

Republic of Indonesia
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
PT PLN (Persero)

Republic of Indonesia
The Project for Promotion of Clean Coal Technology (CCT)
in Indonesia

FINAL REPORT
Separate Volume 1

Preliminary Feasibility Study Report of
CCT 1,000MW Coal-fired Model power plant(s)



October 2012

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.
Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.
Japan Coal Energy Center

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1.1 | Background of Model Power Plant | 1-1 |
| 1.2 | Outline of the Model Power Plant | 1-6 |
| 1.3 | Outline of Project Site | 1-7 |

CHAPTER 2 CONDITION OF MODEL POWER PLANT SITE

| | | |
|-------|---|------|
| 2.1 | Condition of Preset Site Area for Model Power Plant..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1.1 | Condition of Preset Site Area | 2-1 |
| 2.1.2 | Geographical Condition of Preset Site Area (On-Shore and Off-Shore) | 2-5 |
| 2.1.3 | Natural Condition of Preset Site Area | 2-23 |
| 2.2 | Condition of Infrastructure for Study Site..... | 2-32 |
| 2.2.1 | Access Road..... | 2-32 |
| 2.2.2 | Railway | 2-32 |
| 2.2.3 | The Nearest Loading-Unloading Jetty Facility | 2-32 |
| 2.2.4 | 500 kV Transmission..... | 2-33 |
| 2.2.5 | Coal Resources..... | 2-33 |
| 2.2.6 | Industrial Water Supply..... | 2-35 |
| 2.2.7 | Availability of Local Construction Material | 2-36 |

CHAPTER 3 BASIC CONCEPT OF THE MODEL POWER PLANT

| | | |
|-------|---|------|
| 3.1 | Design Requirements of Model Power Plant | 3-1 |
| 3.1.1 | Basic Operating Condition..... | 3-2 |
| 3.1.2 | Design coal..... | 3-3 |
| 3.1.3 | Coal consumption | 3-5 |
| 3.1.4 | Boiler and auxiliary equipment..... | 3-5 |
| 3.1.5 | Turbine and auxiliary equipment | 3-7 |
| 3.1.6 | Balance of plant (BOP) | 3-7 |
| 3.1.7 | A consideration of each system unit capacity and numbers for standby unit | 3-9 |
| 3.1.8 | A consideration of Equipment/Facilities/Building Division list | 3-9 |
| 3.2 | Environmental Laws and Regulations..... | 3-11 |
| 3.2.1 | Ambient Air Quality limit (Indonesia)..... | 3-11 |
| 3.2.2 | Emission Limit for Thermal Power Plant of Fix Source (Indonesia)..... | 3-12 |
| 3.2.3 | Emission Gas Standard for Thermal Power Plant of Fix Source using (Indonesia) | 3-12 |
| 3.2.4 | Emission Gas Standard for Thermal Power Plant in Jakarta..... | 3-13 |
| 3.2.5 | Jakarta Ambient Air Standard | 3-13 |
| 3.2.6 | Wastewater Standard for Thermal Power Plant..... | 3-14 |
| 3.2.7 | Noise Standard Limit | 3-16 |

| | | |
|--|---|------|
| 3.2.8 | Standard Limit of Vibration | 3-16 |
| 3.2.9 | Standard Limit of Mechanical Vibration Based on Impact of Damage | 3-17 |
| 3.2.10 | Standard Limit of Shock Vibration | 3-17 |
| 3.2.11 | Standard Limit of Odor | 3-17 |
| 3.2.12 | Codes and Standards | 3-17 |
| 3.3 | Description of Power Plant Facility..... | 3-19 |
| 3.3.1 | