



Monthly Generation Performance Report

March 2026

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

March 2026 Electric System Performance Overview

Units offline through March 2026:

- **Palo Seco 3 (216 MW):** Unit started planned outage on January 16, 2026, with date of return delayed for May 15, 2026 (previous date of return was May 6, 2026).
- **San Juan 6 CC (220 MW):** CT unit (160 MW) started planned outage on December 16, 2025, with expected date of return delayed to May 15, 2026 (previous date of return was April 7, 2026. STM unit (60 MW) (in forced outage since June 2024) expected date of return delayed to May 30, 2026 (previous date of return was May 26, 2026).
- **San Juan 7 (100 MW):** currently in forced outage since October 2024, expected date of return is May 17, 2026.
- **Aguirre 1 (450 MW):** currently in forced outage since February 2025, expected date of return is December 23, 2026.
- **Palo Seco 4 (216 MW):** Unit was offline almost the full month due to a short maintenance outage. Unit returned to service on March 31, 2026.
- **Palo Seco TM units (90 MW):** 3 out of 4 units (65 MW out of 90 MW) unavailable without time of return established.
- **San Juan TM units (250 MW):** 3 out of 10 units (75 MW out of 250 MW) unavailable without time of return established.

Upcoming planned outages:

- **San Juan 9 (100 MW):** 6-month outage conditioned to San Juan 7 return to service (previously scheduled from April 15, 2026, to October 15, 2026)

Electric demand:

- The maximum peak demand was approximately **2,508 MW**.
- The average electric demand was approximately **1,887 MW**.

System reserves:

- Actuals hourly reserves levels averaged **1,112 MW**, with 114 hours of the month having less than 750 MW of reserves (~15% of the time).
- Forecasted average reserves was **1,112 MW**, being equal to actual average reserves for March 2026.
- For next month (April 2026), forecasted average reserves is **1,100 MW**.

System availability:

Actual average was **2,967 MW**, with weighted availability rate of **55%**

Actual maximum was **3,288 MW** for a peak availability rate of **61%**

Actual minimum was **2,308 MW** for a minimum availability rate of **43%**

Load Shed Events: **3** total

- **2** Under-Frequency Load Sheds (UFLS) due to generation unit trips.
- **1** Manual Load Shed (MLS) due to generation shortfall event.

Operations

System-Level Performance



System Reserves

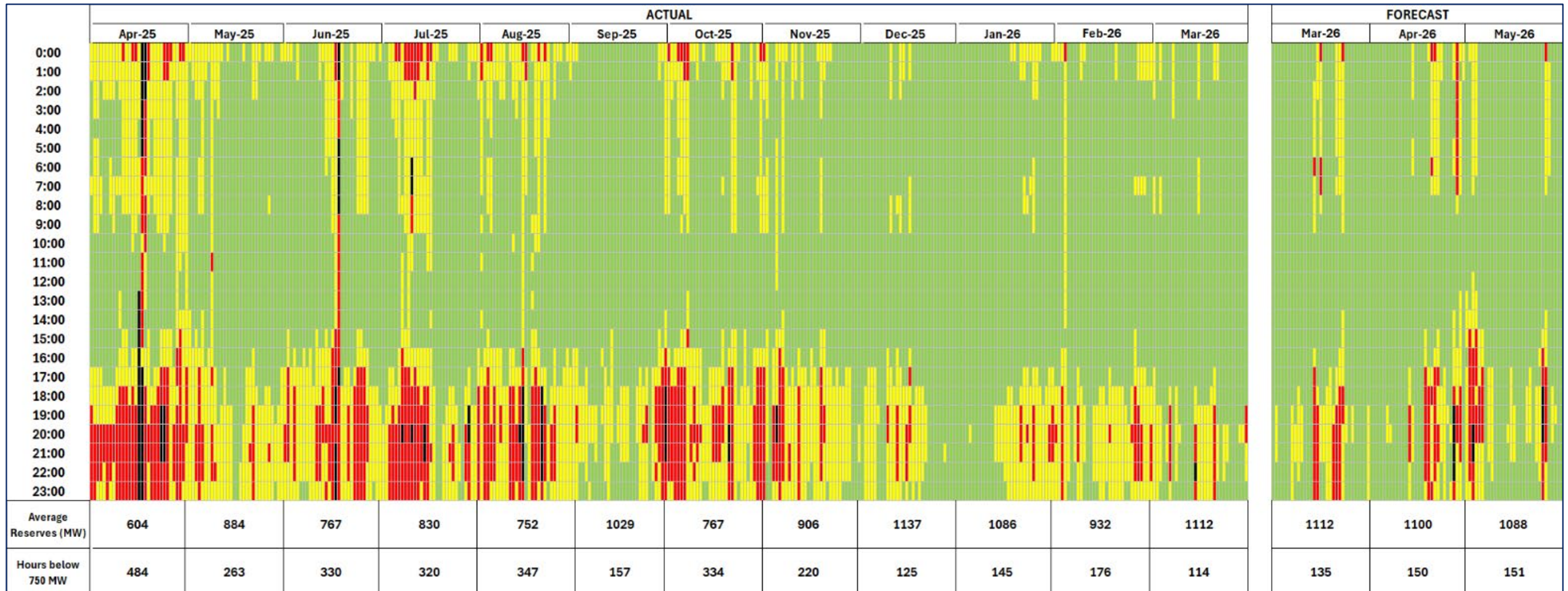
Actual reserves timeframe: April 2025 – March 2026

Forecasted reserves timeframe: March 2026 – May 2026

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



For the last 12 months:

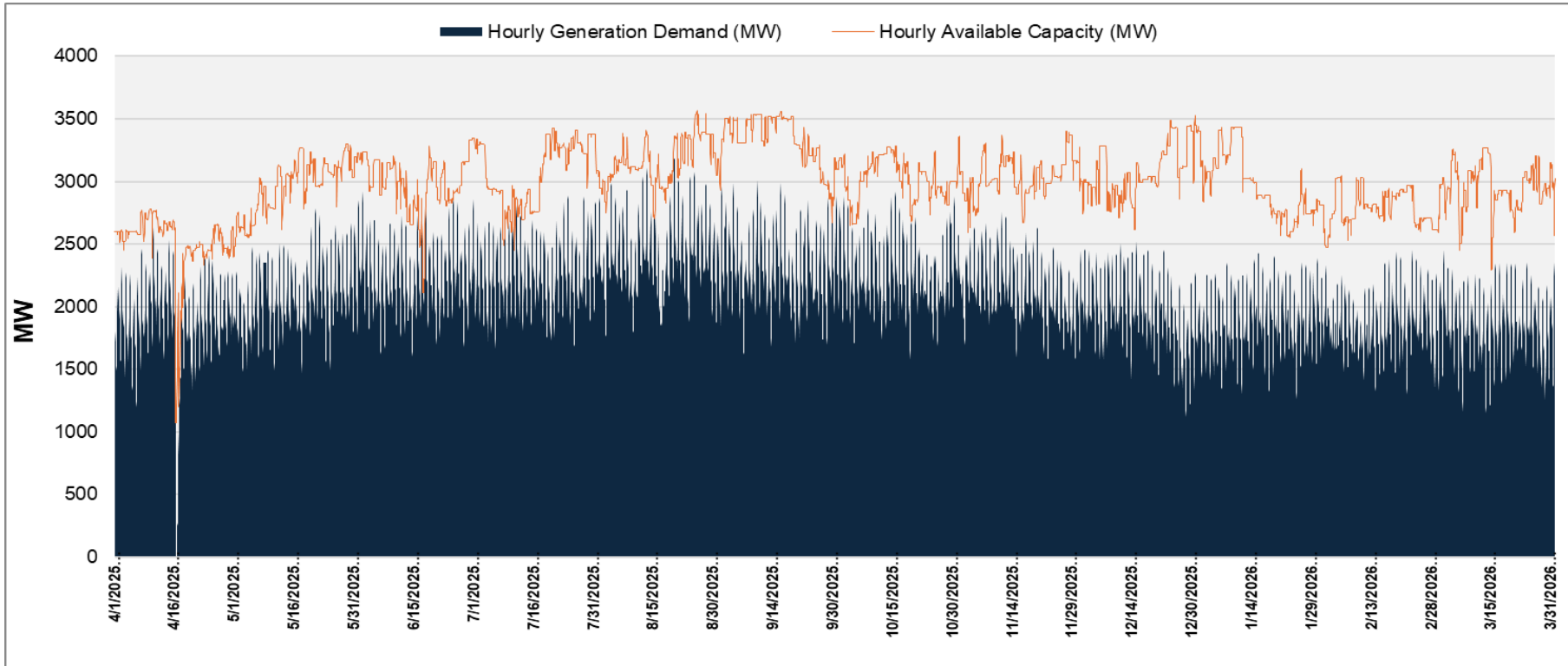
- Month with lowest average capacity reserves was **April 2025**, mostly due to the April 16, 2025, blackout event.
- Month with highest average capacity reserves was **December 2025**, due to low demand season.

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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.



Since May 2025, average total system availability has been above 50%.

For the last 12 months:

- Month with lowest average availability was **April**.
- Month with highest average availability was **August**.

		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	12-month Average														
Total System	5450														AR (MW)	2485	2955	2994	3077	3139	3137	3011	3020	3083	2960	2792	2967	2968
	2725	AR (%)	46%	55%	55%	57%	58%	58%	56%	56%	57%	55%	52%	55%		55%												
Nameplate Capacity: 5411 MW																												

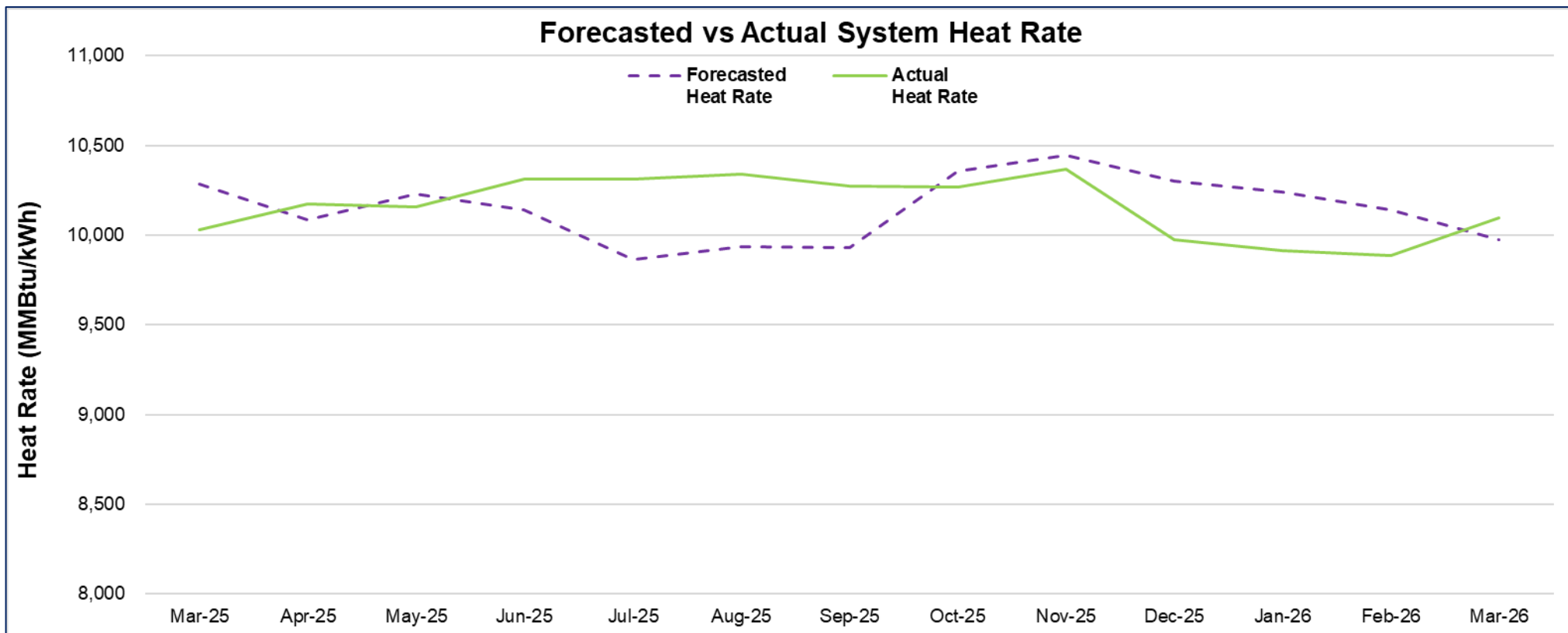
*Refer to slides 11 & 12 for availability by powerplant.

