



Monthly Generation Performance Report

May 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

May 2025 performance

Major Events

In May, the electric system experienced **3** generation events that led to load shedding, with **3** caused by underfrequency due to generation unit trips. No generation shortfall events occurred in May 2025.

Overview of May 2025

The maximum peak demand was approximately **2,816 MW**.

Units offline:

- San Juan 6 CC (220 MW): CT unit (160 MW) returned on May 16; however, it experienced several forced outages throughout the month and is expected to return in early June. ST unit (60 MW) expected date of return is January 1, 2026.
- Aguirre 2 (450 MW): expected date of return was moved from June 8, 2025, to June 30, 2025.
- Palo Seco 4 (216 MW): expected date of return was moved from July 5, 2025, to July 19, 2025.
- San Juan 7 (100 MW): expected date of return was moved from August 15, 2025, to August 30, 2025.
- Aguirre 1 (450 MW): expected date of return is June 30, 2026.

Hourly reserves levels averaged **904 MW**, with 218 hours during the month having less than 750 MW in reserves (equal to ~30% of the time).

Forecast average reserves for June 2025 is **1,028 MW**, higher than June 2024 actual average reserves with 860 MW.

Weighted system availability rate was **54%**.

- Genera – 44%
- AES – 89%
- EcoEléctrica – 100%



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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

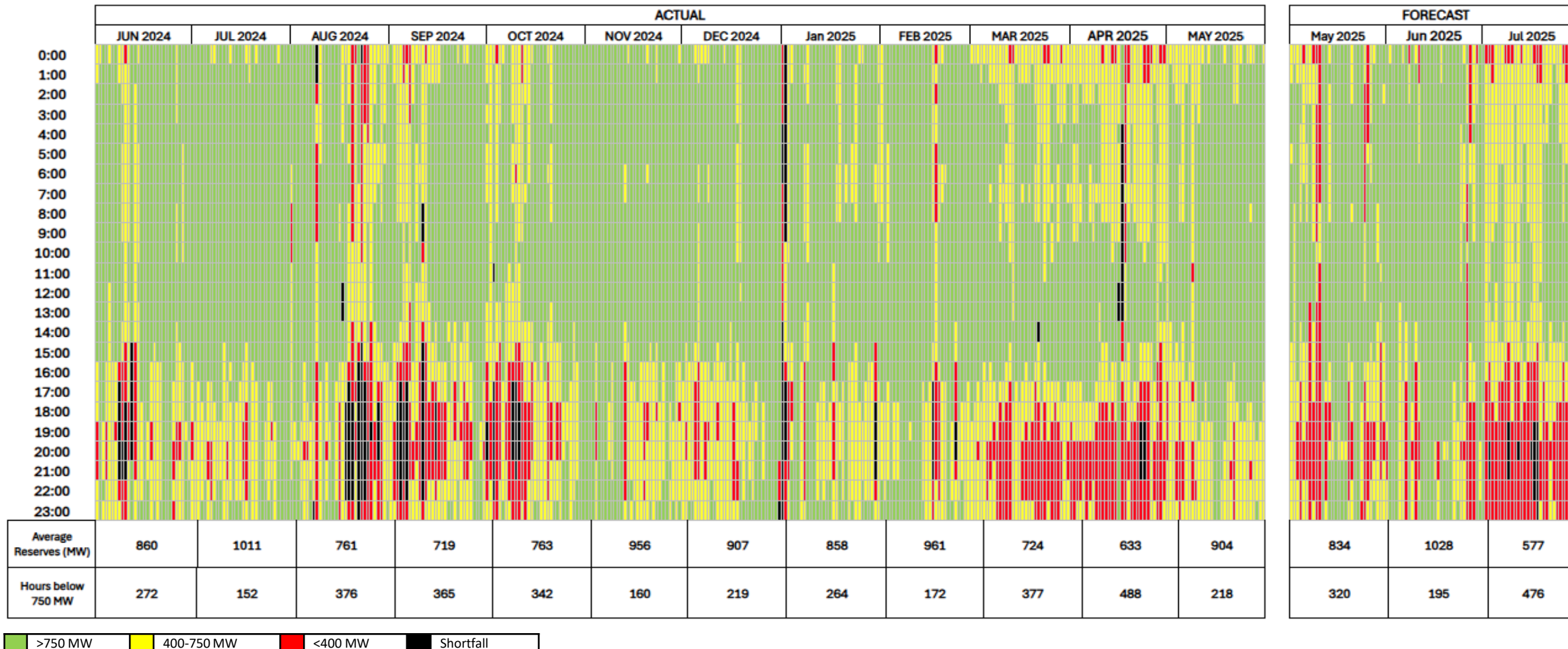
Actual reserves timeframe: June 2024 – May 2025

Forecasted reserves timeframe: May 2025 – July 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

