



Monthly Generation Performance Report

February 2025

Introduction

This report oversees Puerto Rico's electrical system overall performance; from system level to unit's level. System level measures shown are generation, availability and reserves level. Additionally, a summary of load shed events occurred in the last 12 months prior to this report's month. At plant and unit level, it oversees generation, availability, heat rate, and outage hours (planned, maintenance and forced). Finally, in terms of economics, fuel and variable costs are shown.

As part of the Transmission and Distribution System Operation and Maintenance Agreement (OMA), LUMA serves as both the operator of the electric grid and as the island's System Operator.

As the Operator of the electric grid, LUMA oversees and maintains the transmission and distribution system that is critical to delivering energy to over 1.5 million Puerto Rican customers.

As the System Operator, LUMA monitors the performance of Genera PR and other private generators' generation units, implements dispatch of available units, and plans and maintains adequate generation reserve levels to meet customer's energy demands.

While LUMA does not generate energy, LUMA's responsibility as the System Operator includes measuring the performance of the island's generation fleet. This report summarizes generation performance, identifies trends, compares facility performance, and provides a high-level picture of the entire generation portfolio.



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Executive Summary

February 2025 performance

Major Events

In February, the electric system experienced **6** generation events that led to load shedding, with **3** caused by underfrequency due to generation unit trips and **3** caused by a generation shortfall events.

Overview of February 2025

The maximum peak demand was approximately **2,511 MW**.

Units offline:

- San Juan 6 (220 MW): CT unit (160 MW) expected date of return is April 30, 2025, while ST unit (60 MW) expected date of return is June 30, 2025.
- San Juan 7 (100 MW): expected date of return is July 12, 2025.
- Palo Seco 4 (216 MW) expected date of return is July 30, 2025.
- Aguirre 1 & Aguirre 2 (450 MW each): expected dates of return of both units is still under discussion (TBD).
- Costa Sur 5 (410 MW): expected date of return is under discussion (TBD).

Hourly reserves levels averaged **936 MW**, with 192 hours during the month having less than 750 MW in reserves (equal to ~29% of the time.)

Forecast average reserves levels for March 2025 is **554 MW**, lower than March 2024 actual average reserves of 798 MW.

Weighted system availability rate was **52%**.

- Genera – 45%
- AES – 64%
- EcoElectrica – 94%



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*Disclaimer: some information shown in this report could be preliminary and subject to change as further analysis are made.

Operations

System-Level Performance



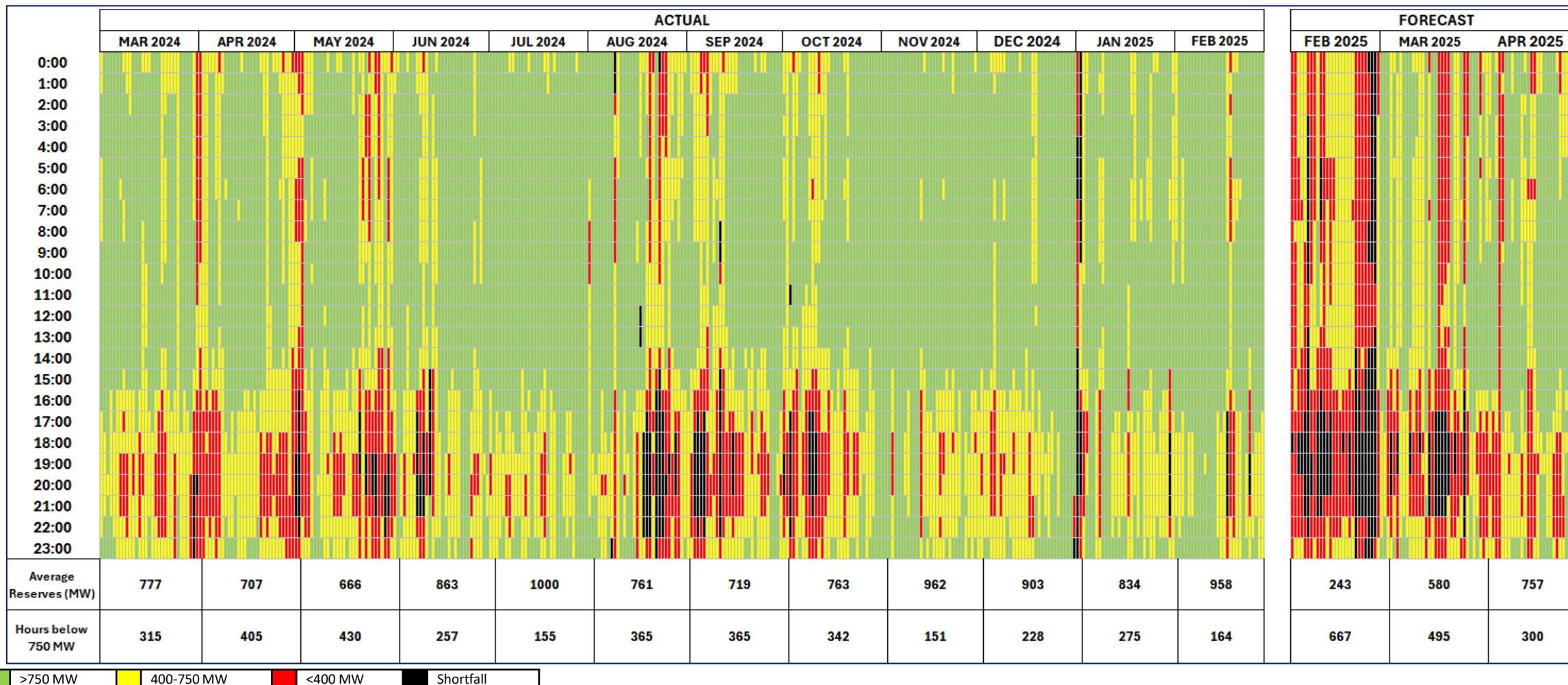
System Reserves

Actual reserves timeframe: March 2024 – February 2025

Forecasted reserves timeframe: February 2025 – April 2025

System Reserves is the amount of generating capacity available to meet peak or abnormally high demands for power and to generate power during scheduled or unscheduled outages.

