

SEAWIND – project description:

MIDDELGRUNDEN, Denmark, 40 MW (20 x 2 MW)



Figure 1 Photomontage from Copenhagen, 4,3 km from WTGs



Project description

Just 1.6 km to nearest part of the Capital of Denmark, Copenhagen, and less than 5 km from the “heart” of Copenhagen, the royal castle Amalienborg. A row (arc) of 20 x 2 MW Bonus WTGs at 64 m hub height and 76 m rotor diameter. The spacing is 175 m, which is only 2.3 RD.

Grid connections from the trafo's in each WTG (30 kV) are made with 2 parallel 30 kV lines from a collection point in the middle of the Windfarm to the power plant “Amagerværket” just at the shore. This is only 2.7 km away. The foundation type is gravity made of steel with an ice-breaking cone made of concrete. The water dept is 3-10 m.

The World of Wind



Organization and planning procedure

The planning started 1998 initiated by the local environment and energy office in Copenhagen, a “grass root” organization. Together with the local utility “Copenhagen Electricity”, the development took form and with help from the Danish Energy Agency there were sponsored around 100 k€ to perform the needed investigations/planning. The project was given the final permission in 2000. This project was established in December 2000 – January 2001.

Facts on layout proposal and estimated investment costs

WTG size layout specification and price

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| Total installed power | 40 MW | | Distanse in RD | |
| Number of rows | 1 | | | - |
| WTGs per row)* | 20 | | 175 | 2.3 |
| Number of WTGs | 20 | | Hub height | RD (m) |
| Size of WTG | 2 MW | | 64 | 76 |
| Price information in this case are very rough estimates | | | | |
| Price for WTGs, installed (k€) | 26,840 | 671 | €/kW | |

Foundation, specification and cost estimate: **40 MW**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Type of foundation | Gravity | | | | | | | |
| Number of foundations: | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Water debt (m) | 5 RD | HH | | | | | | |
| WTG-size (MW, rotor diameter, hub height) | 2 | 76 | 64 | Debt#1 | Debt#2 | Debt#3 | Debt#4 | Debt#5 |
| Ice risk (yes/no) | Yes | | | | | | | |
| 100 year max wind gust (m/s) | ? | | | | | | | |
| 100 year max wave height (m) | ? | | | | | | | |
| Tidal difference (m) | ? | | | | | | | |
| | For all k€ | k€ per pcs. | €/kW | Per foundation, debt dependend | | | | |
| Fixed price, design cost, | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed price, building/shipping facilities | | | | | | | | |
| Fixed ground prepare cost | | | | | | | | |
| Variable ground prepare cost | | | | | | | | |
| Variable, building cost | | | | | | | | |
| Installation cost | | | | | | | | |
| SUM | 9,920 | 496 | 248 | | | | | |

Grid connection:

| Division into components partly estimated | | Number or | | | | Prices k€ | | Per unit or | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | | length (m) | Voltage(kV) | mm² | Material | Lines/cable | For all | per meter, € | €/kW |
| Off shore | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sea cable, from wind farm to shore | 5400 | 30 | 300 | CU | Cable | 540 | 100 | 14 |
| | In row cables | 0 | 30 | 300 | CU | Cable | - | 100 | - |
| | Rows to collect point cables | 3325 | 30 | 300 | CU | Cable | 333 | 100 | 8 |
| | Cable roll out/Wash down, variable | 6025 | | | | | 301 | 50 | 8 |
| | Cable roll out/wash down, fixed cost | | | | | | 500 | 500,000 | 13 |
| | Total number of WTG connectors *) | 20 | | | | | 900 | 45,000 | 23 |
| | Off shore HV station | 0 | | | | | - | - | - |
| | Connection (electrical work) | | | | | | | | |
| | Other fixed costs | | | | | | 1,000 | 1,000,000 | 25 |
| | Other variable costs | | | | | | | | |
| On shore | | | | | | | | | |
| | From shore to HV-grid | | | | | | | | |
| | HV station (if needed) | | | | | | | | |
| | Connection (electrical work) | | | | | | | | |
| | Compensation (reactive power) | | | | | | | | |
| | Other fixed costs | | | | | | 1,000 | 1,000,000 | 25 |
| | Other variable costs | | | | | | | | |
| Total | *) Incl. Transformers in WTGs !! | | | | | | 4,574 | | 114 |

