

Scope and Options for Refurbishing Existing Facilities

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HYDRO POWER PLANT MODERNIZATION SCOPE DEFINITIONS (I)



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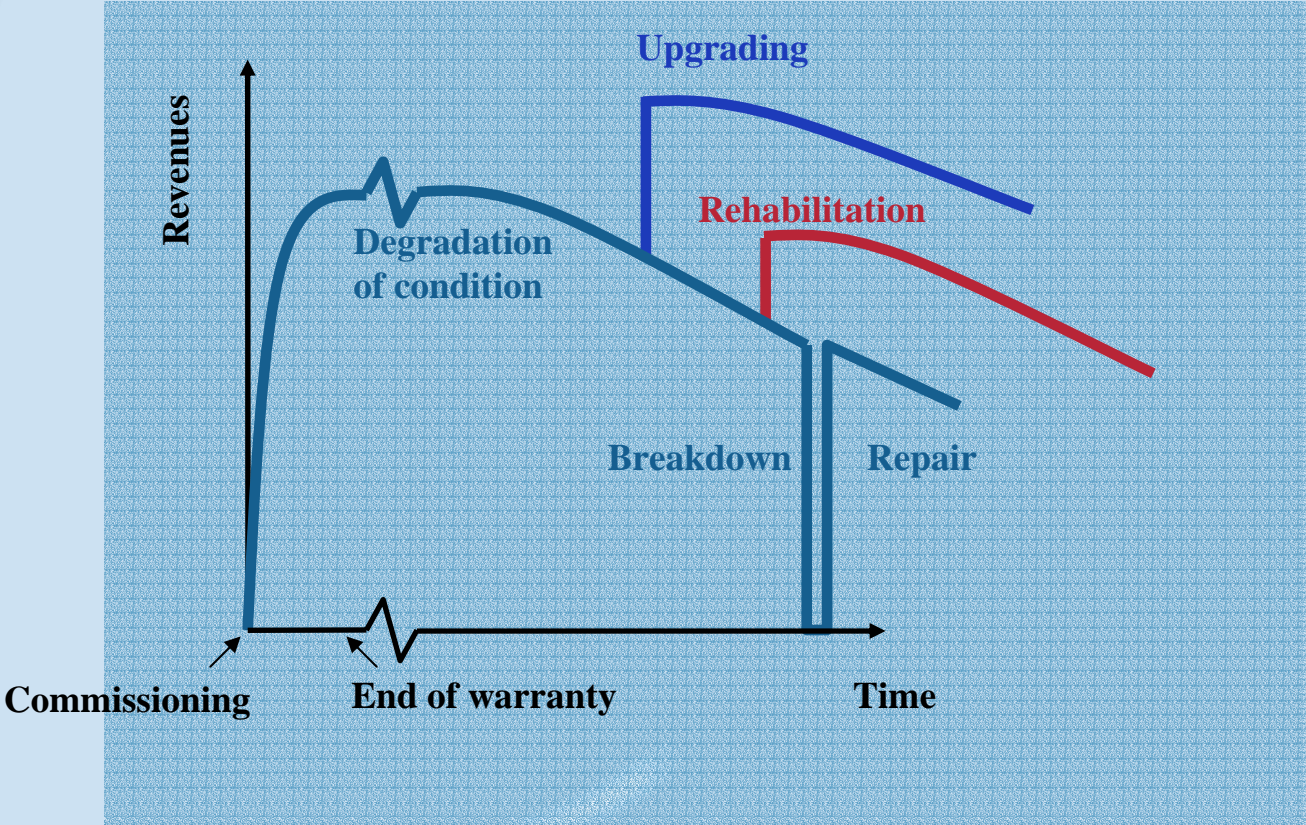
Modernization (beyond maintenance) consists of:

- **Plant Rehabilitation** to restore it to its original design performance. **Improves plant reliability and extends service life**
- **Plant Upgrading** is based on advances in technology, design and materials since the plant was commissioned or its last rehabilitation. **Improves plant efficiency, output and reliability, extends service life and reduces losses**
- **Plant Automation** is the replacement of obsolete and unreliable control systems with up-to-date technology. **Enables an older power plant to be operated with the same degree of reliability/performance as a new plant**