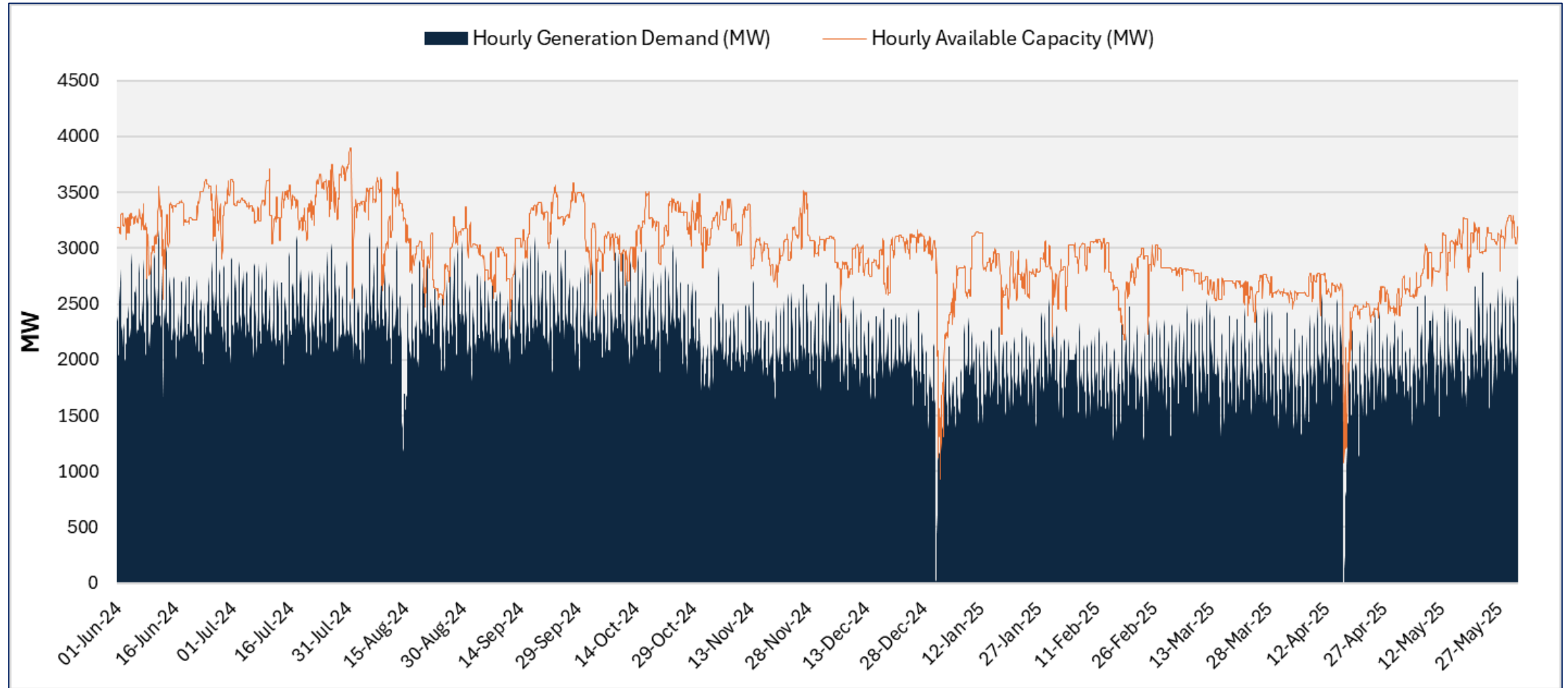


*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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.