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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 (kWh). The forecasted Heat Rate is determined by the last forecast calculated for the Fuel Clause Adjustment Factor.

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.



*Refer to slides 16 & 17 for heat rate by powerplant.

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

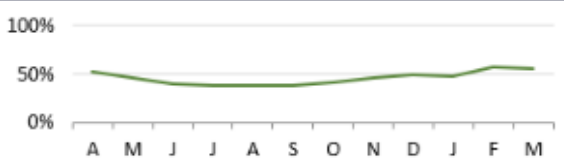
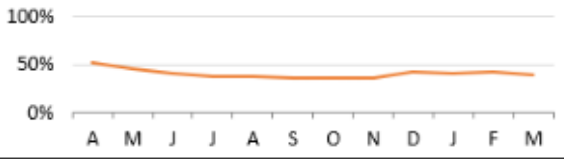
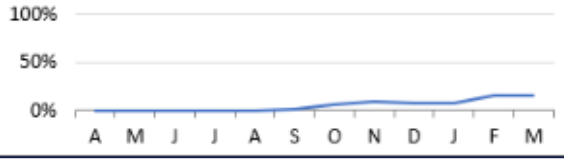
System Outage Rate

Outage rate measures the % of time that capacity was unable due to outage events, which are classified as forced, planned or maintenance outages.

- Forced outages: when a unit goes out of service unexpectedly. Reasons could vary depending on the outage cause.
- Planned outages: longer outages (typically minimum of 1 month) that are scheduled with months of anticipation. This outages are important to maintain units' reliability and reduce forced outages risk.
- Maintenance outages: like planned outages, but at a short term and scheduled with less time anticipation (days or a week before the outage). This outages are mostly short repairs with the purpose to avoid a future undesired prolonged forced outage.

Since planned and maintenance outages are similar, with the only difference of scheduling and duration between them, they are accounted together for total system calculations.

Percentages are weighted against capacity, not hours.

		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
Total System Outages Rate		%	52%	45%	40%	38%	38%	38%	42%	46%	49%	48%	57%	55%
		Hrs	15964	15329	13595	14885	15191	13834	16387	15127	17436	18991	18973	20543
		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
Total System Forced Outages		%	52%	45%	40%	38%	37%	37%	36%	37%	41%	41%	41%	39%
		Hrs	15964	15293	13595	14885	15033	13583	15740	13660	15797	17600	16997	18181
		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
Total System Planned / Maintenance Outages		%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	6%	9%	7%	7%	16%	15%
		Hrs	0	36	0	0	158	251	647	1467	1639	1391	1976	2362

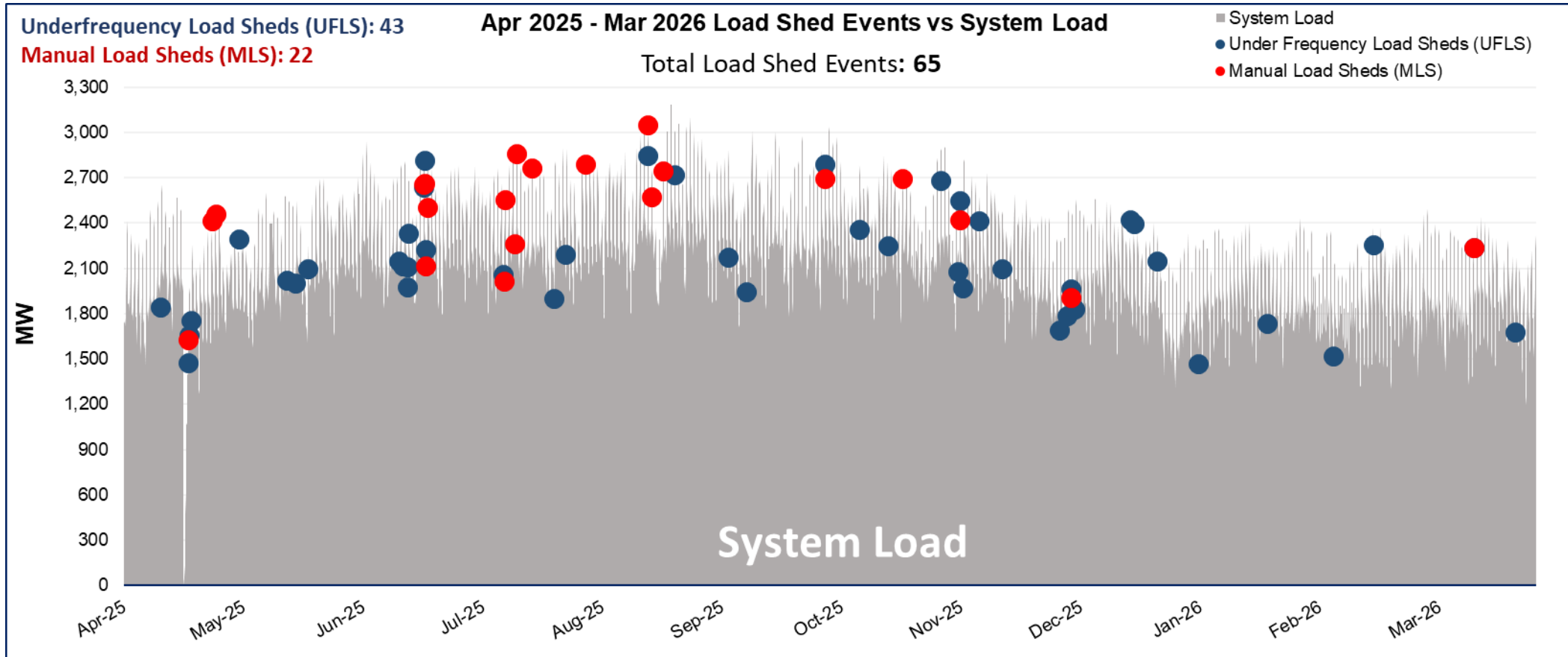
*Refer to slides 18 & 19 for outages rate by powerplant.