HYDRO POWER PLANT MODERNIZATION SCOPE DEFINITIONS (II)

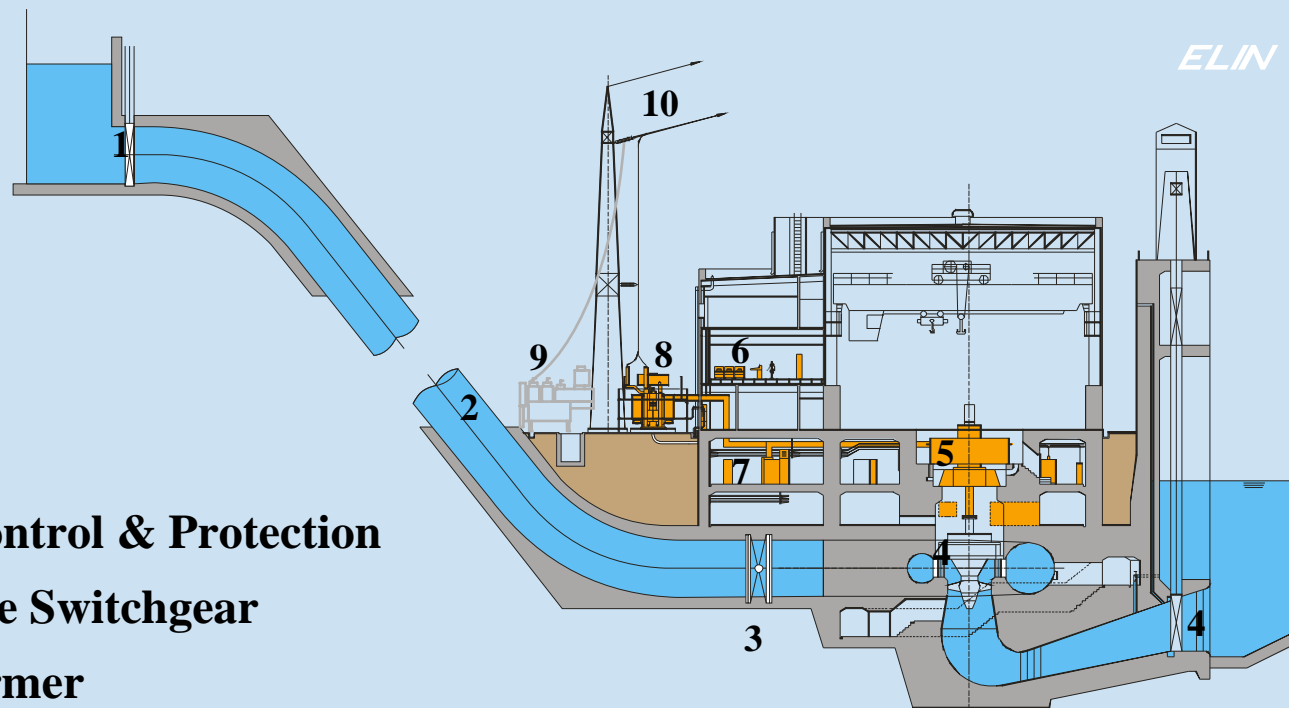


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ITEMS* IN HYDRO PLANTS THAT CAN BE MODERNIZED

1. Gates
2. Penstocks
3. Inlet valve
4. Turbine
5. Generator
6. Automation, Control & Protection
7. Medium Voltage Switchgear
8. Power Transformer
9. High Voltage Switchgear (GIS)
10. Transmission Line



