REEEP GROUP SDN. BHD.

Company No.: 201001036703 (920626-D)

RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP

LONG TERM ENERGY SOLUTION in MALAYSIA – Review on COGEN / CHP

- 24 hour operation Plant
- Electricity Bill > RM10k/month
- Natural Gas Bill > RM10k/month
- Contract with Utility Providers: Over

Engineering Services, Contract & Project Management:-

- Renewable Energy
- Power Plant
- Oil & Gas
- Utility
- Industrial &
- Commercial





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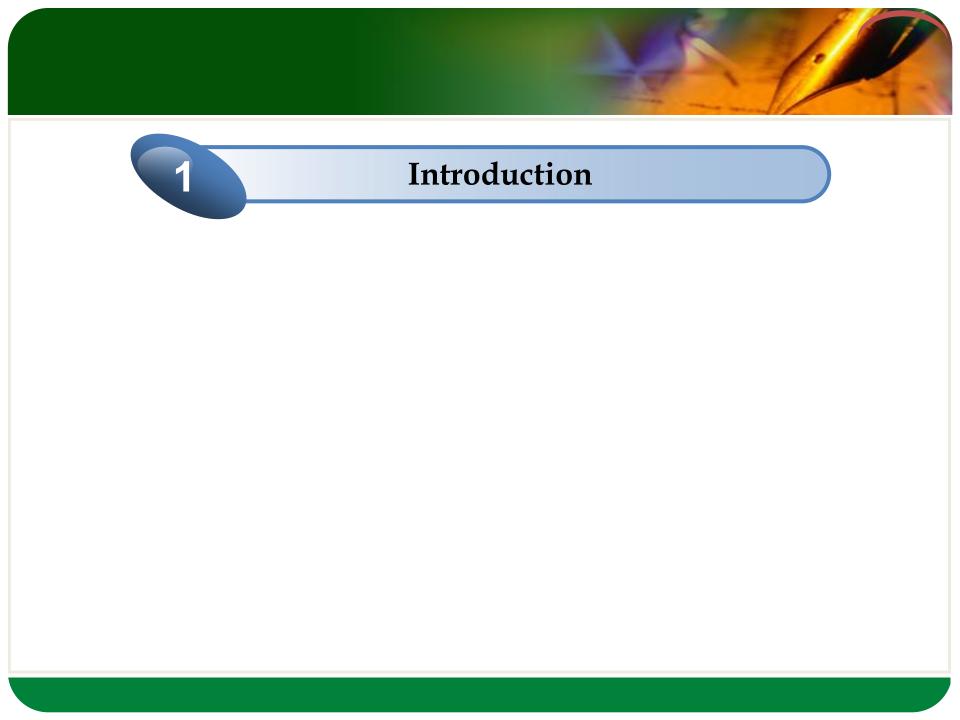
Introduction

Reasons to Implement Cogen System

MD Charge, Cogen Tariff, Agreement

4 Cogen License

5 Recommendations



OVERVIEW - GTG COGEN PLANT cum Combined Cycle Power Plant (> 100 MWe)



√ => Large COGEN System

OVERVIEW – Gas-Engine-Generator (4kWe ~ 2.15MWe) COGEN PLANT (2 MWe)



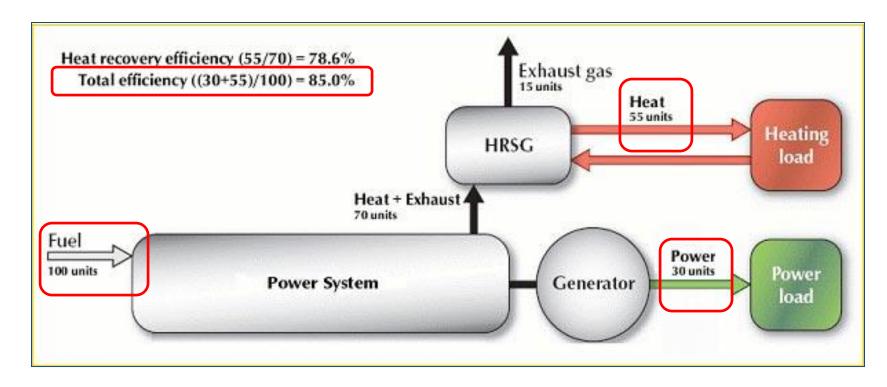


✓ => Medium COGEN System

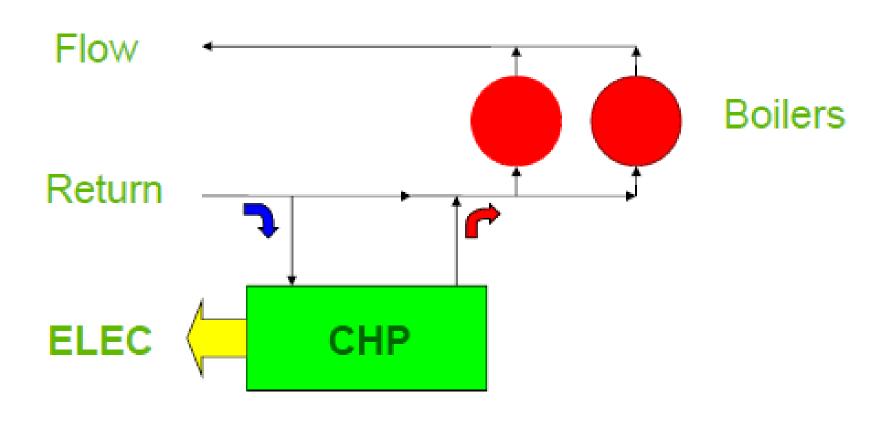
=> Small and Micro COGEN System => Apply Cogen Tariff?

CONCEPT - COGENERATION / COMBINED-HEAT-POWER (CHP)

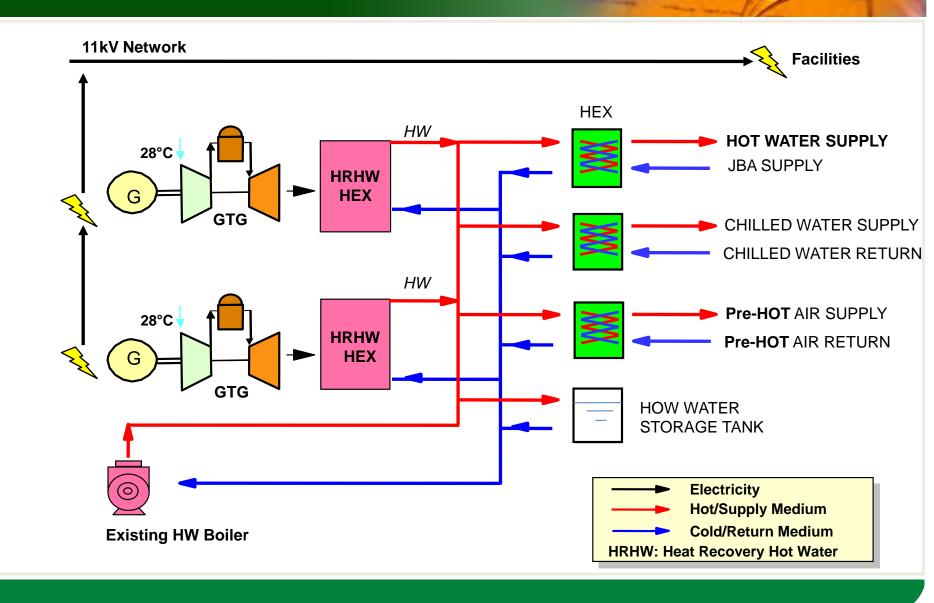
- Use of single fuel / energy source => produce two or more types of usable energy (Electricity, Thermal Energy)
- Recover waste heat from power generation equipment => usable thermal energy (Steam, Heat; Chilled/Hot: Water/Air)



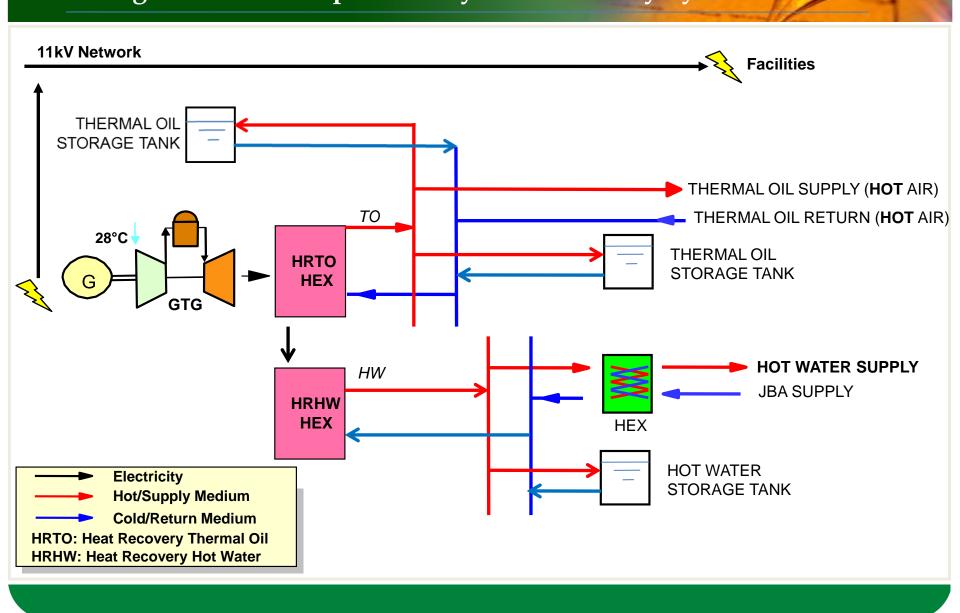
Possible Gas-Engine Co-Generation System Configuration



Possible Gas-Turbine Co-Generation System Configuration – Single/Multiple Secondary Heat Recovery System



Possible Gas-Turbine Co-Generation System Configuration - Multiple Primary Heat Recovery System



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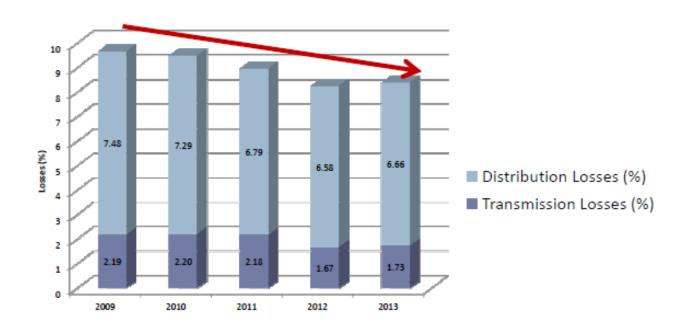
Reasons to Implement Cogen System

- 1. Macro View Energy Efficiency Issue
- 2. Saturated Electrical Supply Shortage of Electricity => Reliability of Electricity Supply
- 3. Small and Micro System in a Large Consumer EE
- 4. Energy Service Provider New Business Opportunity

ELECTRICITY LOSSES - REDUCTION



Reduction in losses



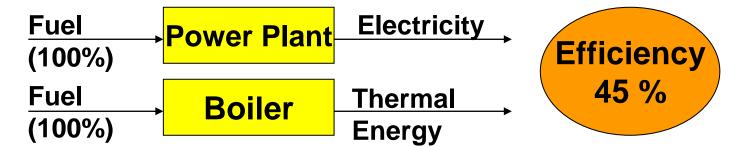
A reduction of 1% losses translates to a saving of ~RM 385 million/year

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EFFICIENCY - Conventional versus Co-generation)

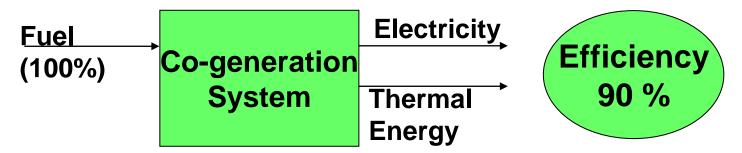
✓ Localized Energy Supply => Reduce Energy Transfer => Reduce Losses

Conventional



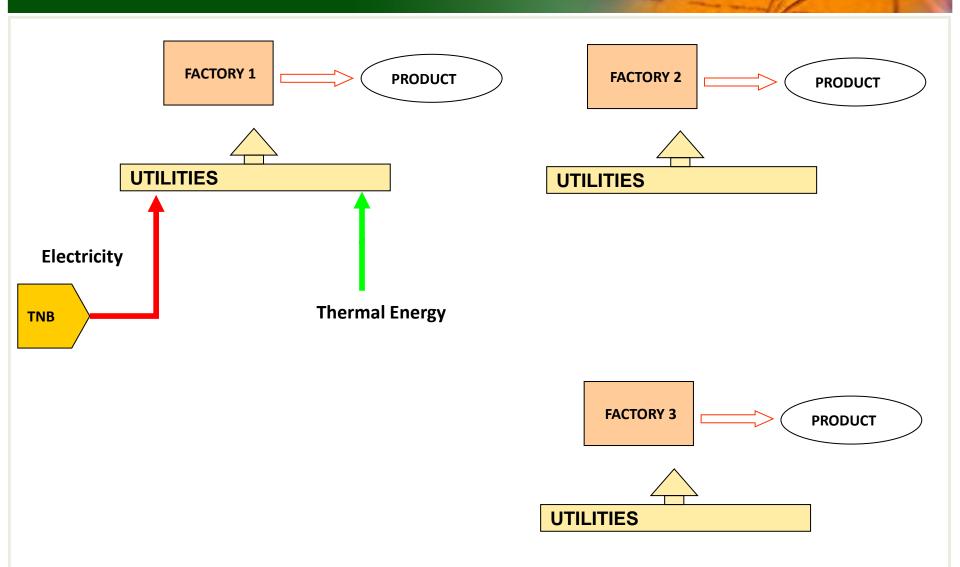
✓ Efficiency is inversely proportional to Energy Cost

Co-generation

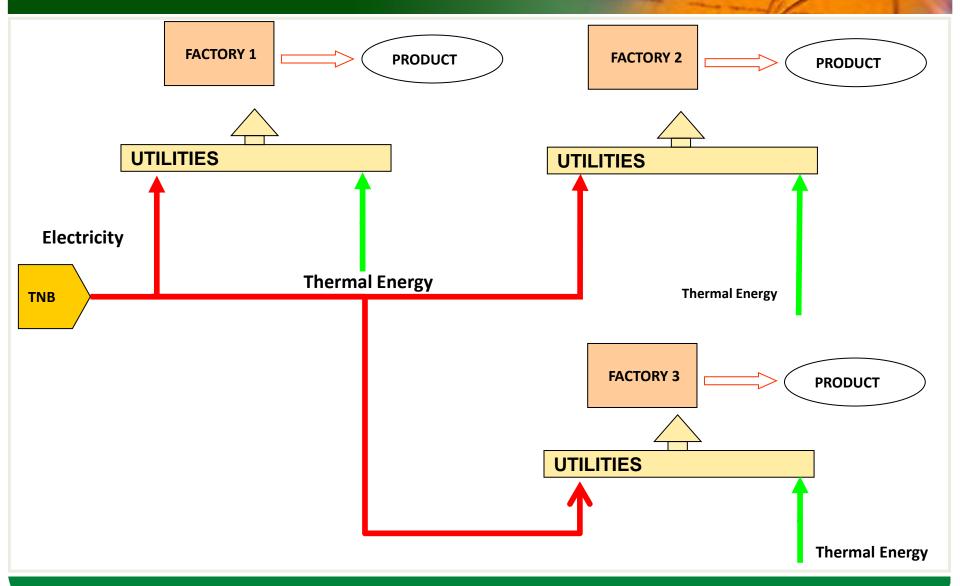


✓ Higher efficiency => Lower Impact on the fluctuation of Energy Cost

EXPANSION - PROBLEM OF ENERGY SUPPLY



EXPANSION - TYPICAL SUPPLY SOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THERMAL ENERGY



TNB: MINIMUM SUPPLY SCHEMES FOR VARIOUS M.D. LEVELS

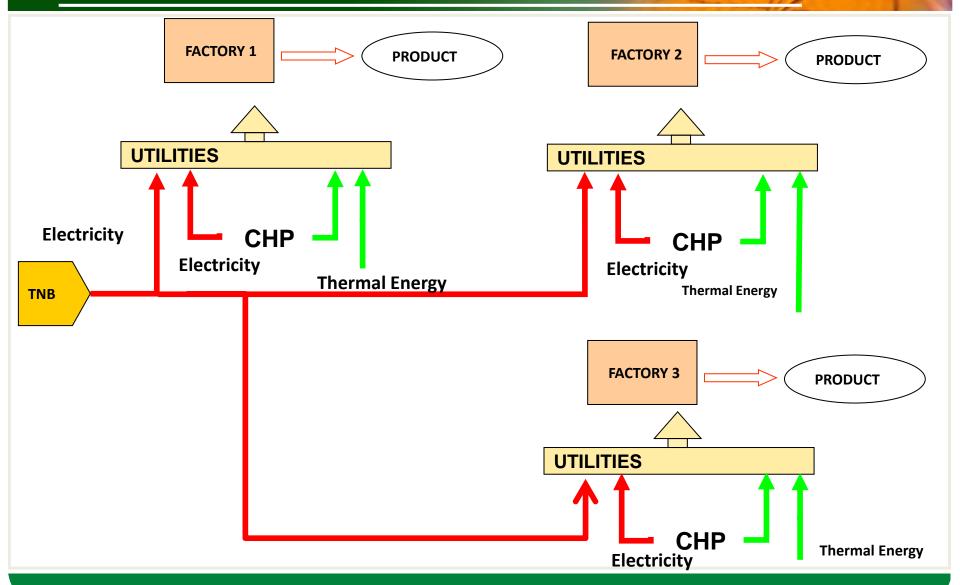
		Directly fed through TNB 11kV
1000kVA up to	11kV	switching station. An additional PPU
<5000kVA	11K V	land may need to be allocated subject
		to system capability study by TNB.
		Directly fed through TNB 22kV
1000kVA up to	22kV	switching station An additional PPU
10000kVA		land may need to be allocated subject
		to system capability study by TNB'
		Directly fed through TNB 33kV
5000kVA to	2.21-7.7	switching station An additional PMU
25000kVA	33kV	land may need to be allocated subject
		to system capability study by TNB'
		Directly fed through TNB 132kV or
		275kV substation respectively. TNB
25,000kVA to	132kV,	shall reserve the absolute right to
<100,000kVA	275 kV	provide alternative arrangements after
		taking into consideration the location,
		economic and system security factor

PROBLEM & SOLUTION

- Electricity Supply
- ✓ Direct 11kV TNB Supply Not Available, Tariff E2
- ✓ Direct 33kV TNB Supply Need More Space, Tariff E2
- ✓ Direct 132kV TNB Supply Need Space and Long Lead,
 Tariff E3 → Cheaper Tariff
- ✓ The Worst Case Self Generation CHP Island Operation
- ✓ Diesel Engine Generator Too Costly to Operate
- ✓ Cogeneration Plant / Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

→ CHP is a Solution.

EXPANSION – MID-TERM SUPPLY SOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THERMAL ENERGY



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Cogen Tariff, Standby Fee, Agreement

COGEN TARIFF

Schedule 2
Tariff rates for Topup and Standby Services (only for Co-generators) are set out as follows:

		New Rates (1 January 2014)	
Tariff Category	Unit	Тор-Ир	Standby**
. Tariff C1 - Medium Voltage General Commercial Tariff			
Maximum demand charge per month	RM/kW	30.30	14.00
For all kWh	sen/kWh	36.50	
Tariff C2 - Medium Voltage Peak/Off-Peak Commercial Tariff			
For each kilowatt of maximum demand per month during the peak period	RM/kW	45.10	14.00
For all kWh during the peak period	sen/kWh	36.50	
For all kWh during the off-peak period	sen/kWh	22.40	
. Tariff E1 - Medium Voltage General Industrial Tariff			
Maximum demand charge per month	RM/kW	29.60	14.00
For all kWh	sen/kWh	33.70	1400
Tariff E2 - Medium Voltage Peak/Off-Peak Industrial Tariff			
For each kilowatt of maximum demand per month during the peak period	RM/kW	37.00	14.00
For all kWh during the peak period	sen/kWh	35.50	1100
For all kWh during the off-peak period	sen/kWh	21.90	

Tariff Category	Unit	isting Rates June 2011)	New Rates (1 January 2014)
5. Tariff E3 - High Voltage Peak/Off-Peak Industrial Tariff For each kilowatt of maximum demand per month during the peak period For all kWh during the peak period For all kWh during the off-peak period	RM/kW sen/kWh sen/kWh	35.50 33.70 20.20	12.00
Tariff F1 - Medium Voltage General Mining Tariff Maximum demand charge per month For all kWh	RM/kW sen/kWh	21.10 31.30	14.00
7. Tariff F2 - Medium Voltage Peak/Off-Peak Mining Tariff For each kilowatt of maximum demand per month during the peak period For all kWh during the peak period For all kWh during the off-peak period	RM/kW sen/kWh	29.80 31.30 17.20	14.00

START SMALL: PAY HIGH TOP-UP FEE

Top-Up & Standby Service (Case I, Dm ≤ Dtu)



What is the Metered Demand (Dm)? $D_m = 5MW$

Step 2

Billing based on which case? Assumed

Declared:

 $D_{tt} = 10 \text{ MW}$

 $D_{\rm sh} = 20 \, \text{MW}$

 $D_{total} = 30MW$ $D_m \leq D_{tu}$

Step 3

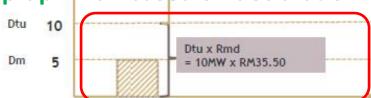
Bill Calculation:-

Dtotal = 30 Dtu + Dsb

Pay Standby fee in full based on declaration. Charge + Standby Charge

Dsb x Rsb =20MW x RM12.00

Pay Top-up in full based on declaration.



= Top Up Charge + Demand

+ Energy Charge

=
$$(D_{tu} \times R_{md})$$

+ (0)
+ $(D_{sb} \times R_{sb})$
+ $[(E_p \times R_{ep})$
+ $(E_{op} \times R_{eop})]$

COGEN AGREEMENT

- 1. Drafted and prepared by Distributor
- 2. One Sided
- 3. Top-Up/Standby Declaration: Main Barrier
 - => Remove (Top-Up) => Change to Promotion Scheme
- 4. MD > Declaration => Penalties => New Declaration
- 5. Upward Declaration: No downward / refreshment
- 6. Five years contract/agreement
- 7. Small Capacity Cogen
 - => Declare Top-Up/Standby wisely
 - => Start Small

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Cogen License

LICENSE FEE - Private

"PART IA

(subregulation 10(3))

FEES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LICENCE FOR A PRIVATE INSTALLATION

Fees according to the following rates are payable for the issuance of a 1. licence for a private installation under subregulation 10(3):

	Installation Capacity	Fees per year					
(a)	for each installation of 10 kilowatts	RM30					
	or less						
(b)	for each installation above 10	RM165					
	kilowatts to 50 kilowatts						
(c)	for each installation above 50	RM550					
	kilowatts to 100 kilowatts						
(d)	for each installation above 100	RM1,100					
	kilowatts to 300 kilowatts						
(e)	for each installation above 300	· RM1,165					
	kilowatts to 600 kilowatts						
<i>(f)</i>	for each installation above 600	RM2,200					
	kilowatts to 5,000 kilowatts						
(g)	for each installation above 5,000	RM3,000					
	kilowatts	•					

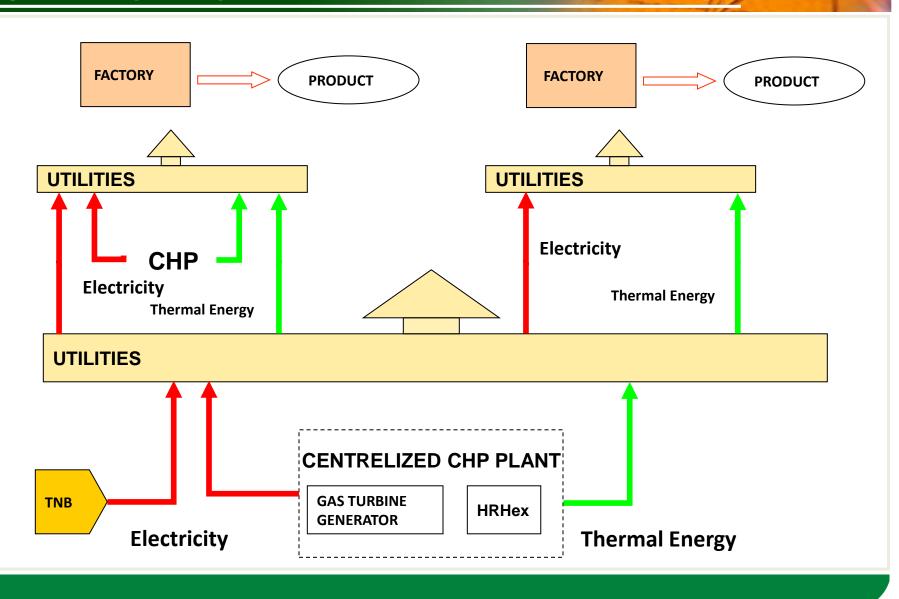
LICENSE FEE - Public

- The rates to determine the fees payable on an annual basis for the issuance of a licence for a public installation, other than the generation referred to in subregulation 10(2), is as follows:
 - (a) before the commissioning of any part of the installation—
 - 1.1 cent per kilowatt based on the installation capacity as specified in the licence; and
 - (b) after the whole installation or any part of it has been completed, commissioned and is ready to deliver electricity to any person:

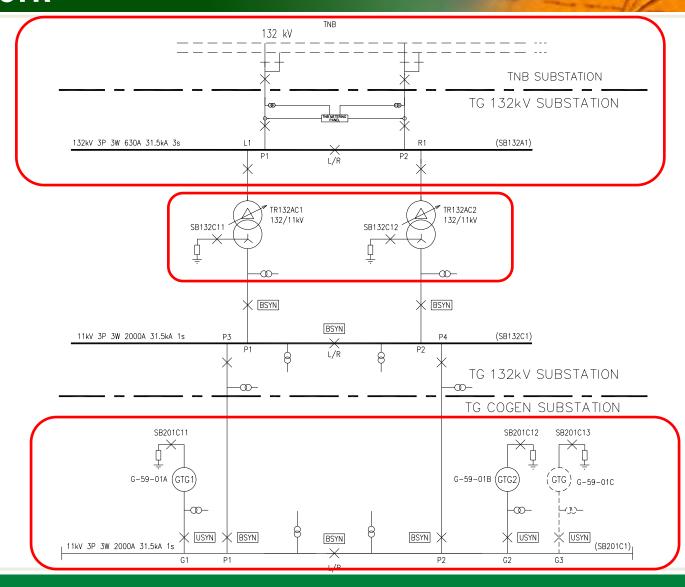
Installation Conscitu	Types of Activities				
Installation Capacity	Generation	Transmission	Distribution		
Where the aggregate power is 5 kilowatts and above	RM1.65/ kilowatt	RM0.33/ kilowatt	RM0.44/ kilowatt		

- **✓** Distributor License Fee => benefit public
- ✓ Generation License Fee => Cover Distributor License?

EXPANSION – LONG-TERM SUPPLY SOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THERMAL ENERGY

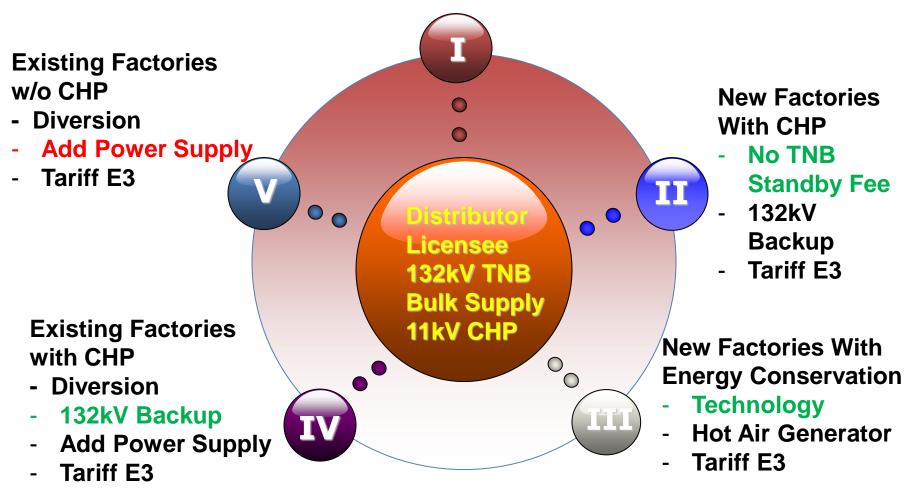


LONG TERM COGEN Plant - Simplified Electrical Network



LONG TERM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SCHEME

New Factories w/o CHP (Tariff E3 => Cheaper)



Various Cases of POWER SOURCE after Integration

ITEN 4	PLANT		POWER SOURCE				
ITEM			Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	
	A.	Case 1: Normal: 132kV	TNB + CHPs		C. Case 3: 1*CHP Supply is Outage		
	В.	Case 2: TNB Supply is (Outage	==> Then,	D. Case 4: CHP Supply is Weak		
1	Exis	ting Factory w/o CHP	TNB + CHP	CHPs	TNB + CHP CHP Load Sharing		
2	Exi	sting Factory with CHP	TNB + CHP*2	2 <u>CHP*2</u>	TNB + CHP	CHP Load Sharing	
3	١	lew Factory w/o CHP	TNB + CHP	CHPs	TNB + CHP	CHP Load Sharing	
4	٨	lew Factory with CHP	TNB + CHP*2	2 CHP*2	TNB + CHP	CHP Load Sharing	

5 Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Appoint REEEP Group to follow up
- 2. Meet Energy Commission: Licensing Issue
- 3. Meet TNB: Technical and Commercial Issue
- 3. Meet ST to Resolve any dispute issue with TNB

THANK YOU



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