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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, it only operate the system with the energy provided by Genera PR, Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and any other energy generators connected to the electrical grid.



MTD (March 1, 2026 – March 31, 2026)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	1	34,625	42
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	2	133,324	10

Rolling 12 Months (April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026)	Total Events	Average Customers Affected	Average Duration (min)
Generation Shortfall Events	22	62,110	137
Unit Performance Load Shed Events	43	131,504	18

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Operations

Plant 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)		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
AES		Av Cap (MW)	379	453	456	409	436	451	232	442	432	462	251	398
Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW		AR (%)	75%	89%	90%	81%	86%	89%	46%	87%	85%	91%	49%	78%
EcoEléctrica		Av Cap (MW)	544	566	496	566	566	566	566	303	562	566	566	543
Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW		AR (%)	96%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	54%	99%	100%	100%	96%	
Aguirre		Av Cap (MW)	0	0	71	271	243	335	281	302	227	285	215	320
Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW		AR (%)	0%	0%	8%	30%	27%	37%	31%	34%	25%	32%	24%	36%
Costa Sur		Av Cap (MW)	334	625	571	548	683	512	635	697	684	515	727	735
Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW		AR (%)	41%	76%	70%	67%	83%	62%	77%	85%	83%	63%	89%	90%
Palo Seco		Av Cap (MW)	135	167	117	124	126	123	230	191	286	261	156	54
Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW		AR (%)	31%	39%	27%	29%	29%	28%	53%	44%	66%	60%	36%	12%
San Juan		Av Cap (MW)	290	331	444	391	340	394	392	358	201	208	234	246
Nameplate Capacity: 640 MW		AR (%)	45%	52%	69%	61%	53%	62%	61%	56%	31%	32%	37%	38%
Total Baseloads		Av Cap (MW)	1683	2140	2155	2309	2394	2381	2336	2293	2392	2297	2149	2295
Nameplate Capacity: 3866 MW		AR (%)	44%	55%	56%	60%	62%	62%	60%	59%	62%	59%	56%	59%

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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)		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
Aguirre Combined Cycle Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW		Av Cap (MW)	147	243	297	278	235	248	218	220	222	239	250	239
	AR (%)	25%	41%	50%	47%	40%	42%	37%	37%	38%	40%	42%	40%	
Cambalache Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW		Av Cap (MW)	151	97	78	76	77	77	76	76	77	77	77	116
	AR (%)	91%	59%	47%	46%	47%	47%	46%	46%	47%	47%	47%	70%	
Mayagüez Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW		Av Cap (MW)	95	95	71	46	45	47	46	47	47	45	46	50
	AR (%)	43%	43%	32%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%	21%	23%	
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW		Av Cap (MW)	60	33	77	78	77	78	79	74	79	75	58	44
	AR (%)	74%	41%	95%	96%	96%	96%	97%	92%	97%	93%	72%	54%	
Palo Seco TMs Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW		Av Cap (MW)	78	89	68	62	57	47	43	43	27	25	26	26
	AR (%)	52%	99%	76%	69%	63%	52%	48%	48%	30%	28%	29%	29%	
San Juan TMs Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW		Av Cap (MW)	182	177	168	143	174	178	131	190	173	172	168	160
	AR (%)	73%	71%	67%	57%	70%	71%	52%	76%	69%	69%	67%	64%	
Frame 5's Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW		Av Cap (MW)	90	79	81	84	79	81	81	76	64	30	17	37
	AR (%)	61%	54%	55%	57%	54%	55%	55%	52%	44%	20%	12%	25%	
Total Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW		Av Cap (MW)	803	815	839	768	745	756	674	727	690	663	643	672
	AR (%)	52%	53%	54%	50%	48%	49%	44%	47%	45%	43%	42%	43%	

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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 the 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)		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	
AES Nameplate Capacity: 508 MW		Gen (MW)	383	446	442	400	432	443	229	410	412	449	239	356
	CF (%)	75%	88%	87%	79%	85%	87%	45%	81%	81%	88%	47%	70%	
EcoEléctrica Nameplate Capacity: 566 MW		Gen (MW)	387	385	351	401	411	399	407	278	399	388	400	384
	CF (%)	68%	68%	62%	71%	73%	71%	72%	49%	71%	69%	71%	68%	
Aguirre Nameplate Capacity: 900 MW		Gen (MW)	0	0	54	197	199	252	215	227	136	209	176	187
	CF (%)	0%	0%	6%	22%	22%	28%	24%	25%	15%	23%	20%	21%	
Costa Sur Nameplate Capacity: 820 MW		Gen (MW)	265	507	516	480	557	552	559	516	472	282	516	526
	CF (%)	32%	62%	63%	59%	68%	67%	68%	63%	58%	34%	63%	64%	
Palo Seco Nameplate Capacity: 432 MW		Gen (MW)	118	146	101	117	119	111	207	160	220	168	95	23
	CF (%)	27%	34%	23%	27%	28%	26%	48%	37%	51%	39%	22%	5%	
San Juan Nameplate Capacity: 640 MW		Gen (MW)	244	271	384	332	299	325	354	312	165	178	207	173
	CF (%)	38%	42%	60%	52%	47%	51%	55%	49%	26%	28%	32%	27%	
Total Baseloads Nameplate Capacity: 3866 MW		Gen (MW)	1397	1755	1848	1928	2018	2082	1971	1903	1805	1674	1634	1650
	CF (%)	36%	45%	48%	50%	52%	54%	51%	49%	47%	43%	42%	43%	