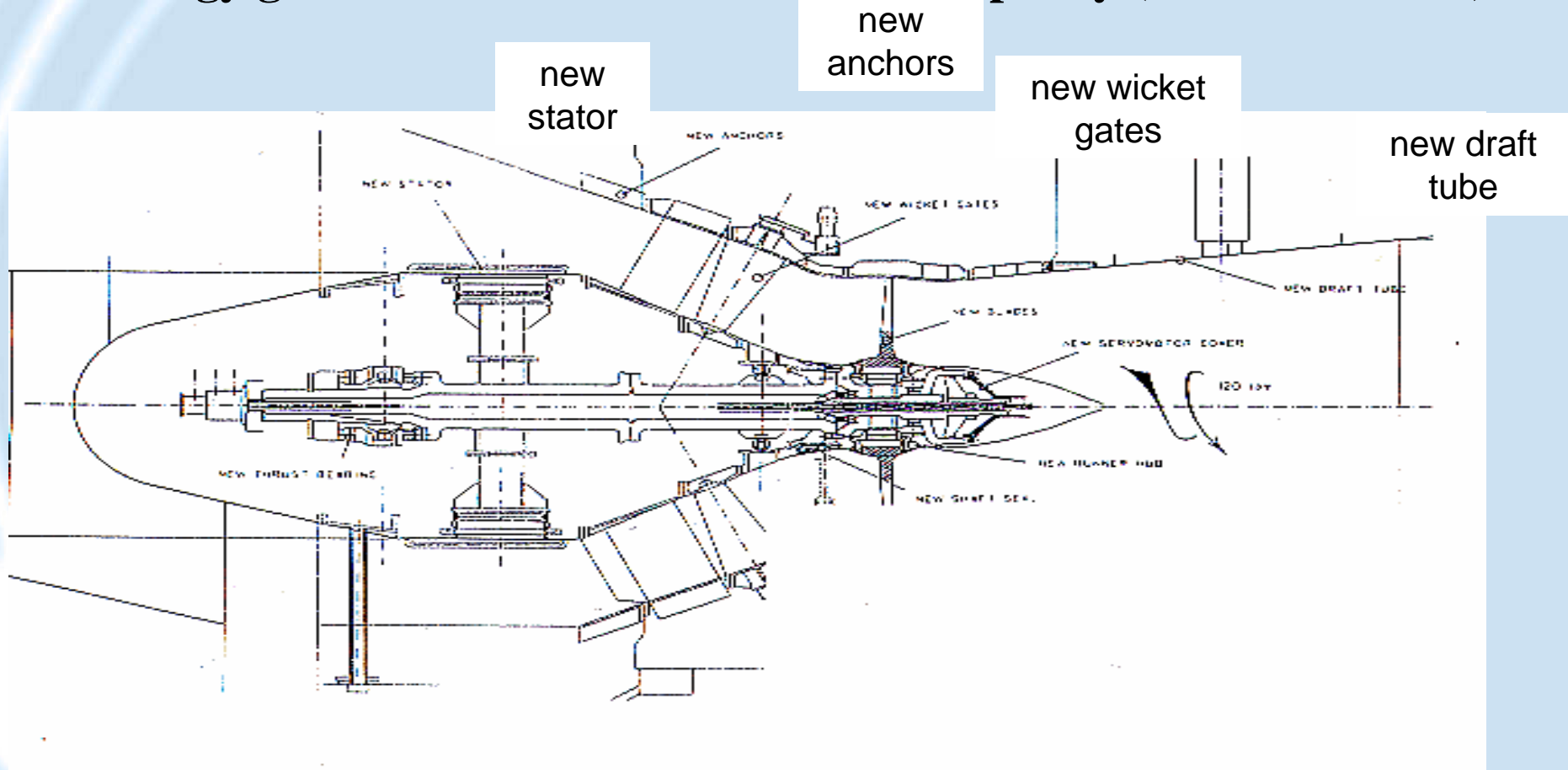
***Other than civil works**

Applicable new technologies in modernizing Hydropower Plants:

- VPI High Voltage Generator Insulation**
- New Hydraulic Shapes to improve
output and efficiency**
- Use of surface coatings extend the Service
Intervals and slow down efficiency decline**
- Oil-free and Fish-friendly turbines**

