissions future.
3.2.6 State Policy – Local Procurement	 Moderate Support/ Developing	NSW is improving its purchasing rules to support local businesses and reduce emissions, especially through new policies that encourage agencies to buy from local suppliers. These steps are helping to connect procurement with climate and regional development goals. To make an even bigger impact, NSW could go further by giving priority to low-emissions suppliers and setting clearer rules to support clean industries and a zero-emissions future.

Pictured: Heidi Lee, CEO of BZE and Andrew Wilson from Milltech Martin Bright in Tomago, NSW.





3. Policy and Governance

3.1 – 3.3 Federal, State and Local Government Policy

Key findings continued: 🔍

Indicators	Readiness score	Summary of findings
3.3.1 Local Government – Decarbonisation Plans	 Basic/Moderate Deficiency	Local Government Area (LGA) decarbonisation plans vary widely across the 9 LGAs. The City of Newcastle targets net zero by 2030 while the Singleton Council targets 65% emissions reduction by 2030. However, many councils lack clear sectoral strategies and adequate funding.

Key recommendation:

One clear, consistent policy direction for industry, workforce and investors



- **Industry: Clear and consistent policy direction**

- Align federal and state policies to remove conflicting signals between fossil fuel support and clean energy goals.
- Streamline renewable energy project approvals to reduce delays.
- Prioritise local low-emissions suppliers to connect procurement with climate goals.

- **Workforce: Skills and training for a clean economy**

- Increase investment in clean energy training centres, focusing on coal and gas workers transitioning to the renewables sector.
- Improve links between training and job opportunities in clean energy.
- Ensure underserved groups have access to clean energy jobs.

- **Investors: Certainty and investment in clean energy**

- Provide long-term policy clarity to eliminate conflicts between fossil fuel and clean energy investments.
- Increase funding for clean energy projects, especially in renewable energy zones.
- Review the Safeguard Mechanism to tighten emissions restrictions on fossil fuel industries.

Conclusion and next steps

The Hunter is at a pivotal moment.

This assessment shows that the region has the expertise, infrastructure and strategic advantages to lead in the global clean energy future. However, success is not guaranteed. Delays in approvals, gaps in energy storage, policy inconsistencies and investment uncertainty must be addressed urgently.

Industrial regions like the Hunter can capitalise on clean energy opportunities. The decline of fossil fuel industries makes evolving Australia's industrial heartlands essential. Emerging green industries will secure jobs and reinforce the Hunter's leadership in the clean economy. By leveraging strengths and focusing on clean technology, renewable energy and advanced manufacturing, the Hunter can build a resilient, modern economy.

Our assessment²⁰ highlights both progress and bottlenecks in the Hunter's transition. While progress is underway, it is not yet at the scale and speed required for a fully decarbonised industrial sector, long-term resilience, and secure jobs.

Ongoing fossil fuel support conflicts with zero-emissions goals, confusing investors, industry and workers. This risks diverting investment and skills away from the industries driving future prosperity.

The findings in this report inform decarbonisation efforts in similar industrial regions across Australia.

The next phase of the National Action Plan will focus on evaluating key industrial hubs like Gladstone in Queensland and Kwinana in Western Australia. Beyond Zero Emissions will use these insights to advocate for policies and investment to accelerate clean energy deployment.

Industry decarbonisation requires key ingredients.

Some manufacturers need electrification, supported by affordable, firm renewable energy. Others, like Orica's planned green ammonia production, need green hydrogen and renewable fuels. Federal, state and local policies must shape the workforce, infrastructure, and investment required for the Hunter's zero-emissions future.

The Hunter's prosperity depends on decisive action now. Government, industry, and communities must collaborate to overcome barriers and build on regional strengths. Lessons learned here can guide other industrial regions through their own transitions.

Beyond Zero Emissions remains committed to supporting this process. We invite new partners to collaborate with us, ensuring Australia's industrial regions lead in the clean economy. With momentum, collaboration and action, the Hunter can cement its position as a leader in clean energy and exports.



BZE CEO Heidi Lee with the University of Newcastle's Professor Alex Zelinsky AO, Professor Zee Upton, Dr Jessica Allen, Myles Egan, Professor Kath Butler and AGL General Manager Travis Hughes. Photo credit: University of Newcastle.



Lend us your expertise!

Help us build the National Action Plan

Join us

Help refine and expand the National Action Plan to drive coordinated, high-impact action across Australia's regions and industries.

We are building a **National Action Plan** to integrate regional development, infrastructure investment and industrial strategy into a coordinated national approach to decarbonisation. This work extends beyond conventional climate policy to ensure that regional economies are not only supported through the transition but positioned for long-term success.

To achieve this, we are seeking partnerships with **universities, think tanks, and local organisations** to incorporate a broad range of expertise. Effective planning at this scale requires collaboration across disciplines, ensuring that research translates into practical, investable solutions for policymakers, industry, and communities.

A strong and well-coordinated **National Action Plan** will:

- Align infrastructure and industry planning with regional strengths
- Maximise the economic potential of renewable energy in industrial regions
- Support the development of a globally competitive clean industry sector.

We welcome feedback and collaboration from those working at the intersection of policy, industry, and research. **If you are interested in contributing to this work, we invite you to connect with us.**

Register your interest here

Pictured left to right: BZE Senior Project Manager Sam Mella with Energy Renaissance's Brian Craighead, Investor Group on Climate Change's Michael Bones and Hunter Jobs Alliance's Justin Page at the Renaissance One gigafactory in Tomago, NSW. Photo Credit: Energy Renaissance.



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