Target: ▲ Reserves >750MW per the System Operation Principles



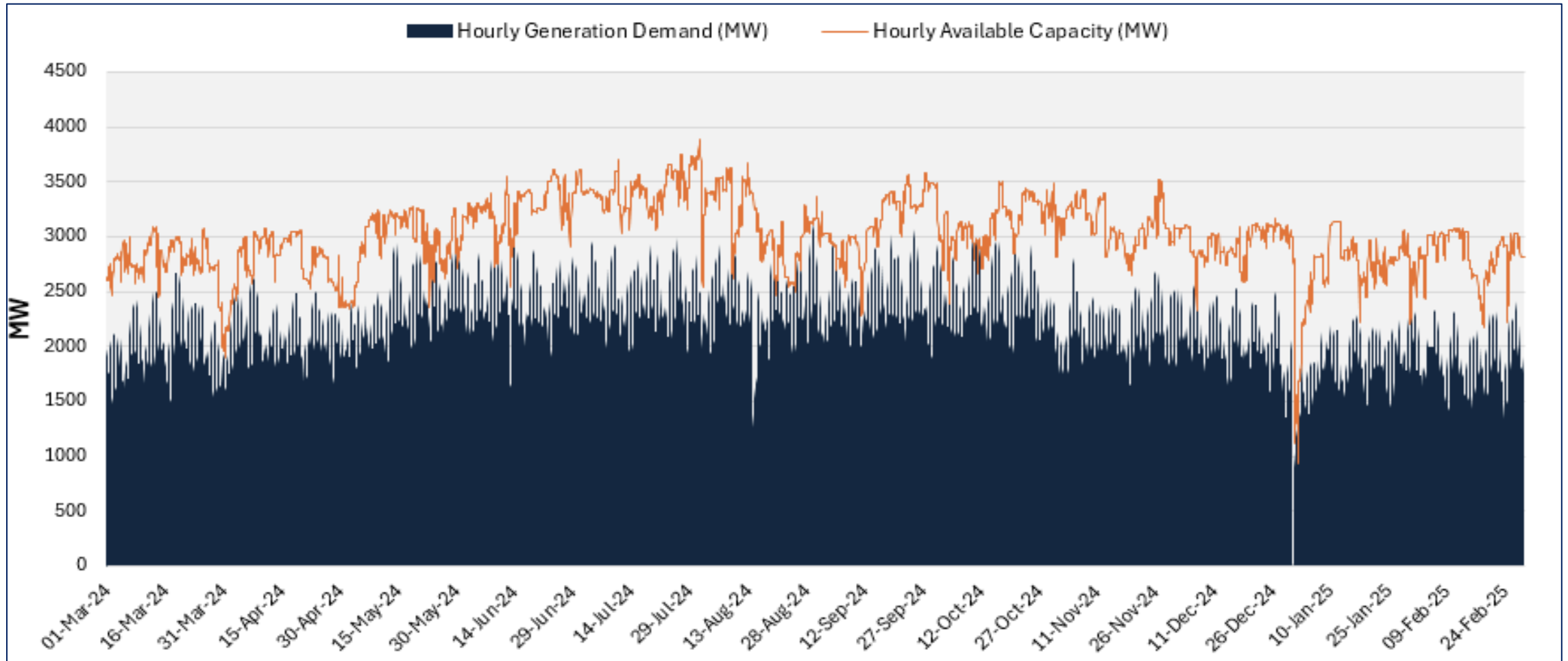
LUMA

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

System Availability

The System Availability is the maximum expected output that generating units can supply to system load, adjusted for scheduled or unscheduled outages. In this graph, the availability is being compared with the total generation required to meet demand to visualize the gap between the two lines (the gap represents the reserves level).

Target: ▲ A bigger gap between availability and generation demand means a better chance of recovery in emergency events due to adequate reserves.