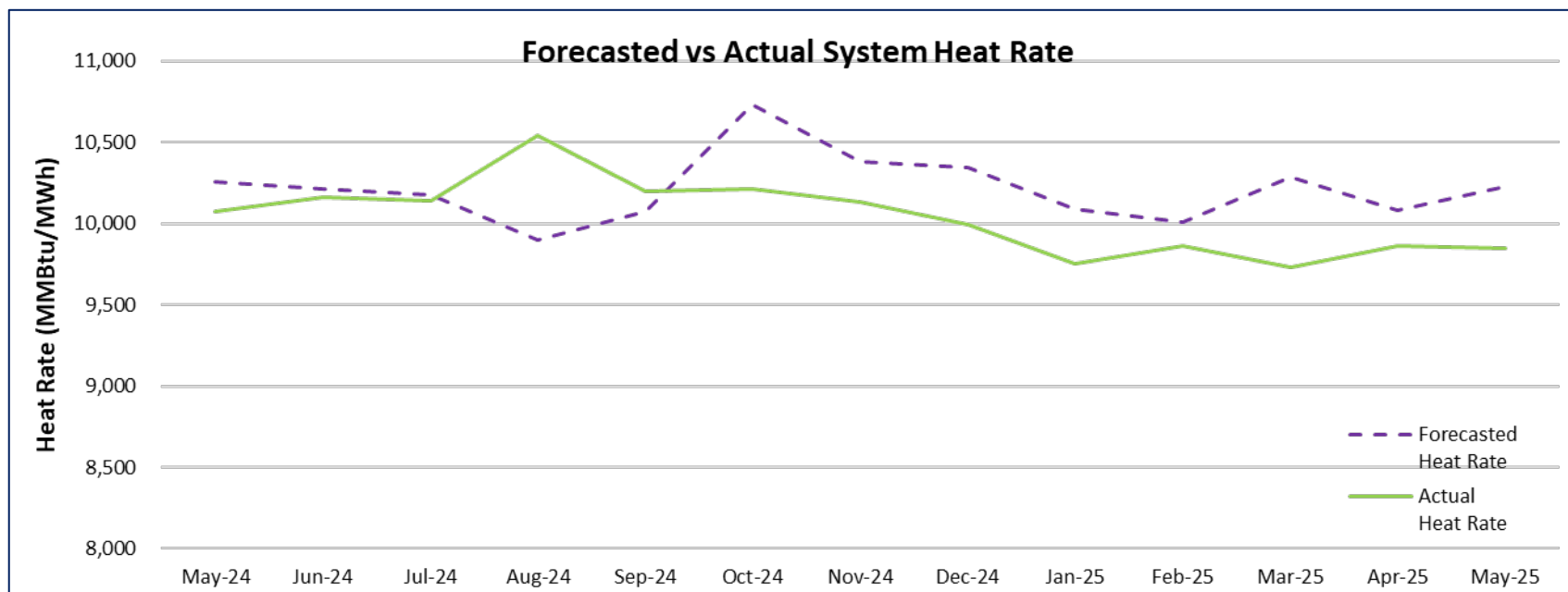


*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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.

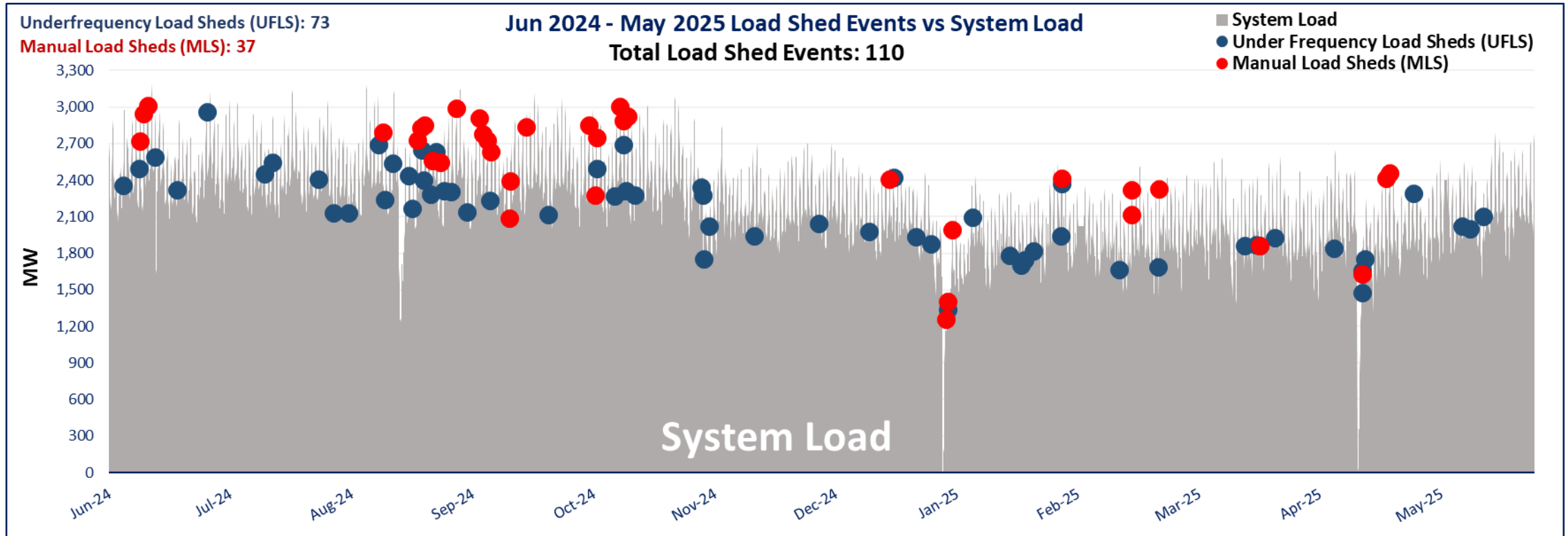


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Load Shed Events

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 (May 1, 2025 – May 31, 2025)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	0	-	-
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	3	245,514	19

Rolling 12 Months (June 1, 2024 – May 31, 2025)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	37	103,925	212
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	73	138,576	24