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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 the 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)			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Aguirre Combined Cycle Nameplate Capacity: 592 MW	Gen (MW)		64	65	109	101	82	50	88	86	51	51	50	39
	CF (%)		11%	11%	18%	17%	14%	9%	15%	15%	9%	9%	8%	7%
Cambalache Nameplate Capacity: 165 MW	Gen (MW)		71	27	29	29	32	17	36	17	6	2	4	10
	CF (%)		43%	17%	18%	18%	20%	10%	22%	10%	4%	1%	2%	6%
Mayagüez Nameplate Capacity: 220 MW	Gen (MW)		28	6	11	7	7	2	8	16	16	12	11	14
	CF (%)		13%	3%	5%	3%	3%	1%	4%	7%	7%	6%	5%	6%
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs Nameplate Capacity: 81 MW	Gen (MW)		51	12	15	16	16	6	20	18	11	9	8	12
	CF (%)		63%	14%	19%	19%	20%	7%	25%	22%	13%	11%	9%	15%
Palo Seco TMs Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW	Gen (MW)		64	64	56	46	47	28	29	28	15	15	16	16
	CF (%)		71%	71%	62%	51%	53%	31%	33%	32%	16%	17%	18%	18%
San Juan TMs Nameplate Capacity: 250 MW	Gen (MW)		157	129	135	95	126	102	76	8	35	106	96	83
	CF (%)		63%	52%	54%	38%	50%	41%	31%	3%	14%	42%	39%	33%
Frame 5's Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 147 MW	Gen (MW)		36	13	20	20	20	10	26	21	10	4	1	2
	CF (%)		25%	9%	14%	14%	14%	7%	18%	14%	7%	3%	1%	2%
Total Peakers Nameplate Capacity: 1545 MW	Gen (MW)		471	317	376	315	331	216	285	195	142	199	186	177
	CF (%)		30%	21%	24%	20%	21%	14%	18%	13%	9%	13%	12%	11%

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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 (kWh). Values shown are from gross production.

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.

Heat Rate (MMBtu/kWh)		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
AES		9,307	9,464	9,484	9,632	9,630	9,610	9,524	9,480	9,477	9,470	9,407	9,221
EcoElectrica		7,643	7,669	7,654	7,552	7,532	7,572	7,553	7,730	7,551	7,577	7,570	7,605
Aguirre		-	-	11,488	10,718	11,107	10,762	10,813	10,652	11,060	11,110	11,129	10,804
Costa Sur		10,892	10,489	10,449	10,793	10,762	10,792	10,701	10,971	10,533	11,215	10,773	10,975
Palo Seco		9,534	9,437	9,718	9,800	9,998	10,284	10,201	10,080	10,724	9,701	9,765	9,980
San Juan		8,799	9,275	9,585	9,501	9,410	9,515	9,299	9,826	10,287	9,001	9,382	9,125
Total Baseloads		9,076	9,336	9,503	9,588	9,649	9,692	9,621	9,871	9,668	9,502	9,593	9,579

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

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 (kWh). Values shown are from gross production.

Target: ▼ Lower heat rates represent higher efficiency.

Heat Rate (MMBtu/kWh)		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Aguirre Combined Cycle		16,110	14,707	14,563	14,524	14,871	14,938	15,002	14,752	14,865	15,195	14,424	14,713
Cambalache		12,959	13,081	12,200	12,404	12,397	12,730	12,327	12,378	12,576	13,871	12,671	12,538
Mayaguez		11,124	10,801	11,040	11,059	10,863	10,623	10,980	10,763	10,874	10,070	10,649	10,905
Palo Seco Mobile Packs		10,003	10,388	10,042	10,078	10,276	10,365	10,153	10,130	10,237	10,153	9,896	10,067
Palo Seco & San Juan TMs		11,039	11,199	10,901	15,491	9,855	11,139	10,804	10,764	11,030	10,979	11,321	12,101
Frame 5's Peakers		16,023	15,518	14,857	14,824	15,107	15,767	16,457	16,468	16,160	15,727	12,946	14,925
Total Peakers		12,279	12,225	12,244	14,483	11,699	12,372	12,797	13,223	12,679	12,078	12,087	12,499

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Planned Outage Hours and Rate – Baseload Units

Planned Outage Hours represents the shutdown of a generating unit or facility for inspections, maintenance and repairs in accordance with an advance schedule, represented in hours per unit. This scoreboard compares the scheduled outage hours (shown in color blue) with the actual duration of the outage (shown in color orange). Total rates are weighted average against capacity.