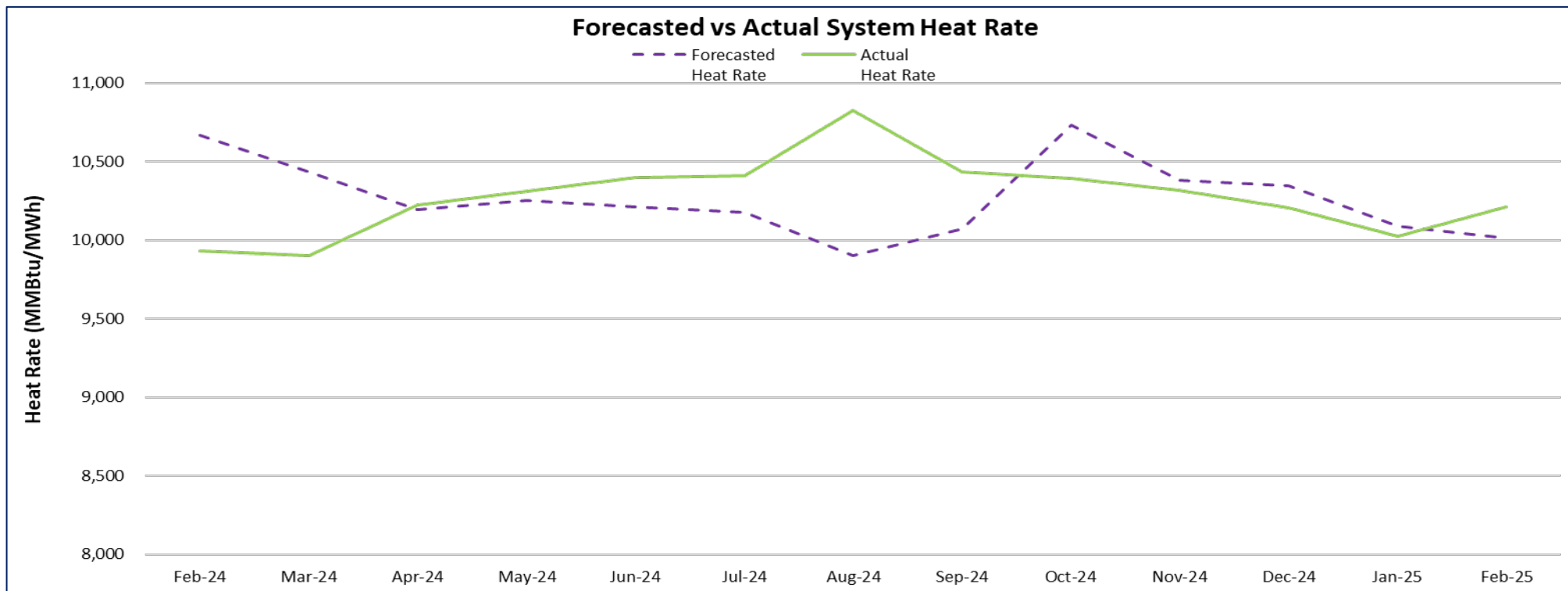


*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

System Heat Rate

The System Heat Rate measures the efficiency of the system to convert fuel into electricity. System Heat Rate will vary depending on the available generation units and required resources to satisfy electrical demand. It is calculated as energy consumed (MMBtu) / energy produced (MWh). The forecasted Heat Rate is determined by the last forecast calculated for the Fuel Clause Adjustment Factor.

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.

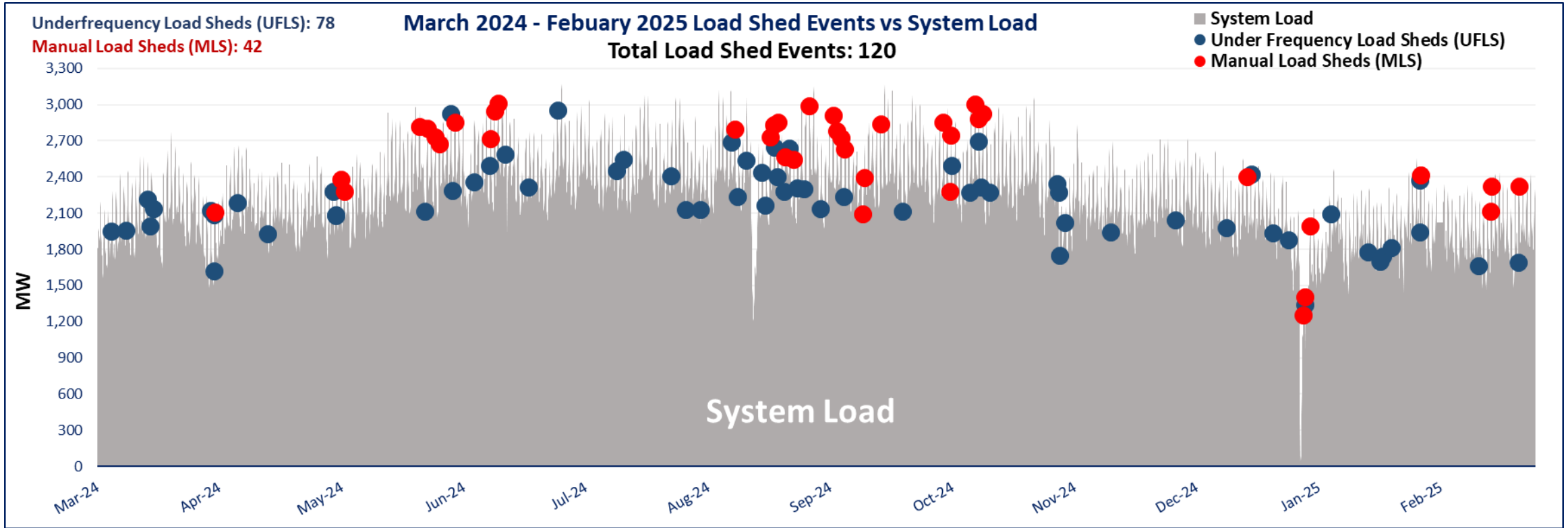


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Load Shed Events

Load shed events can occur due to unexpected generation unit losses (Unit Performance Load Shed Events). Also, when the demand for electricity exceeds available supply levels, LUMA, as the system operator and in compliance with its responsibilities under the T&D OMA, implements load shedding to stabilize the electric system and prevent larger and longer outages (Generation Shortfall Events).

LUMA does not generate energy and can only operate the system with the electricity that is provided by Genera PR, PREPA, and other island generators.



MTD (February 1, 2025 – February 28, 2025)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	3	56,814	96
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	3	382,163	34

Rolling 12 Months (March 1, 2024 – February 28, 2025)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	42	105,358	200
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	78	126,877	23

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Operations

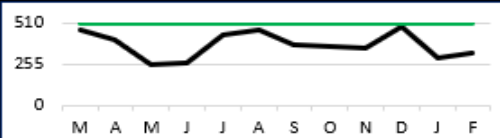

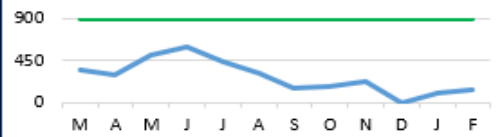


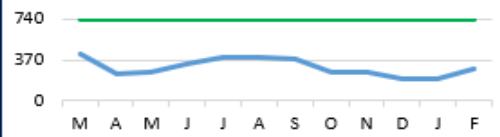
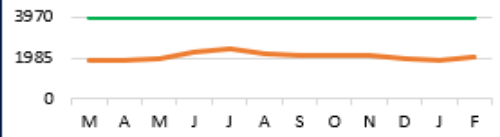
Plant/Units-Level Performance



Available Capacity – Baseload Units

Available Capacity is the maximum output that a unit can generate at any given time. The Availability Rate indicates the percent of available capacity out of the total nameplate capacity. Variables in the chart below are shown in MW (gross) representing an average over the month.