*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)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	
AES		257	440	466	371	364	353	484	294	325	498	391	453	
Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW		AR (%)	51%	87%	92%	73%	72%	69%	95%	58%	64%	98%	77%	89%
EcoEléctrica		566	566	252	391	561	566	556	542	531	566	558	566	
Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW		AR (%)	100%	100%	45%	69%	99%	100%	98%	96%	100%	99%	100%	
Aguirre		592	440	314	147	169	220	0	99	131	0	0	0	
Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW		AR (%)	66%	49%	35%	16%	19%	24%	0%	11%	15%	0%	0%	
Costa Sur		533	599	546	643	561	574	525	555	550	351	334	625	
Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW		AR (%)	65%	73%	67%	78%	68%	70%	64%	68%	67%	43%	41%	76%
Palo Seco		0	27	173	198	193	146	162	174	176	149	135	167	
Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW		AR (%)	0%	6%	40%	46%	45%	34%	37%	40%	41%	34%	31%	39%
San Juan		330	392	398	375	259	254	205	204	283	295	290	331	
Nameplate Capacity: 740 MW		AR (%)	45%	53%	54%	51%	35%	34%	28%	28%	38%	40%	39%	45%
Total Baseload		2279	2462	2149	2125	2108	2113	1931	1868	1996	1859	1709	2140	
Nameplate Capacity: 3966 MW		AR (%)	57%	62%	54%	54%	53%	53%	49%	47%	50%	47%	43%	54%

*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)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	
Aguirre Combined Cycle Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW		Av Cap (MW)	201	197	206	216	257	239	246	112	148	129	147	243
		AR (%)	34%	33%	35%	37%	43%	40%	42%	19%	25%	22%	25%	41%
Cambalache Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW		Av Cap (MW)	151	151	152	155	152	106	149	159	154	155	151	97
		AR (%)	92%	92%	92%	94%	92%	64%	91%	96%	93%	94%	91%	59%
Mayagüez Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW		Av Cap (MW)	153	140	141	140	135	143	138	138	104	94	95	95
		AR (%)	69%	64%	64%	64%	61%	65%	63%	63%	47%	43%	43%	43%
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW		Av Cap (MW)	72	70	69	73	73	74	78	50	66	79	60	33
		AR (%)	89%	87%	85%	90%	90%	92%	96%	62%	81%	97%	74%	41%
Palo Seco TMs Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW		Av Cap (MW)	86	84	87	79	82	90	83	90	81	86	78	89
		AR (%)	96%	93%	97%	88%	91%	99%	93%	100%	90%	95%	87%	99%
San Juan TMs Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW		Av Cap (MW)	226	224	218	239	212	221	200	167	183	185	182	177
		AR (%)	91%	89%	87%	96%	85%	88%	80%	67%	73%	74%	73%	71%
Frame 5's Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW		Av Cap (MW)	107	103	97	108	112	126	117	116	112	106	90	79
		AR (%)	73%	70%	66%	73%	76%	86%	80%	79%	76%	72%	61%	54%
Total Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW		Av Cap (MW)	997	969	969	1010	1023	999	1013	833	846	834	803	815
		AR (%)	65%	63%	63%	65%	66%	65%	66%	54%	55%	54%	52%	53%

*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)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
AES	508		Gen (MW)	251	437	449	357	365	348	481	291	309	495	383	446
Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW	0		CF (%)	49%	86%	88%	70%	72%	68%	95%	57%	61%	97%	75%	88%
EcoEléctrica	566		Gen (MW)	415	412	235	292	404	391	378	369	354	390	387	385
Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW	0		CF (%)	73%	73%	42%	52%	71%	69%	67%	65%	62%	69%	68%	68%
Aguirre	900		Gen (MW)	466	346	237	125	148	198	0	83	120	0	0	0
Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW	0		CF (%)	52%	38%	26%	14%	16%	22%	0%	9%	13%	0%	0%	0%
Costa Sur	820		Gen (MW)	486	482	435	543	495	492	432	452	456	275	265	507
Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW	0		CF (%)	59%	59%	53%	66%	60%	60%	53%	55%	56%	34%	32%	62%
Palo Seco	432		Gen (MW)	0	28	139	150	150	121	121	144	153	136	118	146
Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW	0		CF (%)	0%	6%	32%	35%	35%	28%	28%	33%	35%	31%	27%	34%
San Juan	740		Gen (MW)	306	343	302	330	229	211	180	173	223	244	244	271
Nameplate Capacity: 740 MW	0		CF (%)	41%	46%	41%	45%	31%	29%	24%	23%	30%	33%	33%	37%
Total Baseload	3970		Gen (MW)	1924	2047	1798	1797	1790	1761	1593	1512	1615	1540	1397	1755
Nameplate Capacity: 3966 MW	0		CF (%)	49%	52%	45%	45%	45%	44%	40%	38%	41%	39%	35%	44%

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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.