Paldang, Korea, 4 X 30 MW Bulb Head Increase of 2.2 m

Comprehensive Refurbishment with actual increases of 38% in energy generation and 50% in installed capacity (Source: Alstom)



CASE STUDIES: TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY (USA)



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Upgrading of the Raccoon Mountain 1900 MVA pumped storage plant (built 1979), Source: Voith Siemens Hydro

Project objectives:
increase plant capacity as well as plant reliability

Key Project Data	Pump Turbines	Generators-Motors
→ Contract Award	→ January 1998	→ December 1998
→ Unit Output Increase	→ 422 MW → 481 MW	→ 425 MVA → 476 MVA
→ Efficiency Increase	→ 1.62% - points (T) → 1.55% - points (P)	→ 12%
→ Others	→ New/revised spherical valves	→ Excessive vibrations eliminated

Why is Modernization favourable?

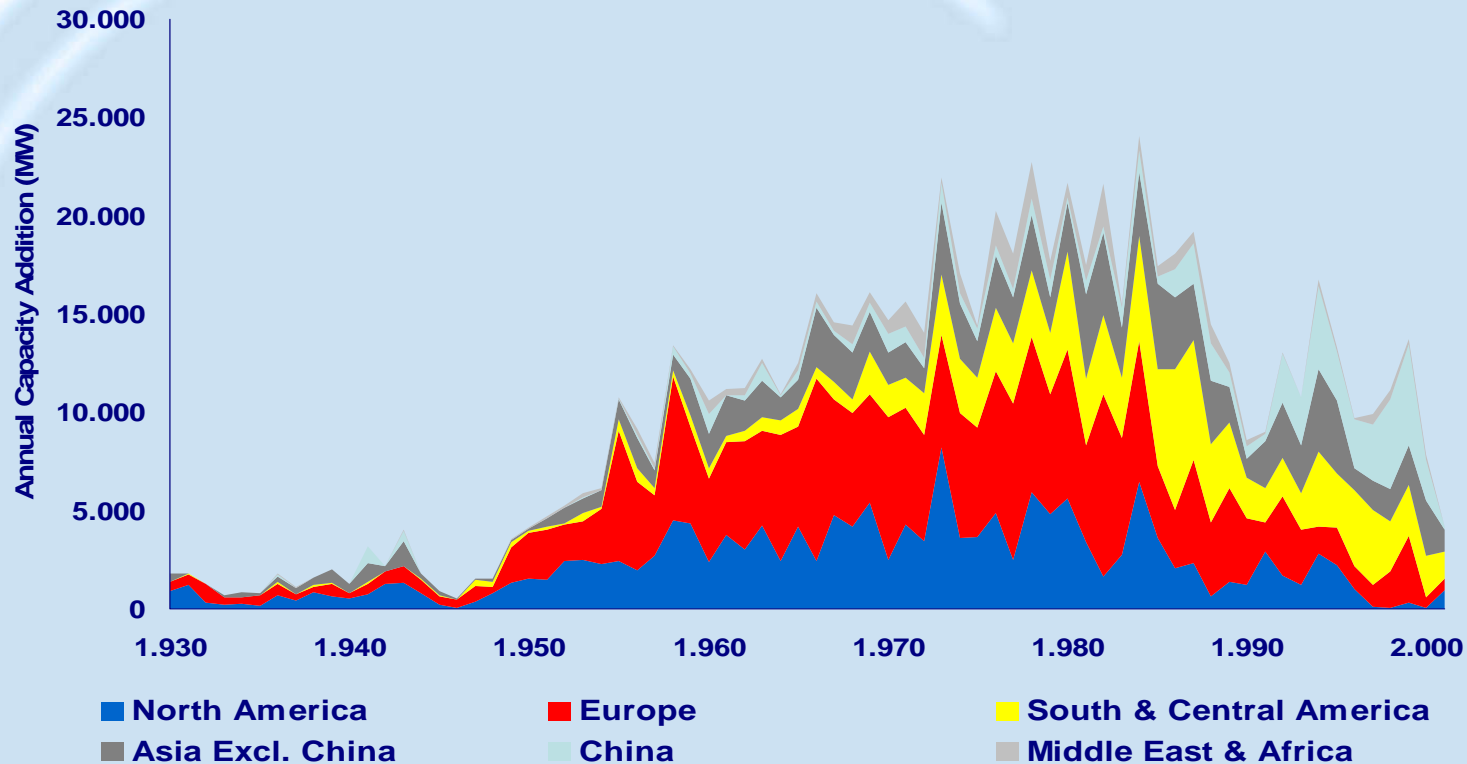
Almost half of the total installed hydro capacity worldwide is older than 30 years. And it pays to modernize existing hydro systems:

- **Investments with short amortization times**
- **Efficiency improvement / output improvement**
- **Reduction of the maintenance costs**
- **Avoiding CO₂ emissions**
(Kyoto approach – European / intl. emission trading - JI/CDM)
- **NO additional impact on the environment**



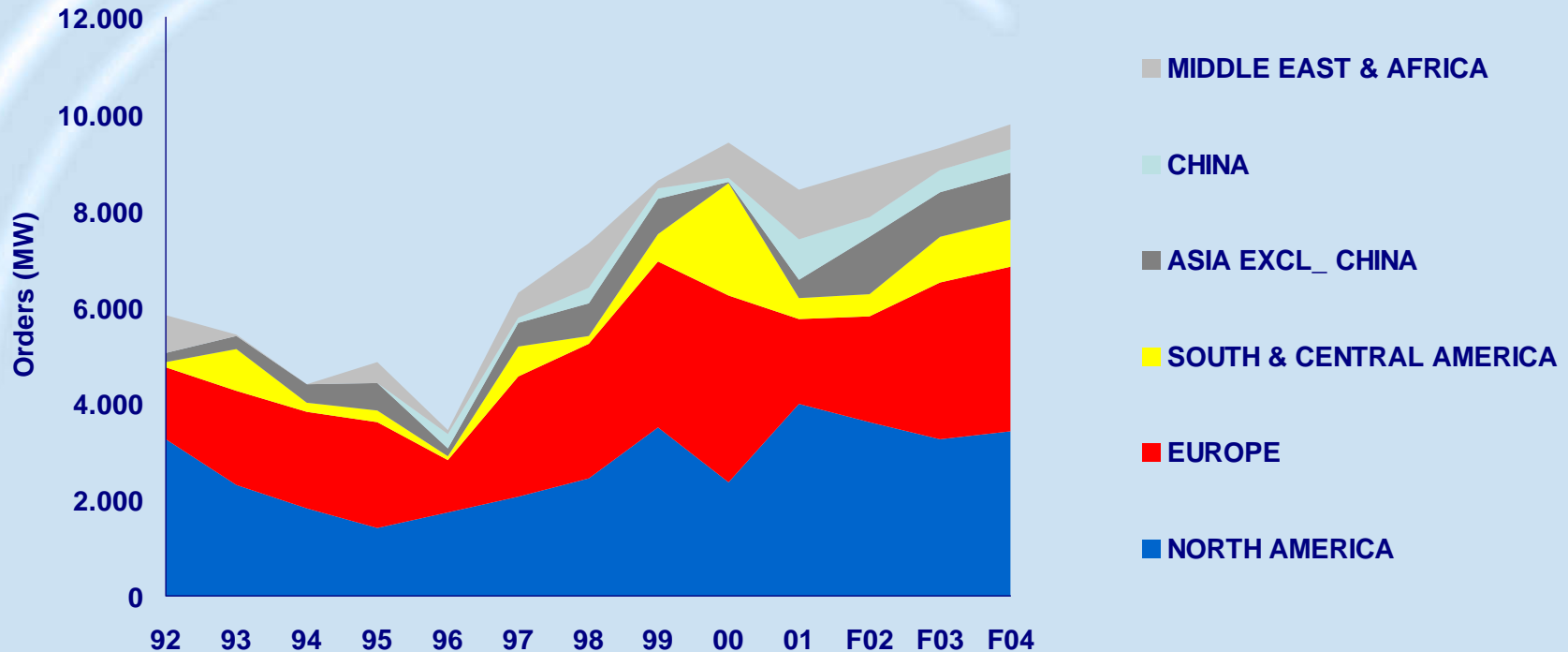
Market Scope

Global Annually Installed Capacity



The ageing of the existing installed base generates a strong underlying growth trend for modernisation