Target: ▲ A higher availability indicates the plant is able to produce power closer to its nameplate capacity.

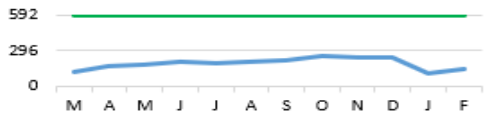

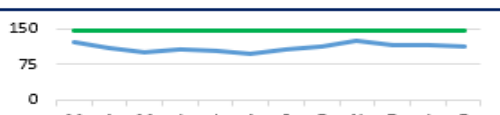
Available Capacity (MW) and Availability Rate (AR)		Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	
AES Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW		Av Cap (MW)	463	406	249	257	440	466	371	364	353	484	294	325
	AR (%)	91%	80%	49%	51%	87%	92%	73%	72%	69%	95%	58%	64%	
EcoEléctrica Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW		Av Cap (MW)	550	550	543	566	566	252	391	561	566	556	542	531
	AR (%)	97%	97%	96%	100%	100%	45%	69%	99%	100%	98%	96%	94%	
Aguirre Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW		Av Cap (MW)	341	303	505	592	440	314	147	169	220	0	99	131
	AR (%)	38%	34%	56%	66%	49%	35%	16%	19%	24%	0%	11%	15%	
Costa Sur Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW		Av Cap (MW)	105	316	403	533	599	546	643	561	574	525	555	550
	AR (%)	13%	39%	49%	65%	73%	67%	78%	68%	70%	64%	68%	67%	
Palo Seco Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW		Av Cap (MW)	0	0	0	0	27	173	198	193	146	162	174	176
	AR (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	40%	46%	45%	34%	37%	40%	41%	
San Juan Nameplate Capacity: 740 MW		Av Cap (MW)	425	250	266	330	392	398	375	259	254	205	204	283
	AR (%)	57%	34%	36%	45%	53%	54%	51%	35%	34%	28%	28%	38%	
Total Baseload Nameplate Capacity: 3966 MW		Av Cap (MW)	1884	1826	1967	2279	2462	2149	2125	2108	2113	1931	1868	1996
	AR (%)	48%	46%	50%	57%	62%	54%	54%	53%	53%	49%	47%	50%	

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Available Capacity – Peaker Units

Available Capacity is the maximum output that a unit can generate at any given time. The Availability Rate indicates the percent of available capacity out of the total nameplate capacity. Variables in the chart below are shown in MW (gross) representing an average over the month.

Target: ▲ A higher availability indicates the plant is able to produce power closer to its nameplate capacity.

Available Capacity (MW) and Availability Rate (AR)			Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Aguirre Combined Cycle Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW		Av Cap (MW)	127	170	178	201	197	206	216	257	239	246	112	148
		AR (%)	21%	29%	30%	34%	33%	35%	37%	43%	40%	42%	19%	25%
Cambalache Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW		Av Cap (MW)	153	155	155	151	151	152	155	152	106	149	159	154
		AR (%)	93%	94%	94%	92%	92%	92%	94%	92%	64%	91%	96%	93%
Mayagüez Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW		Av Cap (MW)	176	151	165	153	140	141	140	135	143	138	138	104
		AR (%)	80%	69%	75%	69%	64%	64%	64%	61%	65%	63%	63%	47%
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW		Av Cap (MW)	1	71	74	72	70	69	73	73	74	78	50	66
		AR (%)	1%	87%	92%	89%	87%	85%	90%	90%	92%	96%	62%	81%
Palo Seco TMs Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW		Av Cap (MW)	96	62	80	86	84	87	79	82	90	83	90	81
		AR (%)	64%	69%	89%	96%	93%	97%	88%	91%	99%	93%	100%	90%
San Juan TMs Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW		Av Cap (MW)	205	245	236	226	224	218	239	212	221	200	167	183
		AR (%)	82%	98%	95%	91%	89%	87%	96%	85%	88%	80%	67%	73%
Frame 5's Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW		Av Cap (MW)	121	108	102	107	103	97	108	112	126	117	116	112
		AR (%)	82%	74%	69%	73%	70%	66%	73%	76%	86%	80%	79%	76%
Total Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW		Av Cap (MW)	880	962	991	997	969	969	1010	1023	999	1013	833	846
		AR (%)	57%	62%	64%	65%	63%	63%	65%	66%	65%	66%	54%	55%

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Generation and Capacity Factor – Baseload Units

Generation indicates the average amount of energy each plant produced per month, in MW (gross). The Capacity Factor measures what percentage of the nameplate capacity was used to produce energy during that time period.

Target: ▲ Higher Capacity Factor, and a Generation closer to the nameplate capacity will represent a better utilization of the units.

Average Generation (MW) and Capacity Factor (CF)		Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	
AES		Gen (MW)	452	412	249	251	437	449	357	365	348	481	291	309
	Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW	CF (%)	89%	81%	49%	49%	86%	88%	70%	72%	68%	95%	57%	61%
EcoEléctrica		Gen (MW)	398	412	399	415	412	235	292	404	391	378	369	354
	Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW	CF (%)	70%	73%	71%	73%	73%	42%	52%	71%	69%	67%	65%	62%
Aguirre		Gen (MW)	243	221	418	466	346	237	125	148	198	0	83	120
	Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW	CF (%)	27%	25%	46%	52%	38%	26%	14%	16%	22%	0%	9%	13%
Costa Sur		Gen (MW)	99	270	358	486	482	435	543	495	492	432	452	456
	Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW	CF (%)	12%	33%	44%	59%	59%	53%	66%	60%	60%	53%	55%	56%
Palo Seco		Gen (MW)	0	0	0	0	28	139	150	150	121	121	144	153
	Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW	CF (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	32%	35%	35%	28%	28%	33%	35%
San Juan		Gen (MW)	380	227	254	306	343	302	330	229	211	180	173	223
	Nameplate Capacity: 740 MW	CF (%)	51%	31%	34%	41%	46%	41%	45%	31%	29%	24%	23%	30%
Total Baseload		Gen (MW)	1572	1542	1679	1924	2047	1798	1797	1790	1761	1593	1512	1615
	Nameplate Capacity: 3966 MW	CF (%)	40%	39%	42%	49%	52%	45%	45%	45%	44%	40%	38%	41%

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Generation and Capacity Factor – Peaker Units

Generation indicates the average amount of energy each plant produced per month, in MW (gross). The Capacity Factor measures what percentage of the nameplate capacity was used to produce energy during that time period.

Target: ▲ Higher Capacity Factor, and a Generation closer to the nameplate capacity will represent a better utilization of the units.







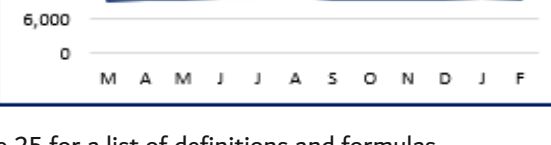
		Average Generation (MW) and Capacity Factor (CF)		Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Aguirre Combined Cycle Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW	592		Gen (MW)	31	79	101	75	48	114	120	149	58	85	37	29
	296		CF (%)	5%	13%	17%	13%	8%	19%	20%	25%	10%	14%	6%	5%
Cambalache Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW	170		Gen (MW)	24	57	71	37	27	67	74	68	19	42	48	43
	85		CF (%)	15%	34%	43%	23%	16%	41%	45%	41%	12%	26%	29%	26%
Mayagüez Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW	220		Gen (MW)	56	79	90	66	49	69	68	66	45	57	43	27
	110		CF (%)	25%	36%	41%	30%	22%	31%	31%	30%	20%	26%	19%	12%
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW	82		Gen (MW)	1	4	12	10	2	22	18	19	7	10	9	12
	41		CF (%)	1%	5%	14%	12%	3%	27%	23%	23%	8%	12%	12%	14%
Palo Seco TMs Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW	90		Gen (MW)	96	66	82	85	60	80	77	80	79	71	54	38
	45		CF (%)	106%	74%	91%	94%	66%	89%	85%	89%	87%	79%	60%	43%
San Juan TMs Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW	250		Gen (MW)	189	241	222	203	179	180	217	193	170	179	128	102
	125		CF (%)	76%	96%	89%	81%	71%	72%	87%	77%	68%	72%	51%	41%
Frame 5's Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW	150		Gen (MW)	22	26	42	18	15	29	32	33	8	13	20	14
	75		CF (%)	15%	18%	29%	12%	10%	20%	21%	23%	5%	9%	14%	9%
Total Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW	1550		Gen (MW)	418	552	620	494	379	561	605	608	385	459	339	265
	775		CF (%)	27%	36%	40%	32%	25%	36%	39%	39%	25%	30%	22%	17%

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Heat Rate – Baseload Units

Heat Rate measures the efficiency of a power plant to convert fuel into electricity. It is calculated as energy consumed (MMBtu) / energy produced (MWh).

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.

Heat Rate (MMBtu/MWh)		Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
AES		10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620	10,620
EcoElectrica		7,957	7,957	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881
Aguirre		11,268	11,117	10,934	10,951	11,220	11,225	11,142	11,177	10,813	-	12,429	11,314
Costa Sur		12,106	10,397	10,703	10,562	10,343	10,854	10,738	10,976	11,075	11,052	11,185	10,951
Palo Seco		-	-	-	-	10,264	9,696	9,648	9,296	9,669	9,817	11,181	9,321
San Juan		8,714	8,882	8,796	10,188	10,817	11,016	9,485	9,263	9,486	8,166	8,916	9,108
Total Baseload		9,519	9,564	9,687	9,904	10,007	10,275	9,817	9,761	9,807	9,711	9,988	9,643

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Heat Rate – Peaker Units

Heat Rate measures the efficiency of a power plant to convert fuel into electricity. It is calculated as energy consumed (MMBtu) / energy produced (MWh).

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.

Heat Rate (MMBtu/MWh)		Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Aguirre Combined Cycle		13,867	11,936	11,751	12,482	13,852	11,888	12,289	11,844	12,793	12,276	15,654	15,439
Cambalache		12,872	12,640	12,407	12,756	12,876	12,361	12,343	12,361	13,227	12,818	12,584	12,855
Mayaguez		11,029	11,107	10,882	11,040	10,832	10,908	10,868	10,861	10,898	10,817	13,753	10,204
Palo Seco Mobile Packs		10,246	10,457	10,401	10,445	10,108	10,107	10,394	10,519	10,466	10,195	11,021	9,871
Palo Seco & San Juan TMs		N/Av	11,307	10,791	10,808	10,736	10,602	10,721	11,372	10,853	10,991	11,888	10,222
Frame 5's Peakers		15,014	14,019	15,379	15,563	10,800	14,767	14,881	13,255	14,157	12,135	14,328	15,178
Total Peakers		12,710	11,640	11,451	11,406	11,283	11,302	11,452	11,618	11,331	11,395	12,755	11,470

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Planned Outage Hours – Baseload Units

Planned Outage Hours represents the shutdown of a generating unit or facility for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule; represented in hours. This scoreboard compares the scheduled outage hours with the actual duration of the outage.

Target: ▼ A smaller gap between actuals and planned hours represents a more accurate planification.