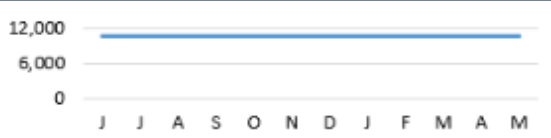


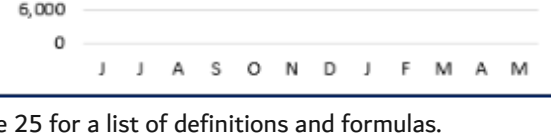
		Average Generation (MW) and Capacity Factor (CF)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Aguirre Combined Cycle	592		Gen (MW)	75	48	114	120	149	58	85	37	29	39	64	65
	Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW		CF (%)	13%	8%	19%	20%	25%	10%	14%	6%	5%	7%	11%	11%
Cambalache	170		Gen (MW)	37	27	67	74	68	19	42	48	43	63	71	27
	Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW		CF (%)	23%	16%	41%	45%	41%	12%	26%	29%	26%	38%	43%	17%
Mayagüez	220		Gen (MW)	66	49	69	68	66	45	57	43	27	30	28	6
	Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW		CF (%)	30%	22%	31%	31%	30%	20%	26%	19%	12%	14%	13%	3%
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs	82		Gen (MW)	10	2	22	18	19	7	10	9	12	33	51	12
	Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW		CF (%)	12%	3%	27%	23%	23%	8%	12%	12%	14%	41%	63%	14%
Palo Seco TMs	90		Gen (MW)	85	60	80	77	80	79	71	54	38	67	64	64
	Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW		CF (%)	94%	66%	89%	85%	89%	87%	79%	60%	43%	74%	71%	71%
San Juan TMs	250		Gen (MW)	203	179	180	217	193	170	179	128	102	143	157	129
	Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW		CF (%)	81%	71%	72%	87%	77%	68%	72%	51%	41%	57%	63%	52%
Frame 5's Peakers	150		Gen (MW)	18	15	29	32	33	8	13	20	14	31	36	13
	Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW		CF (%)	12%	10%	20%	21%	23%	5%	9%	14%	9%	21%	25%	9%
Total Peakers	1550		Gen (MW)	494	379	561	605	608	385	459	339	265	406	471	317
	Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW		CF (%)	32%	25%	36%	39%	39%	25%	30%	22%	17%	26%	30%	21%

*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)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-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		7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881	7,881
Aguirre		10,951	11,220	11,225	11,142	11,177	10,813	-	12,429	11,314	-	-	-
Costa Sur		10,562	10,343	10,854	10,738	10,976	11,075	11,052	11,185	10,951	10,827	10,892	10,489
Palo Seco		-	10,264	9,696	9,648	9,296	9,669	9,817	11,181	9,321	9,376	9,534	9,437
San Juan		10,188	10,817	11,016	9,485	9,263	9,486	8,166	8,916	9,108	8,859	8,799	9,275
Total Baseload		9,904	10,007	10,275	9,817	9,761	9,807	9,711	9,988	9,643	9,407	9,329	9,533

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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)		Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Aguirre Combined Cycle		12,482	13,852	11,888	12,289	11,844	12,793	12,276	15,654	15,439	14,895	16,110	14,707
Cambalache		12,756	12,876	12,361	12,343	12,361	13,227	12,818	12,584	12,855	12,703	12,959	13,081
Mayaguez		11,040	10,832	10,908	10,868	10,861	10,898	10,817	13,753	10,204	10,233	11,124	10,801
Palo Seco Mobile Packs		10,445	10,108	10,107	10,394	10,519	10,466	10,195	11,021	9,871	9,982	10,003	10,388
Palo Seco & San Juan TMs		10,808	10,736	10,602	10,721	11,372	10,853	10,991	11,888	10,222	10,398	11,039	11,199
Frame 5's Peakers		15,563	10,800	14,767	14,881	13,255	14,157	12,135	14,328	15,178	14,751	16,023	15,518
Total Peakers		11,406	11,283	11,302	11,452	11,618	11,331	11,395	12,755	11,470	11,478	12,279	12,225

*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.

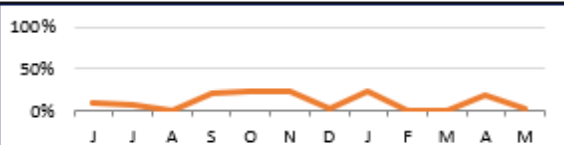
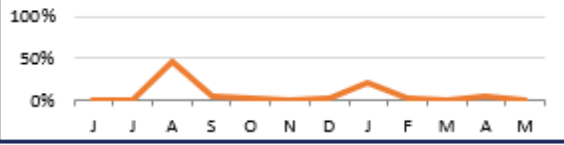
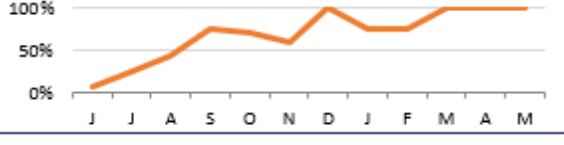
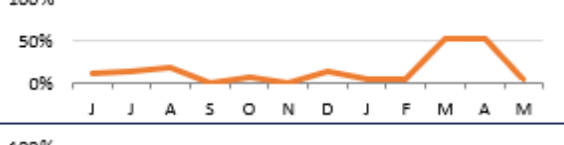
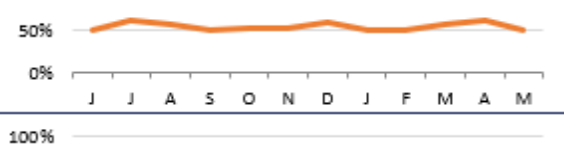
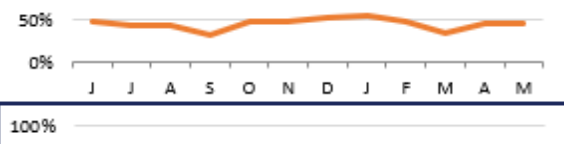
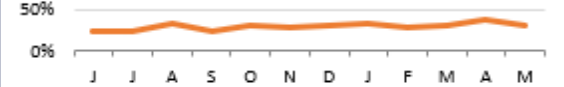
	Planned Outage Hours (JUN 2024 - MAY 2025)	Planned Outage Hours	Completed Outage Hours
AES		1536	1070
EcoElectrica		0	0
Aguirre		2136	0
Costa Sur		1104	0
Palo Seco		0	1139
San Juan		3600	1429
Total Baseload		8376	3639

*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			Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
AES		%	10%	6%	0%	22%	22%	24%	1%	23%	0%	0%	18%	2%
	Hrs	93	88	0	316	327	346	18	287	0	3	263	26	
EcoElectrica		%	0%	0%	46%	4%	3%	0%	2%	21%	2%	0%	4%	0%
	Hrs	0	0	1028	75	70	0	55	465	48	0	80	0	
Aguirre		%	7%	24%	42%	74%	69%	60%	100%	76%	75%	100%	100%	100%
	Hrs	101	361	632	1061	1032	857	1487	1127	1009	1487	1439	1487	
Costa Sur		%	10%	14%	18%	0%	7%	0%	15%	5%	4%	52%	52%	4%
	Hrs	149	201	263	0	102	0	216	71	51	743	745	54	
Palo Seco		%	50%	60%	56%	50%	52%	51%	60%	51%	50%	56%	62%	50%
	Hrs	720	895	831	720	768	739	891	756	672	831	891	743	
San Juan		%	48%	44%	43%	31%	47%	48%	52%	54%	48%	34%	45%	45%
	Hrs	2386	2229	2251	1518	2341	2385	2306	2514	2234	1723	2272	2342	
Total Baseload		%	23%	24%	32%	24%	30%	29%	32%	33%	28%	31%	38%	30%
	Hrs	3449	3775	5005	3690	4641	4327	4974	5219	4014	4787	5691	4652	

*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			Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	
AES Ilumina Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW	20		Gen (MW)	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	19%	19%	19%	19%	18%	15%	15%	17%	19%	20%	18%	19%
Windmar Cantera Martínó Nameplate Capacity: 2.1 MW	2.2		Gen (MW)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	0.0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	19%	14%	14%	13%	11%	13%	9%	18%	25%	25%	25%	24%
San Fermín Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW	20		Gen (MW)	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%
Horizon Energy Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW	10		Gen (MW)	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.8
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	26%	26%	27%	26%	24%	23%	22%	25%	27%	28%	24%	28%
Oriana Energy Nameplate Capacity: 45 MW	46		Gen (MW)	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3	9.5	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.9	10.8	11.1
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	24%	22%	24%	23%	21%	17%	18%	19%	22%	24%	24%	25%
Windmar Coto Laurel Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW	10		Gen (MW)	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	15%	14%	16%	10%	14%	17%	16%	18%	20%	21%	19%	18%
Fonroche Humacao Nameplate Capacity: 40 MW	40		Gen (MW)	7.2	7.1	8.6	8.0	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.1	8.4	9.5	9.0	9.2
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	18%	18%	21%	20%	14%	14%	16%	18%	21%	24%	23%	23%
Total Solar Nameplate Capacity: 147.1 MW	150		Gen (MW)	27.3	26.6	29.3	27.4	24.1	21.7	22.6	25.1	28.3	30.9	29.4	30.0
	0	J J A S O N D J F M A M	CF (%)	19%	18%	20%	19%	16%	15%	15%	17%	19%	21%	20%	20%

*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			Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	
Pattern Santa Isabel	95.0		Gen (MW)	16.0	22.1	17.6	12.4	5.6	6.6	9.1	13.3	21.8	13.3	15.2	16.9
	Nameplate Capacity: 95 MW			CF (%)	17%	23%	18%	13%	6%	7%	10%	14%	23%	14%	16%
Punta Lima	26.0		Gen (MW)	5.3	8.7	5.9	3.1	2.0	2.9	4.8	6.9	10.5	4.8	6.6	6.5
	Nameplate Capacity: 26 MW			CF (%)	20%	33%	23%	12%	8%	11%	18%	26%	40%	18%	25%
Landfill Gas Fajardo	2.4		Gen (MW)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6
	Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW			CF (%)	0%	4%	2%	4%	33%	19%	21%	42%	40%	20%	36%
Landfill Gas Toa Baja	2.4		Gen (MW)	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
	Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW			CF (%)	33%	48%	21%	15%	1%	21%	27%	18%	32%	42%	28%
Total Wind and Landfill	126.0		Gen (MW)	22.1	32.1	24.0	15.9	8.5	10.5	15.1	21.6	33.9	19.6	23.3	24.8
	Nameplate Capacity: 125.8 MW			CF (%)	18%	25%	19%	13%	7%	8%	12%	17%	27%	16%	19%

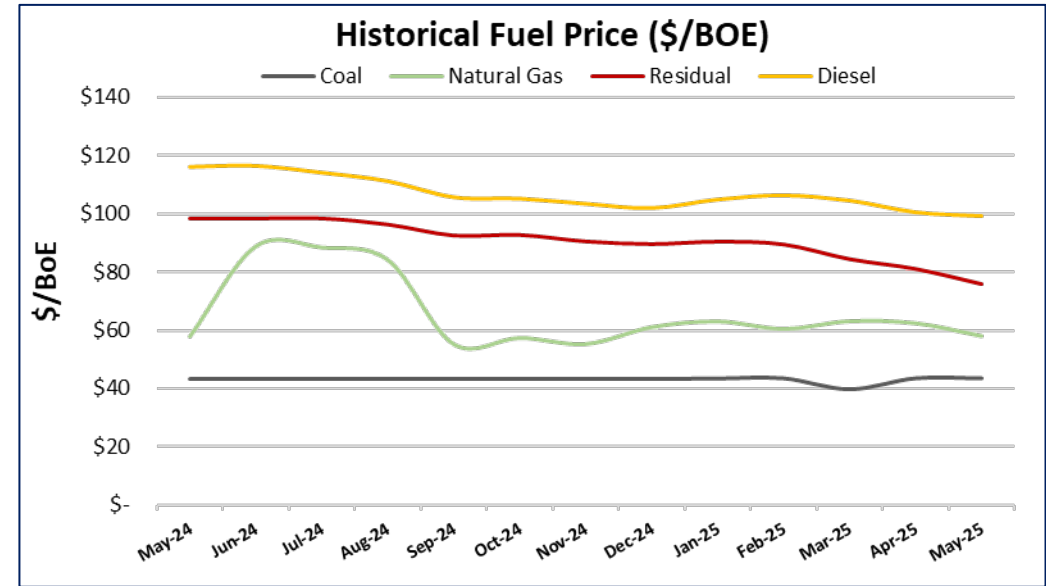
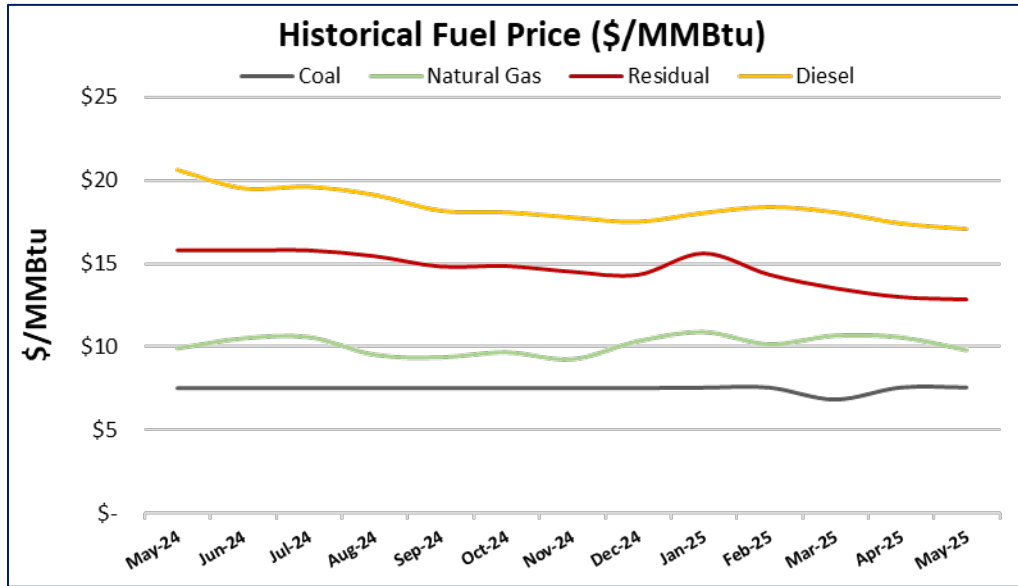
*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 25 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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.