Hydro Modernization Market Scope



**Total Orders for Refurbishment Close to 10 GW p.a.
With 100 US\$/kW this requires 1000 mUS\$!
NAM and Europe Remain the Main Markets (70% of Total)**

Certificate Subsidies Increase Market Scope (Source: VA Tech)



Refurbishment: Renewable Obligation Certificates Output Improvement of Hydropower Plants in the UK

- Legal initiation through ROC's (=Renewable Obligation Certificates) in 2001. Increasing the share of renewable energies up to 2010 is subsidized.
- Investments in the refurbishment of existing small hydropower plants.

Cruachan

Output improvement: +30%
CO₂ reduction: 130,000 t/year



Gaur

Output improvement: +12%
CO₂ reduction: 4,000 t/year



Aigas

Output improvement: +5%
CO₂ reduction: 4,800 t/year



Kilmorack

Output improvement: +5%
CO₂ reduction: 4,800 t/year



BENEFITS AND COSTS OF HYDROPOWER PLANT MODERNIZATION

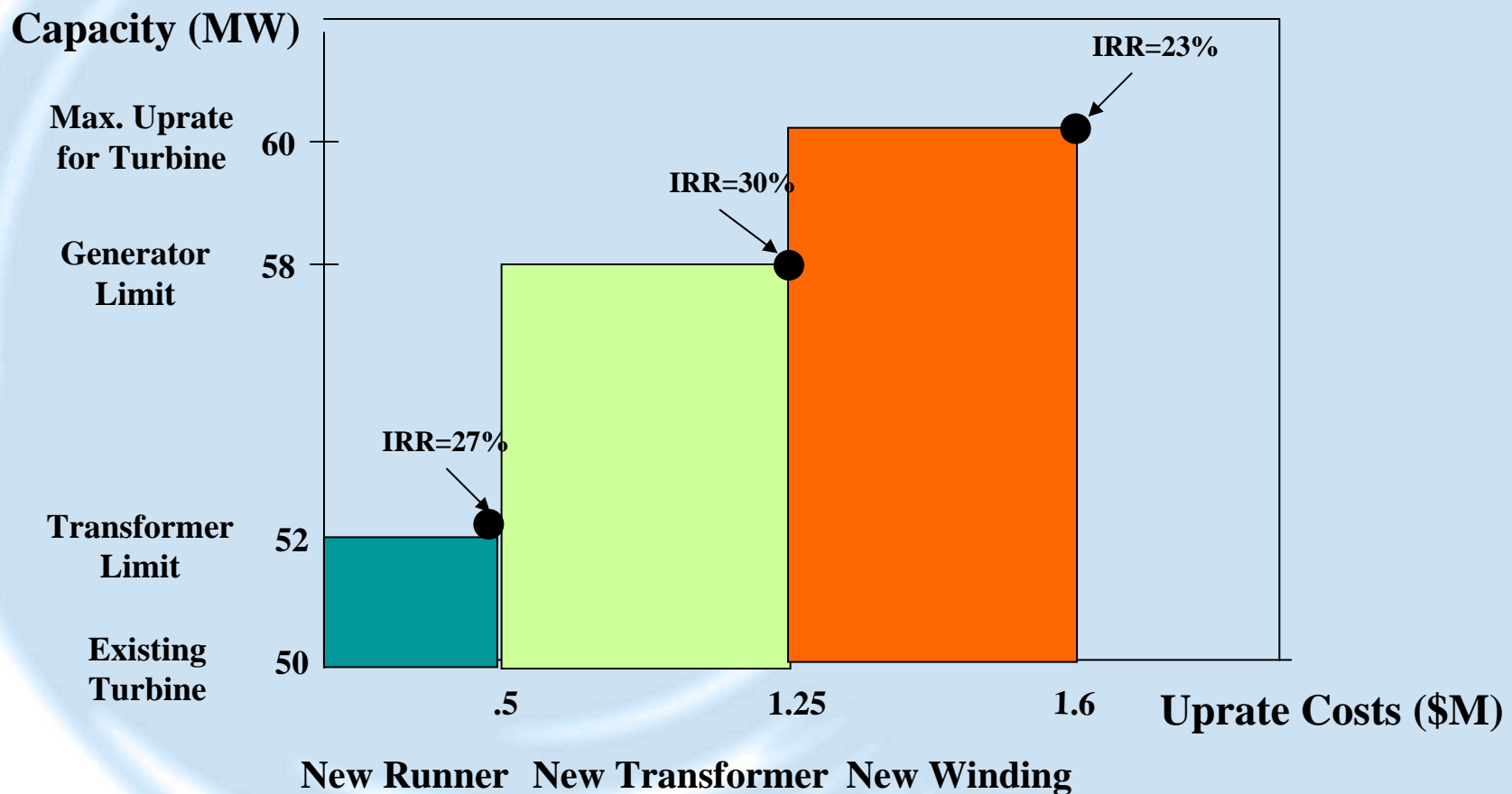


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- **Plant modernization can extend plant capacity at a fraction of the cost of greenfield plant capacity. For example, the USBR has undertaken a major program of upgrading its hydro power electrical systems at an average cost of US\$ 69/KW**
- **Example: Rehabilitating a Hydro Power Plant of 100 MW, producing 500 GWh per year, will cost about 8 - 15 m\$ capital cost (80-150 US\$/kW), generate a revenue of 15 m\$ per year for an operating cost as low as 2,5 m\$ per year (no fuel cost)**

Low capital cost MW - Low operating cost MWh

SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF OPTIMIZATION ANALYSIS FOR UPRATE



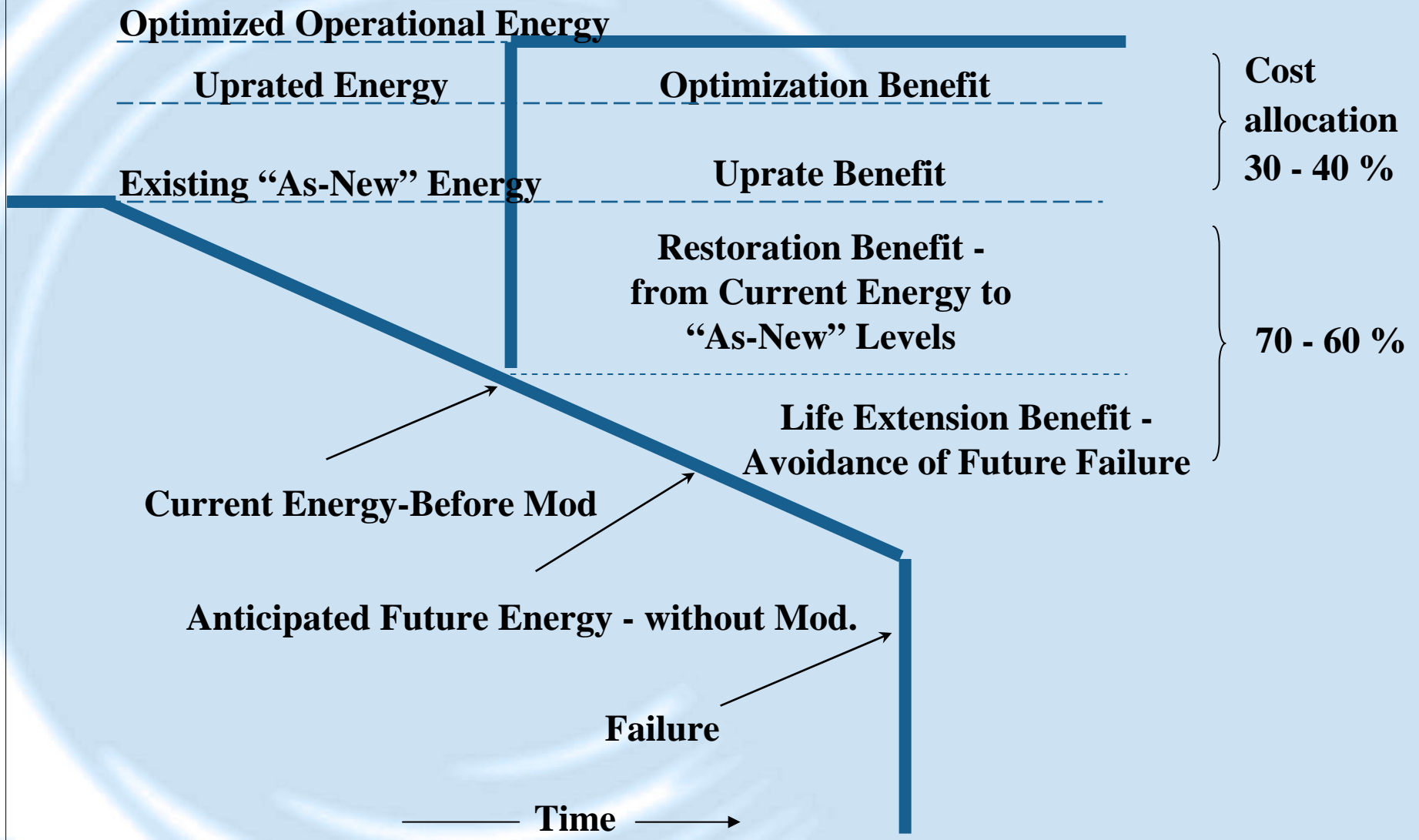
Source: **VOITH SIEMENS**
HYDRO POWER GENERATION