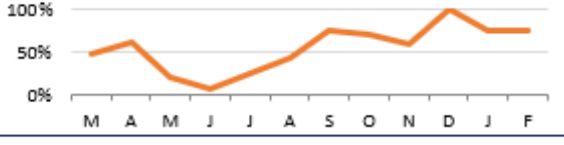
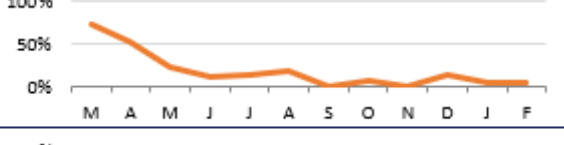
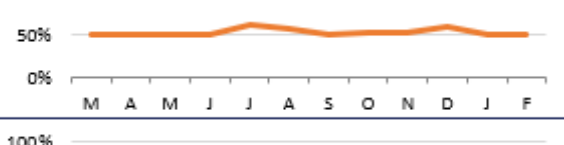

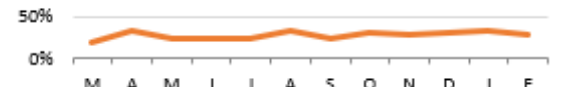
	Planned Outage Hours (MAR 2024 - FEB 2025)	Planned Outage Hours	Completed Outage Hours
AES		2280	1522
EcoElectrica		432	0
Aguirre		1296	0
Costa Sur		1584	0
Palo Seco		2160	3346
San Juan		5256	1693
Total Baseload		13008	6561

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Forced Outage Hours and Rate – Baseload Units

Forced Outage Hours represent the shutdown of a generating unit or facility for emergency reasons or a condition in which the generating equipment is unavailable for load due to an unanticipated breakdown; represented in hours per unit. The Forced Outage Rate represents the percentage of time the unit was in a Forced Outage condition out of the total time the unit was expected to be available.

Target: ▼ Less forced outage hours and a smaller outage rate represents more available capacity in the system to meet demand.

Forced Outage Hours and Outage Rate			Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
AES		%	0%	6%	17%	10%	6%	0%	22%	22%	24%	1%	23%	0%
		Hrs	0	92	168	93	88	0	316	327	346	18	287	0
EcoElectrica		%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	46%	4%	3%	0%	2%	21%	2%
		Hrs	0	0	118	0	0	1028	75	70	0	55	465	48
Aguirre		%	47%	60%	20%	7%	24%	42%	74%	69%	60%	100%	76%	75%
		Hrs	697	866	301	101	361	632	1061	1032	857	1487	1127	1009
Costa Sur		%	74%	52%	23%	10%	14%	18%	0%	7%	0%	15%	5%	4%
		Hrs	1094	720	338	149	201	263	0	102	0	216	71	51
Palo Seco		%	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	56%	50%	52%	51%	60%	51%	50%
		Hrs	743	720	743	720	895	831	720	768	739	891	756	672
San Juan		%	13%	50%	43%	48%	44%	43%	31%	47%	48%	52%	54%	48%
		Hrs	632	2518	2231	2386	2229	2251	1518	2341	2385	2306	2514	2234
Total Baseload		%	20%	33%	25%	23%	24%	32%	24%	30%	29%	32%	33%	28%
		Hrs	3166	4916	3899	3449	3775	5005	3690	4641	4327	4974	5219	4014

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Renewables Capacity Factor – Solar

The Capacity Factor measures the actual production of electricity over the theoretical maximum output (nameplate capacity). For Renewable projects, the Capacity Factor is expected to be lower due to the solar and wind cycles.

Target: ▲ A higher Capacity Factor represents a better utilization of the maximum capacity the project is able to produce.

Average Production (MW) and Capacity Factor			Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
AES Ilumina Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW	Gen (MW)		4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7
	CF (%)		21%	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%	15%	15%	17%	19%
Windmar Cantera Martínó Nameplate Capacity: 2.1 MW	Gen (MW)		0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
	CF (%)		25%	22%	20%	19%	14%	14%	13%	11%	13%	9%	18%	25%
San Fermín Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW	Gen (MW)		2.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
	CF (%)		12%	10%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Horizon Energy Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW	Gen (MW)		2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7
	CF (%)		27%	26%	27%	26%	26%	27%	26%	24%	23%	22%	25%	27%
Oriana Energy Nameplate Capacity: 45 MW	Gen (MW)		10.4	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	9.5	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.9
	CF (%)		23%	24%	23%	24%	22%	24%	23%	21%	17%	18%	19%	22%
Windmar Coto Laurel Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW	Gen (MW)		1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0
	CF (%)		19%	19%	18%	15%	14%	16%	10%	14%	17%	16%	18%	20%
Fonroche Humacao Nameplate Capacity: 40 MW	Gen (MW)		8.5	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.1	8.6	8.0	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.1	8.4
	CF (%)		21%	19%	20%	18%	18%	21%	20%	14%	14%	16%	18%	21%
Total Solar Nameplate Capacity: 147.1 MW	Gen (MW)		30.6	29.3	28.5	27.3	26.6	29.3	27.4	24.1	21.7	22.6	25.1	28.3
	CF (%)		21%	20%	19%	19%	18%	20%	19%	16%	15%	15%	17%	19%

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Renewables Capacity Factor – Wind and Landfill

The Capacity Factor measures the actual production of electricity over the theoretical maximum output (nameplate capacity). For Renewable projects, the Capacity Factor is expected to be lower due to the solar and wind cycles.

Target: ▲ A higher Capacity Factor represents a better utilization of the maximum capacity the project is able to produce.

Average Production (MW) and Capacity Factor			Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
Pattern Santa Isabel		Gen (MW)	13.5	12.5	11.9	16.0	22.1	17.6	12.4	5.6	6.6	9.1	13.3	21.8
			CF (%)	14%	13%	13%	17%	23%	18%	13%	6%	7%	10%	14%
Nameplate Capacity: 95 MW														
Punta Lima		Gen (MW)	5.1	6.5	3.0	5.3	8.7	5.9	3.1	2.0	2.9	4.8	6.9	10.5
			CF (%)	20%	25%	12%	20%	33%	23%	12%	8%	11%	18%	26%
Nameplate Capacity: 26 MW														
Landfill Gas Fajardo		Gen (MW)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
			CF (%)	0%	5%	5%	0%	4%	2%	4%	33%	19%	21%	42%
Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW														
Landfill Gas Toa Baja		Gen (MW)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8
			CF (%)	41%	47%	36%	33%	48%	21%	15%	1%	21%	27%	18%
Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW														
Total Wind and Landfill		Gen (MW)	19.6	20.2	15.9	22.1	32.1	24.0	15.9	8.5	10.5	15.1	21.6	33.9
			CF (%)	16%	16%	13%	18%	25%	19%	13%	7%	8%	12%	17%
Nameplate Capacity: 125.8 MW														

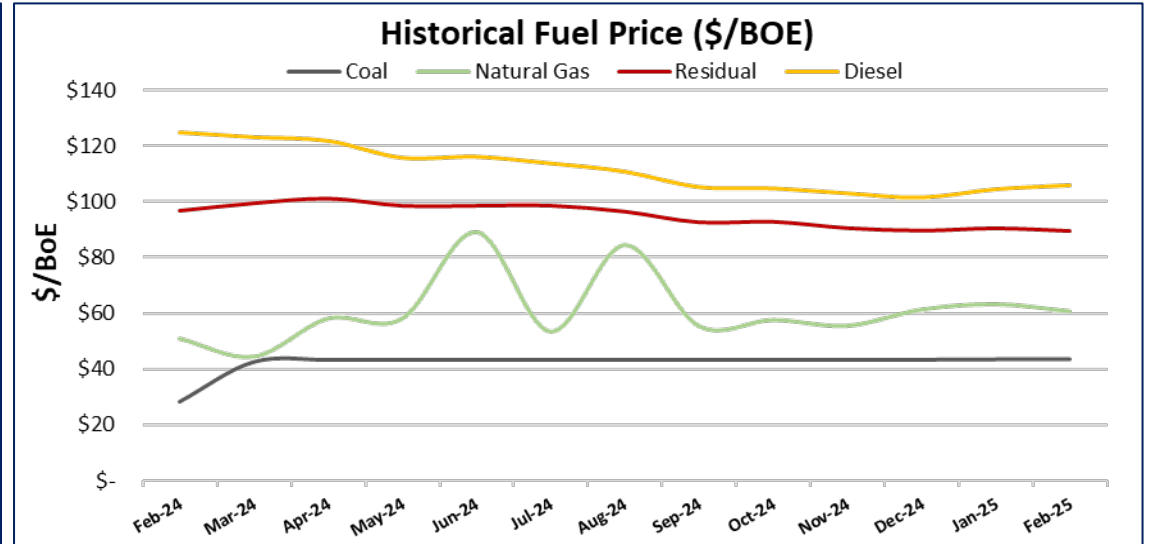
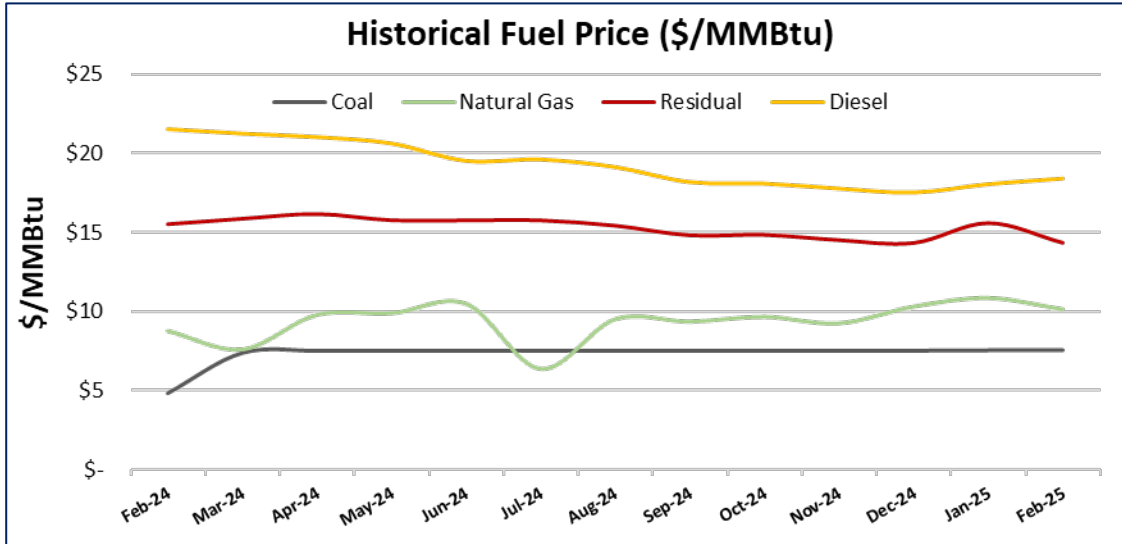
*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Economics



Fuel Prices

Fuel Price shows the prices paid for fuel used by PREPA and private generators, both in terms of MMBtus and Barrel of Oil Equivalent (BOE). The Fuel Price is divided by Fuel Type to better illustrate the contribution to the total Fuel Price for the month.