Total budget for 40 MW wind farm

| | k€ | € per kW | Percent |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| WTGs | 26,840 | 671 | 58% |
| Foundation | 9,920 | 248 | 21% |
| Grid connection | 4,574 | 114 | 10% |
| Planning and permissioning | 2,141 | 54 | 5% |
| Organisation, management | 1,071 | 27 | 2% |
| Miscellaneous (e.g. risk) | 1,606 | 40 | 3% |
| TOTAL | 46,152 | 1,154 | 100% |

Note: There has been added some subsidy in the planning phase. NOTE: In this description, the WTG transformers are not included in WTG price, but in grid connection.

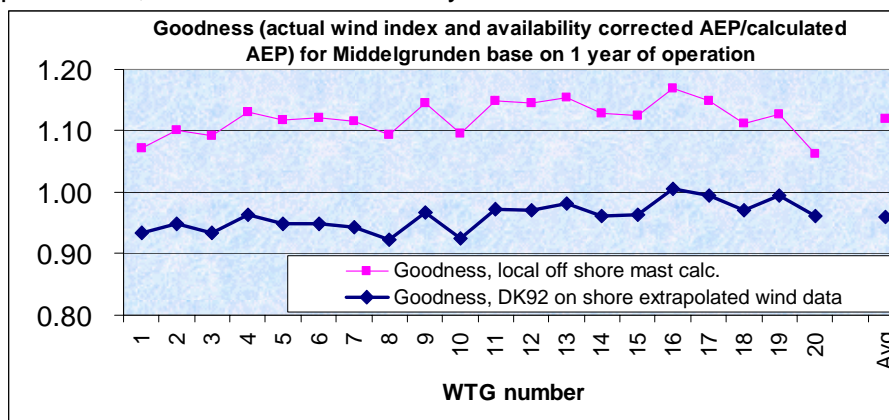
Energy production, operation cost, PPA and economic feasibility.

There were established a measure mast, 50m off shore near the site and measured for around 1 year. Unfortunately, the quality of the measurements was quite low due to low availability. Off shore measurements are more critically to perform than onshore. Based on as well local measurements as general wind data for Denmark, calculated mean wind speed for the site is around 7.4 m/s, slightly higher based on local mast. But especially the array losses are calculated much different due to different wind direction distribution.

Based on local measure mast: 4500 MWh/year/WTG – array loss 14%

Based on general wind data for DK: 5200 MWh/year/WTG – array loss 7%

Experiences so far show around 5000 MWh/year/WTG as expected long-term energy production, corrected for availability and wind index.



This means that calculations based on general experience from on shore wind data gives a more precise estimate for this wind farm than local off shore measurements – but the wind farm are close to the shore, so it might

not be a general conclusion that on shore extrapolations is better or good enough.

Power purchase agreement

| Power purchase agreement | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | øre/kWh | | €/kWh |
| For first 10 year, base price | 33 | fixed (until 2003) | 4.44 |
| CO2-bonus, extra all 20 years | 10 | fixed (politically decided) | 1.35 |
| First 12000 full load hour, extra | 17 | fixed (until 2001) | 2.29 |
| Marked price after 10 year | 23 | Estimated | 3.10 |

Operation costs and economic feasibility

Based on onshore experience following figures have been used in the calculations:

| Operation cost | onshore | | offshore estimate |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| Insurance | 5 | €/kW/y | 10 |
| Service and maintenance | 10 | €/kW/y | 18 |
| Adm. and management | 3 | €/kW/y | 5 |
| SUM/year | 18 | €/kW/y | 33 |
| Per WTG: | | | 1.3 |
| Decommissioning | 25 | k€/WTG | 0.6 |
| | | | €/kWh/y |

Figure 2 Operation cost used in calculation. The resulting 1.3 €/kWh is a little higher than expected for large-scale projects. The decommissioning costs is set very low here, while

access is very easy and there should be good reasons to believe in that instead of decommissioning, repowering would be more likely.

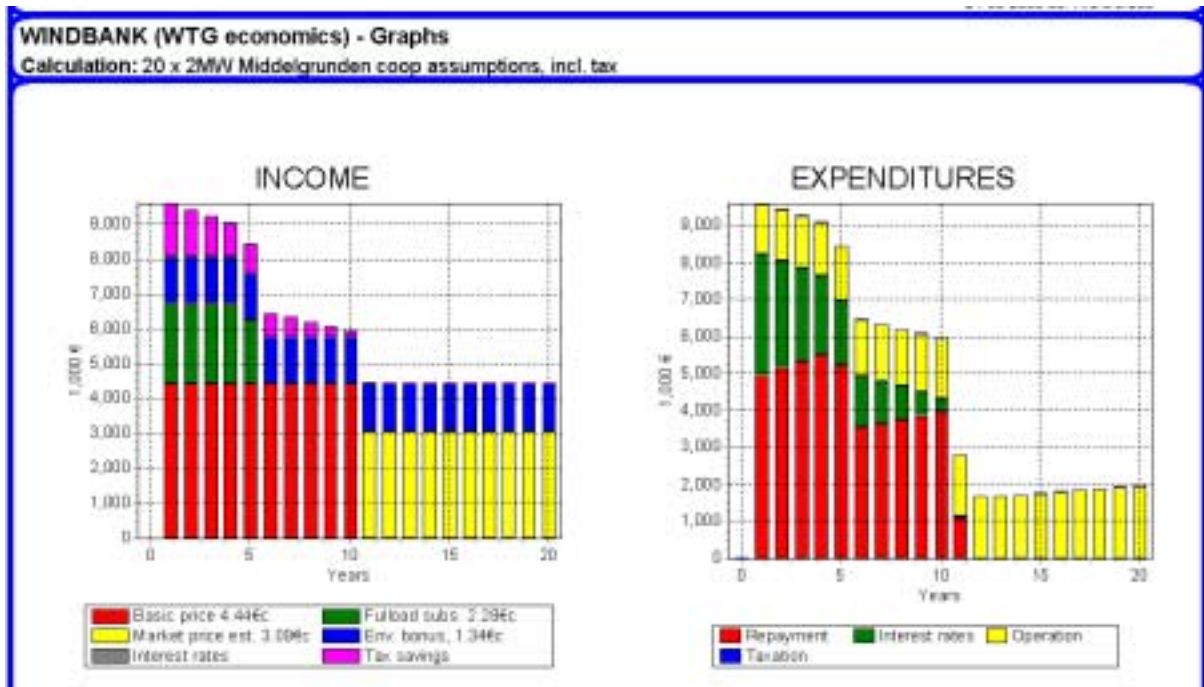


Figure 3 With 5000 MWh/y per 2 MW WTG, 7% interest rate, tax regulations for coop owned shares, O&M cost of 1.3 €/kWh and the PPA for DK at the time of installation, a 10.4 year pay back time is expected.

RATIOS

| | | /kW | /m ² | /MWh |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------|
| Preliminary expenses | € | 1,154 | 509 | 462 |
| O/M costs | average €/years | 34 | 15 | 14 |
| Energy production | kWh/Years | 2,500 | 1,102 | - |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Minimum life span for redemption of loan | 10.4 Years |
| Simple pay back time | 8.9 Years |
| Net present value for share | 173 € |
| Net present value in % of investment | 37.5 % |
| Production price at calculation interest 6.0% | 0.06 €/kWh |

Figure 4 One share is here 1000 kWh/year, an investment of 462€ Note that only 2500 kWh/kW is produced due to Copenhagen relative close in main wind direction and relative small rotor area /kW.

Environmental aspects:

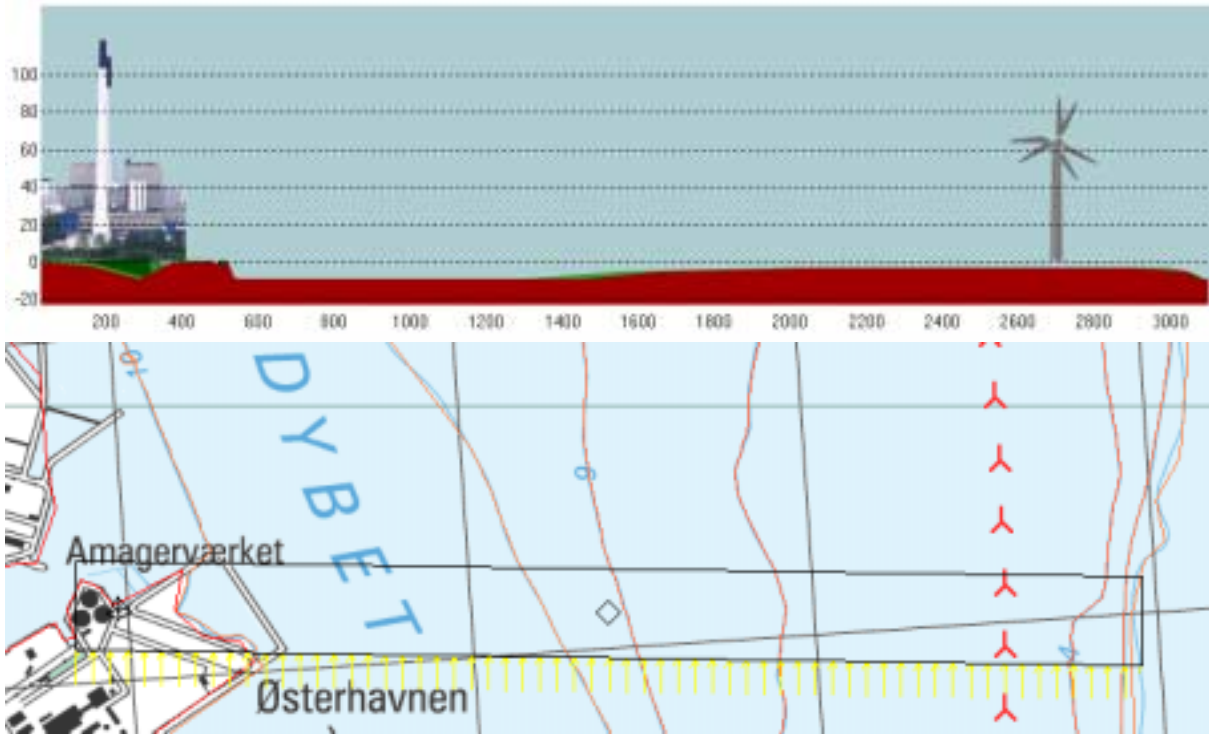


Figure 5 The terrain profile (water dept with factor 5 oversize) shown for a part of the Windfarm clearly showing the low water ground which keep the water dept around 4 m for most of the WTGs. The proportions of the Amager Power plant are shown for comparison (actual size might differ – no information on the height is found).

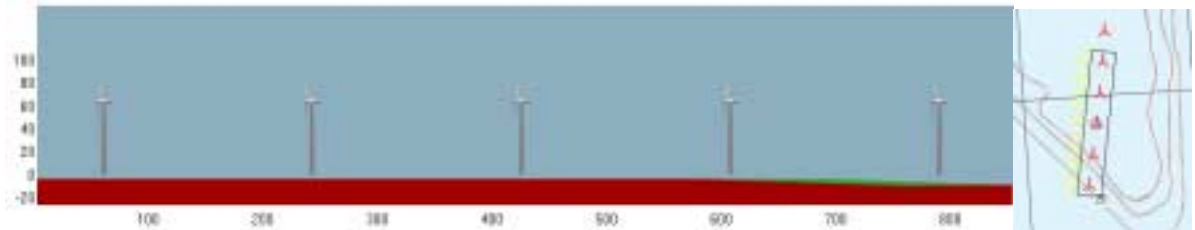


Figure 6 The 5 WTGs most south - WTG no. 20 is outside the 4 m dept with around 10 m, which increase the cost.

Visual impact

The visual impact was considered to be the only “real” environmental problem. Therefore several photomontages were made from many different spots as a part of the approval process, see example on front page.

Of other possible concerns was the sea traffic and air traffic (location only 5.3 km from the main Airport of Scandinavia, Kastrup), but all aspects were handled in a positive dialogue – light marking on top of nacelle secures visibility for the air traffic.

The methodology and presentation of this case study is established as part of ALTENER Contract No. 4.1030/Z/01-103/2001. For further information and discussion please contact the project coordinator Green Globe Energy I/S or EMD on e-mail: hansb@post8.tele.dk or euroscan@post.tele.dk or pn@emd.dk.