Albany Project – Media Q&A

1. **Albany has now been added to the Bombora Wave Power mWave™ project pipeline. What is the predicted timeline for the installation of this project in Albany?**
   The Carnegie program is roughly 2.5 years and at that stage the 'common user facility' becomes available for other users, including Bombora.

2. **Testing of the mWave™ is due to start in Europe. Will the success of this determine how the Albany project is rolled out?**
   Yes, Albany is one of a number of sites we have in our mid-term pipeline for our commercial rollout.

3. **What makes Albany ideal for wave energy? The wave climate?**
   The Albany site is ideal as it has a consistent and high wave energy resource. Wave energy compliments wind and solar renewable options in providing consistent power to the grid.

   As an emerging industry it is important to have good government and local support, which Albany clearly has.

   The other major driver for location is the commerciality of each project. This is dependent on numerous factors which are yet to be determined at Albany. We are optimistic that these will be clarified in time for the commercial roll out of a wave farm in Albany.

4. **How will the project work? Carnegie will finish installing the common user wave energy infrastructure and then Bombora will be able to use the infrastructure?**
   Carnegie will install the 'common user facility' and then install and test their CETO 6 device for 12 months. At the conclusion of Carnegie's testing program the 'common user facility' will be made available to other users.

5. **How many mWave™'s will Bombora deploy? How will Bombora work alongside Carnegie?**
   Bombora plan to install a small scale commercial array of 1.5MW mWave™'s at Albany. This could be anywhere between one and ten mWave™'s.

   Carnegie has indicated they would also like to install a small commercial array in Albany.

   The site can accommodate both Bombora and Carnegie arrays.

6. **How has Bombora cooperated on the wave energy project with Carnegie?**
   Carnegie and Bombora have agreed to share the data gathered from the test site, which will include wave energy resource patterns, geological surveys and environmental studies. This cooperation has been set up to ensure a smooth transition to the installation of a Bombora mWave™ at the 'common user facility'.

7. **How much power can the mWave™ generate?**
   Each mWave™ can generate up to 1.5MegaWatts of electricity so a wave 'farm', of say 40 mWave's™ on an average day would generate enough power to supply 14,000 homes – so a city the size of Albany.

   On a rougher day, the wave farm could supply power for 85,000 homes – 10% of Western Australia's domestic needs. The mWave™ is designed to produce electricity for the mass market and is complimentary to solar and wind to power your home.

8. What is Bombora's long term plan for Albany wave energy? How much energy do you hope to create?

Bombora would like to be part of Albany's vision of becoming a fully renewable energy city. A Bombora wave farm, providing clean energy to the city of Albany and the creation of local employment in the installation, operation and maintenance of the wave farm is part of our vision.

9. How does the mWave™ differ from Carnegie's proposed wave energy units?

They harness the power from waves differently.

Carnegie's CETO 6 is a large buoy just beneath the surface of the wave. The buoy is tethered to the sea floor and uses the surge and heave motion of the wave to drive a generator.

Bombora's mWave™ rests on the seafloor like a submerged reef and is covered with large flexible membranes. As waves pass over the mWave™ the height of water above the device changes resulting in an increased pressure on the membranes. This pressure squeezes the air out of the membranes to drive an air turbine.

10. What makes wave energy more viable than other renewables?

Wave energy has huge potential. Waves are very powerful and occur at all times of the day and night. The industry is currently in its early stages and consequently the energy costs are high compared to other renewables. As the technology matures in the coming years the costs will drop significantly and wave farms will become a normal part of the renewable economy.