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



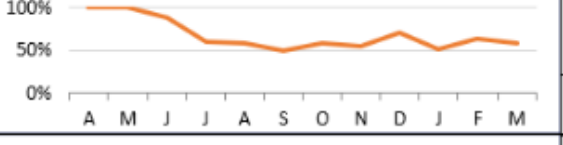
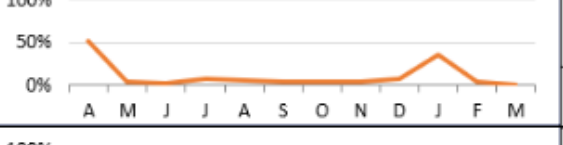
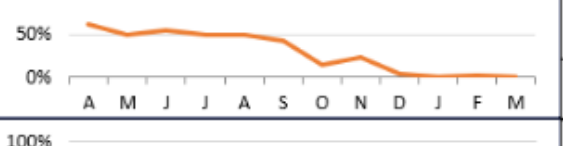
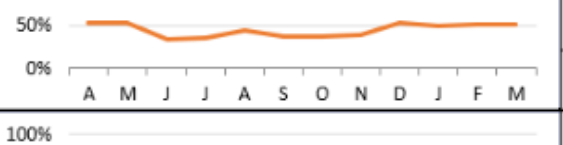
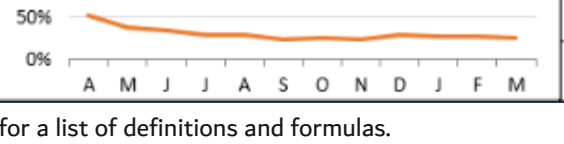
Planned Outage Hours and Rate		Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26		
AES		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	127	0	0	504	102	
		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	48	0	0	192	480
			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	9%	0%	0%	38%	7%
EcoElectrica		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	0	0	0	0	
		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	576	0	0	0	0
			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Aguirre		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Planned	720	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			50%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Costa Sur		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Palo Seco		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	672	744	
		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	672	552	
			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	50%	37%	
San Juan		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	1481	744	672	744	
		Planned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1392	0	384	744	672	744
			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	33%	17%	17%	17%
Total Baseloads		Comp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	1347	1481	1145	1848	1590	
		Planned	720	480	0	0	0	0	2232	624	384	1128	1536	1776	
			13%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	5%	2%	6%	11%	12%	

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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 due to an unanticipated breakdown, leading to unavailability for generate; 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. Total forced outage rates are weighted average against capacity.

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

Forced Outage Rate and Hours			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
AES		%	18%	1%	1%	9%	3%	0%	15%	0%	11%	1%	18%	17%
		Hrs	263	10	19	137	47	0	122	3	164	18	155	235
EcoElectrica		%	4%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%	2%
		Hrs	80	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	53
Aguirre		%	100%	100%	89%	61%	58%	50%	59%	56%	70%	51%	65%	59%
		Hrs	1439	1487	1277	904	860	723	879	805	916	754	869	793
Costa Sur		%	52%	4%	3%	8%	7%	5%	5%	5%	7%	35%	4%	0%
		Hrs	745	54	44	119	97	65	74	69	99	436	48	0
Palo Seco		%	62%	50%	55%	50%	50%	43%	15%	23%	4%	0%	3%	0%
		Hrs	891	743	787	748	744	626	227	312	50	0	13	0
San Juan		%	53%	53%	34%	36%	44%	38%	38%	39%	53%	49%	52%	51%
		Hrs	2272	2342	1456	1592	1893	1532	1694	1442	1490	1618	1688	1653
Total Baseload		%	53%	38%	34%	29%	28%	24%	25%	23%	28%	28%	27%	25%
		Hrs	5691	4636	3758	3499	3641	2946	2996	2631	2723	2826	2773	2734

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Forced Outage Hours and Rate – Peaker Units

Forced Outage Hours represent the shutdown of a generating unit or facility due to an unanticipated breakdown, leading to unavailability for generate; 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. Total forced outage rates are weighted average against capacity.

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

Forced Outage Rate and Hours			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Aguirre Combined Cycle		%	78%	71%	57%	60%	68%	76%	67%	68%	78%	77%	78%	81%
		Hrs	5088	3654	2912	3289	3912	3577	4134	3952	4012	3881	3361	3867
Cambalache		%	5%	50%	67%	67%	64%	75%	61%	77%	90%	96%	93%	67%
		Hrs	50	398	720	749	744	720	755	728	744	744	672	294
Mayaguez		%	52%	83%	83%	87%	87%	94%	85%	75%	75%	80%	81%	81%
		Hrs	754	802	1199	1516	1537	1441	1513	1442	1495	1559	1361	1668
Palo Seco Mobile-Packs		%	25%	77%	8%	0%	9%	13%	0%	20%	0%	29%	72%	74%
		Hrs	455	1224	35	0	46	28	1	119	1	103	528	969
Palo Seco TMs		%	19%	5%	30%	41%	41%	61%	60%	63%	84%	85%	84%	84%
		Hrs	437	114	722	969	1072	1380	1488	1466	2184	2261	2016	2235
San Juan TMs		%	31%	39%	39%	52%	37%	42%	58%	88%	69%	45%	49%	53%
		Hrs	1972	2382	2362	3027	2166	1989	3243	1598	2273	2313	2188	2602
Frame 5's Peakers		%	50%	80%	71%	70%	69%	78%	56%	66%	85%	96%	99%	97%
		Hrs	1517	2083	1887	1836	1915	1502	1610	1724	2365	3913	4098	3812
Total Peakers		%	50%	63%	56%	60%	61%	69%	63%	70%	74%	74%	77%	76%
		Hrs	10273	10657	9837	11386	11392	10637	12744	11029	13074	14774	14224	15447

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Generation and Capacity Factor – Renewables (Solar)

The Capacity Factor measures the actual energy production over the theoretical maximum output. Naturally, for renewable projects, Capacity Factor trends to be lower than thermal resources.