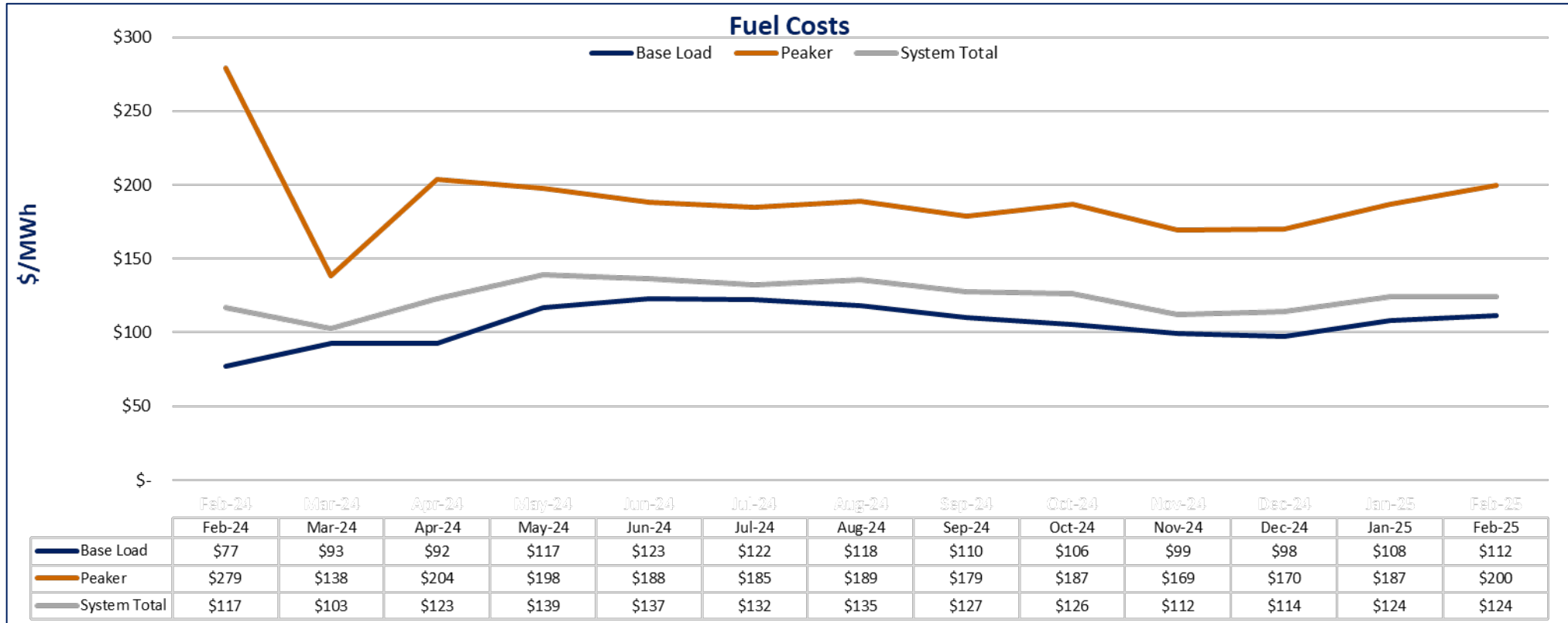


	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25
\$/MMBtu														
Diesel	21.52	21.50	21.22	21.00	20.60	19.51	19.60	19.12	18.19	18.09	17.78	17.53	18.06	18.41
Residual	15.57	15.52	15.88	16.18	15.78	15.77	15.77	15.43	14.80	14.83	14.49	14.30	15.60	14.32
Natural Gas	8.91	8.77	7.59	9.79	9.89	10.49	6.36	9.51	9.36	9.66	9.25	10.31	10.86	10.14
Coal	4.80	4.85	7.35	7.48	7.48	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.51	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.52	7.52
\$/BoE														
Diesel	124.84	125.03	123.35	122.01	115.98	116.34	113.98	111.03	105.52	105.02	103.26	101.76	104.72	106.14
Residual	96.38	96.71	99.35	101.02	98.48	98.47	98.50	96.40	92.61	92.79	90.55	89.65	90.45	89.50
Natural Gas	51.96	50.94	44.49	58.08	58.06	89.01	53.43	84.35	55.42	57.58	55.49	61.29	63.23	60.68
Coal	27.85	28.16	42.66	43.41	43.42	43.45	43.45	43.44	43.59	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.60	43.63

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Variable Production Costs

Variable Production Costs are predominantly fuel costs and reflect the cost to produce one MWh of energy. In the graph, the cost is shown separately for Baseload units and Peaker units. The weighted average cost indicates the cost per MWh of energy produced for the System Portfolio.



*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Appendix



Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	Formula
Heat Rate	Measures the efficiency of a power plant to convert fuel into electricity. It is the amount of energy used by a power plant to generate one kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity. The more efficient the generator is, the lower the heat rate.	MMBtu consumption by all units in the station during a specific period / MWh produced by the same units in the same period
Reserves	Amount of generating capacity available to meet peak or abnormally high demands for power and to generate power during scheduled or unscheduled outages.	Available Capacity (MW) during the reported period minus the Actual Generation (MW) during the same period
Available Capacity	The maximum output, commonly expressed in megawatts (MW), that generating equipment can supply to system load, adjusted for scheduled or unscheduled outages.	N/A – value is provided for each unit
Availability Rate	The ratio of the maximum output that can be supplied to system load for the period of time considered to the nameplate capacity.	Average available capacity for a specific period (MW) / nameplate capacity
Production	The amount of electric energy produced.	N/A – value is provided for each unit
Capacity Factor	The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for the period of time considered to the nameplate capacity.	The average energy produced by all units in the plant during a specific period (MWh) / Nameplate capacity for the plant
Planned Outage Hours	The shutdown of a generating unit or facility for inspection or maintenance, in accordance with an advance schedule; represented in hours per unit (Equivalent Planned Outage Hours). Planned Hours – hours provided in the Generation Outage Schedule for the following 90-day outlook. Actual Hours – number of hours a unit was out of service due to a planned outage.	N/A – values is provided for each unit
Maintenance Outage Hours	The shutdown of a generating unit or facility for nonemergency reasons or conditions which need repair outside of the advance schedule; represented in hours per unit.	N/A – value is provided for each unit
Forced Outage Hours	The shutdown of a generating unit or facility for emergency reasons or a condition in which the generating equipment is unavailable for load due to unanticipated breakdown; represented in hours per unit.	N/A – value is provided for each unit
Forced Outage Rate	The ratio of the forced outages hours to the hours the unit was anticipated to be available for the reporting period.	Forced Outage Hours / Period Hours (excluding planned and unplanned outage hours)
Nameplate Capacity	The maximum rated output of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions designated by the manufacturer.	N/A – value is provided for each unit
Generation Shortfall Events	An event in which customer demand for electricity is unable to be met due to lack of Available Capacity, leading to customers being manually disconnected from the grid.	N/A – Value is all events which occur in a specified time frame
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	An event in which a generating unit has an unanticipated breakdown and causes customers to be automatically disconnected from the grid to prevent potential damage to the system.	N/A – Value is all events which occur in a specified time frame



La gente primero.
La seguridad siempre.