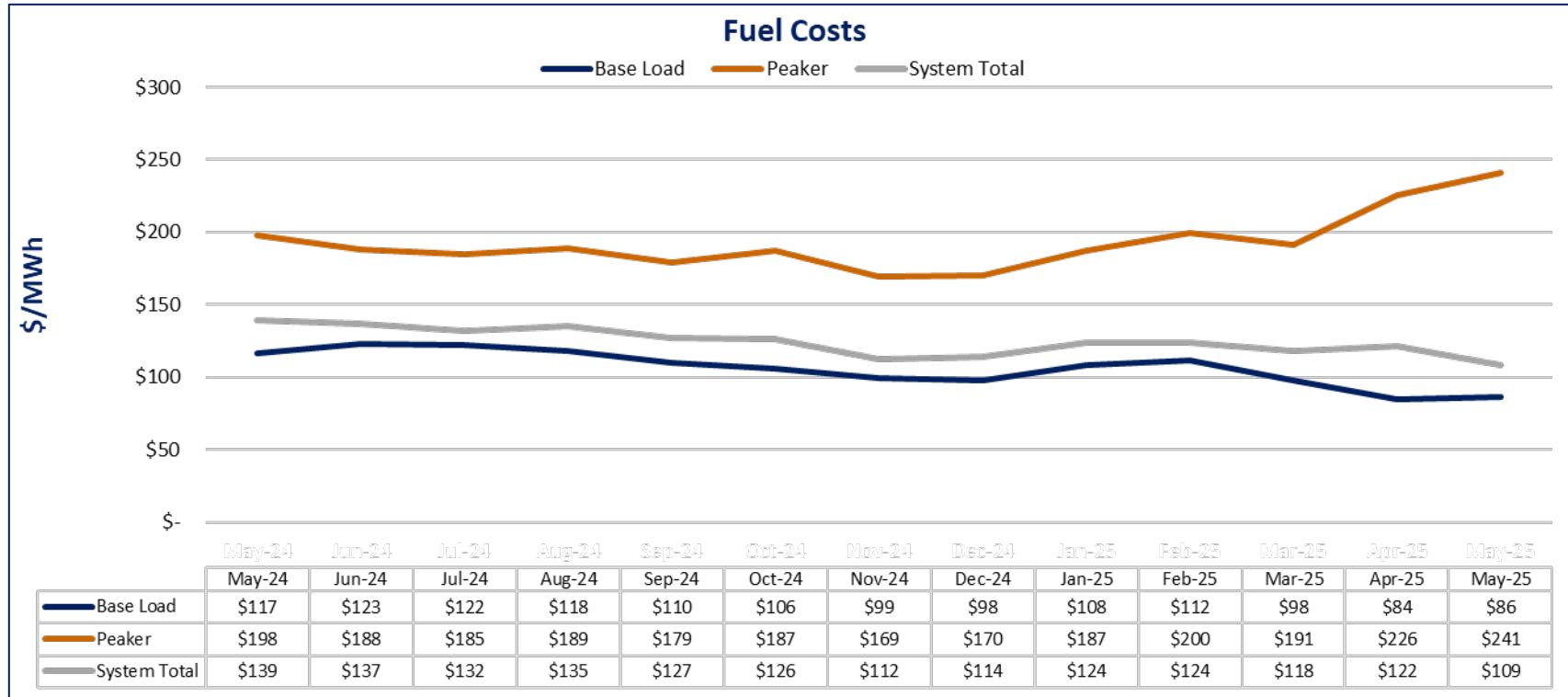


\$/MMBtu	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Diesel	20.60	19.51	19.60	19.12	18.19	18.09	17.78	17.53	18.06	18.41	18.09	17.42	17.10
Residual	15.78	15.77	15.77	15.43	14.80	14.83	14.49	14.30	15.60	14.32	13.50	12.97	12.82
Natural Gas	9.89	10.49	6.36	9.51	9.36	9.66	9.25	10.31	10.86	10.14	10.65	10.54	9.79
Coal	7.48	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.51	7.49	7.49	7.49	7.52	7.52	6.87	7.53	7.53
\$/BOE	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25
Diesel	115.98	116.34	113.98	111.03	105.52	105.02	103.26	101.76	104.72	106.14	104.34	100.32	99.98
Residual	98.48	98.47	98.50	96.40	92.61	92.79	90.55	89.65	90.45	89.50	84.43	81.06	75.80
Natural Gas	58.06	89.01	53.43	84.35	55.42	57.58	55.49	61.29	63.23	60.68	63.34	62.6	58.25
Coal	43.42	43.45	43.45	43.44	43.59	43.45	43.45	43.45	43.60	43.63	39.83	43.67	43.66

*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.