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			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
AES Ilumina Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW		Gen (MW)	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6
	CF (%)	18%	19%	18%	19%	18%	17%	15%	16%	16%	16%	16%	18%	
Windmar Cantera Martínó Nameplate Capacity: 2.1 MW		Gen (MW)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
	CF (%)	25%	24%	26%	26%	25%	20%	22%	23%	26%	26%	22%	27%	
San Fermín Nameplate Capacity: 20 MW		Gen (MW)	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
	CF (%)	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	
Horizon Energy Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW		Gen (MW)	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
	CF (%)	24%	28%	27%	28%	28%	27%	23%	26%	25%	25%	25%	27%	
Oriana Energy Nameplate Capacity: 45 MW		Gen (MW)	10.8	11.1	10.2	11.6	10.4	9.3	8.7	9.5	10.0	9.6	8.9	10.9
	CF (%)	24%	25%	23%	26%	23%	21%	19%	21%	22%	21%	20%	24%	
Windmar Coto Laurel Nameplate Capacity: 10 MW		Gen (MW)	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
	CF (%)	19%	18%	19%	19%	19%	16%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	17%	
Fonroche Humacao Nameplate Capacity: 40 MW		Gen (MW)	9.0	9.2	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.2	7.8	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	9.7
	CF (%)	23%	23%	25%	25%	25%	23%	19%	21%	20%	20%	20%	24%	
Ciro One Salinas, LLC Nameplate Capacity: 90 MW		Gen (MW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.3	6.9	1.1
	CF (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	8%	1%
Total Solar Nameplate Capacity: 237.1 MW		Gen (MW)	29.4	30.0	30.1	31.8	30.2	27.5	24.5	26.8	28.1	30.5	32.2	31.1
	CF (%)	20%	20%	20%	22%	21%	19%	17%	18%	12%	13%	14%	13%	

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Generation and Capacity Factor – Renewables (Wind and Landfill)

The Capacity Factor measures the actual energy production over the theoretical maximum output. Naturally, for renewable projects, Capacity Factor trends to be lower than thermal resources.

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			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Pattern Santa Isabel Nameplate Capacity: 95 MW		Gen (MW)	15.2	16.9	25.6	23.7	18.0	10.6	6.8	11.2	10.6	12.6	13.9	19.8
		CF (%)	16%	18%	27%	25%	19%	11%	7%	12%	11%	13%	15%	21%
Punta Lima Nameplate Capacity: 26 MW		Gen (MW)	6.6	6.5	11.5	8.5	4.6	2.2	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.6	8.8
		CF (%)	25%	25%	44%	33%	18%	9%	15%	18%	16%	16%	18%	34%
Total Wind Nameplate Capacity: 121 MW		Gen (MW)	21.8	23.3	37.1	32.2	22.6	12.8	10.7	15.9	14.7	16.7	18.5	28.6
		CF (%)	18%	19%	31%	27%	19%	11%	9%	13%	12%	14%	15%	24%

Average Production (MW) and Capacity Factor			Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Landfill Gas Fajardo Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW		Gen (MW)	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
		CF (%)	36%	26%	43%	40%	40%	36%	37%	20%	35%	31%	18%	29%
Landfill Gas Toa Baja Nameplate Capacity: 2.4 MW		Gen (MW)	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
		CF (%)	28%	37%	28%	15%	4%	8%	7%	8%	7%	5%	4%	17%
Total Landfill Nameplate Capacity: 4.8 MW		Gen (MW)	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.1
		CF (%)	32%	31%	36%	27%	22%	22%	22%	14%	21%	18%	11%	23%

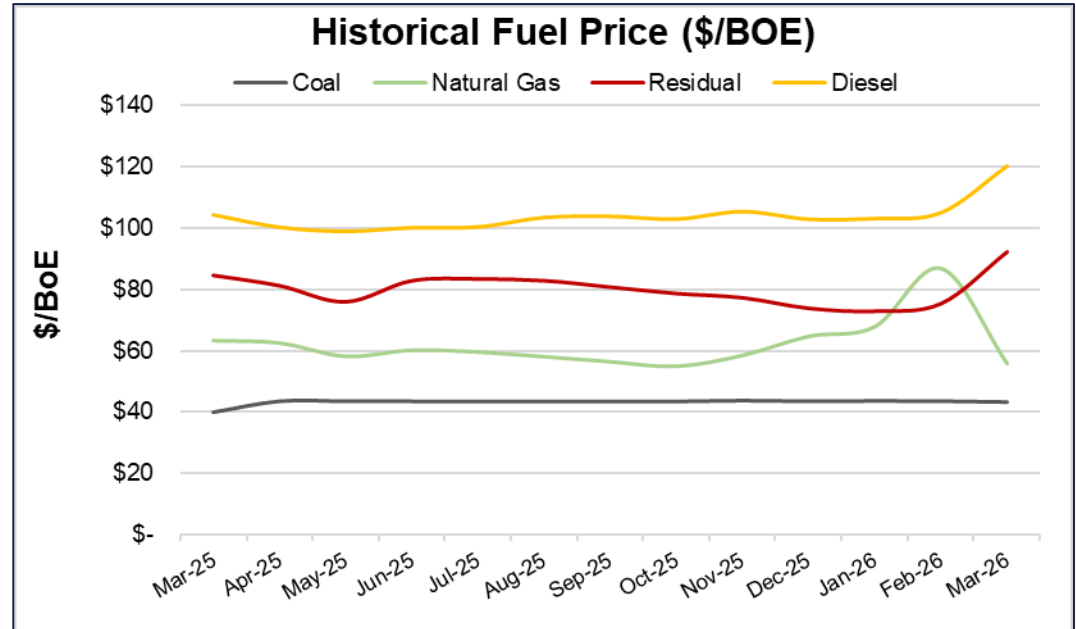
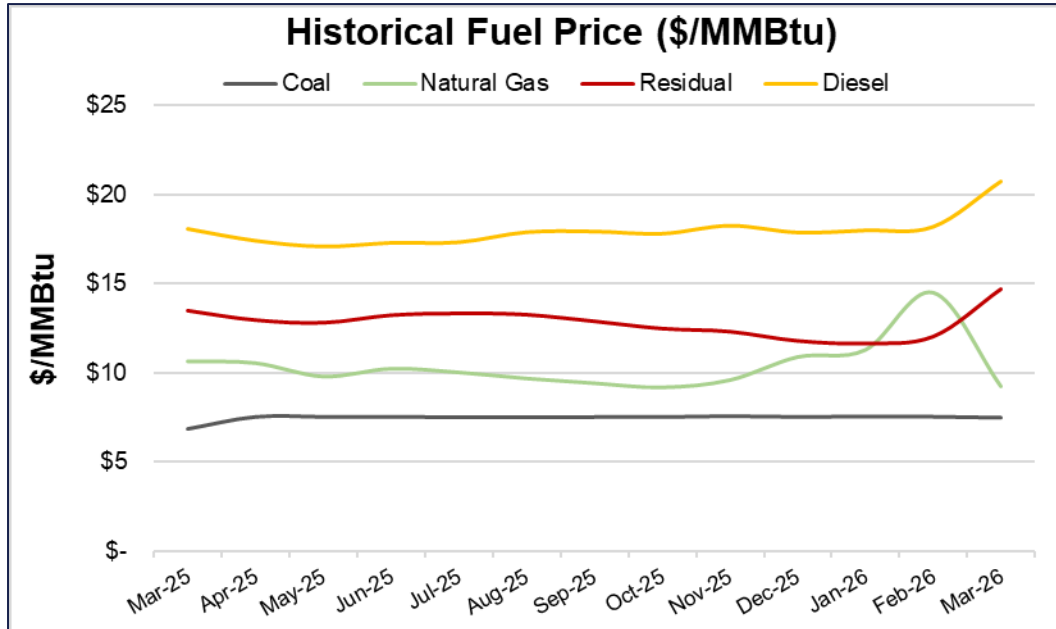
*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 for a list of definitions and formulas.