COST ALLOCATION TO SPECIFIC ENERGY INCREASES



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Energy = f (Availability, Performance, Hydrology)



Source: **VOITH SIEMENS**
HYDRO POWER GENERATION



- **Assessment of a number of preselected plants for prioritizing the plants to be modernized according to the highest IRR**
 - a) either through a Consultant
 - b) or in direct cooperation with one or more potential supplier(s)
- **Result of the assessment phase:**
 - scope and cost of modernization
 - power output, revenues, operating cost
 - schedule
 - IRR



Alternative a): Consultant

- ⊕ independance of supply interests**
- ⊕ standard procedure of development banks**
- ⊕ integrated approach for all plant elements**

- ⊖ supplier´s special modernization know how introduced only indirectly**
- ⊖ scope/specification does not reflect special supplier technologies**
- ⊖ contract wording and performance inherently based on diverging interests of customer, consultant and supplier**




Alternative b): Supplier

- ⊕ **special supplier's know how and technologies lead to optimized scope and most precise cost information**
- ⊕ **performance based contract with bonus/malus system leads to common interests of customer and supplier during contract execution in achieving highest IRR**
- ⊕ **shortening of time to re-commissioning by approx. one year increases return**
- ⊖ **corresponds to „+“ of alternative a)**

EXAMPLE OF SAVINGS FOR BEING ONE YEAR EARLIER ON LINE



- **Assumptions**
 - 20 MW Plant
 - 50% Capacity Factor
 - Average Value of Incremental Generation = \$30/MW-HR
 - Total Project Value = \$4M (Life Extension & Uprate)
- **Calculations**

	Capacity Increase		
	10%	15%	20%
ΔMW	2	3	4
ΔMW-HRS	8,760	13,140	17,520
Δ Revenue	\$263K	\$394K	\$525,600
% of Total Contract (Life Extension & Uprate)	7% 	10% 	13% 



Possible solution for combining advantages of a) and b):

- consultant responsible for the overall project management integrating the environmental and regulatory tasks, the civil construction tasks and the equipment tasks**
- equipment tasks (starting with the assessment) performed on the basis of „performance based contracting“**
- different suppliers work on different projects**
- competitive benchmark of results (IRR´s) before approval of project execution**