Economics



Fuel Prices

Fuel Price shows the prices paid for fuel used by Genera and private generators, both in terms of MMBtu 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.

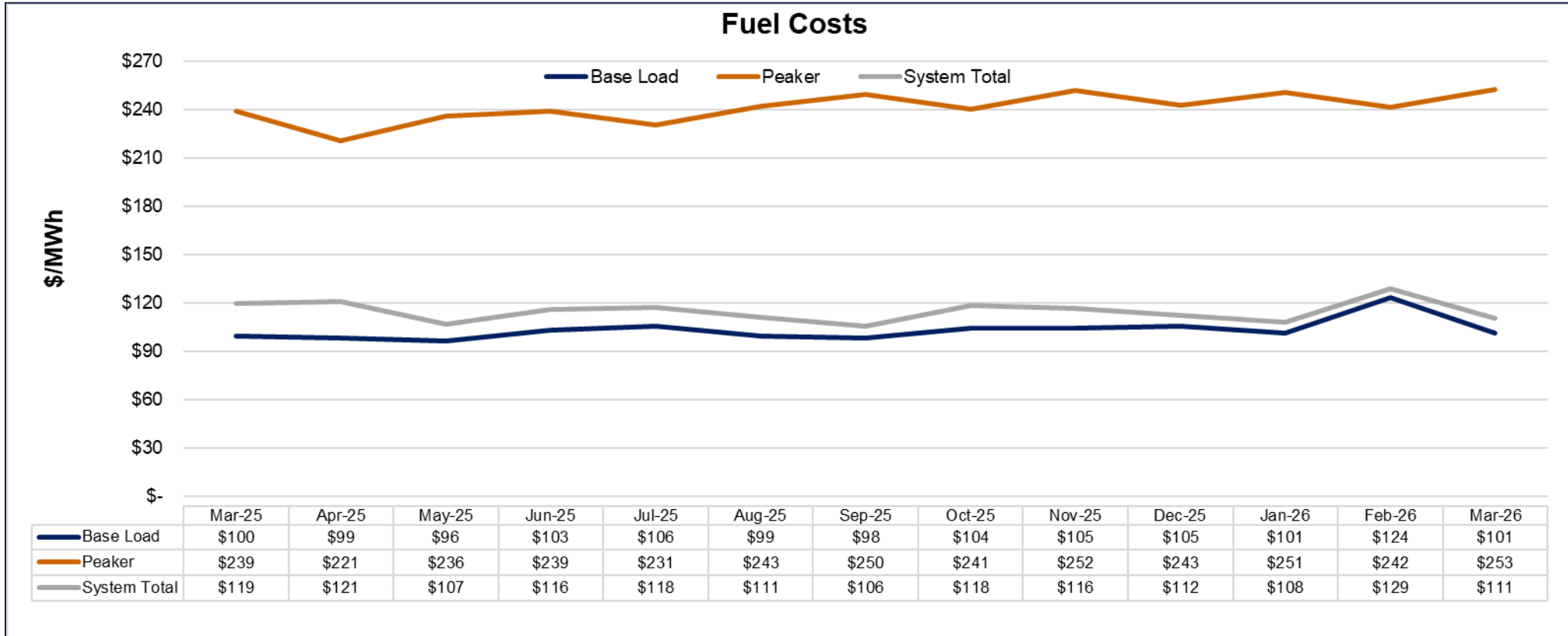


\$/MMBtu	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	June-25	July-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Diesel	18.09	17.42	17.10	17.31	17.34	17.91	17.94	17.82	18.27	17.89	18.00	18.20	20.74
Residual	13.50	12.97	12.82	13.25	13.35	13.28	12.90	12.50	12.33	11.81	11.66	12.05	14.71
Natural Gas	10.65	10.54	9.79	10.23	10.02	9.68	9.41	9.17	9.59	10.89	11.29	14.52	9.23
Coal	6.87	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.52	7.57	7.52	7.55	7.53	7.48
\$/BOE	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	June-25	July-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26
Diesel	104.34	100.32	99.98	100.16	100.38	103.47	103.83	102.97	105.40	102.90	103.12	105.04	120.13
Residual	84.43	81.06	75.80	82.65	83.24	82.69	80.60	78.51	77.13	73.70	72.74	75.21	92.02
Natural Gas	63.34	62.6	58.25	60.25	59.64	58.13	56.51	55.01	58.57	64.75	67.88	86.83	55.93
Coal	39.83	43.67	43.66	43.65	43.56	43.57	43.59	43.6	43.89	43.65	43.79	43.71	43.41

*Refer to Glossary of Terms on page 27 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 27 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 (MLS)	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 (UFLS)	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.

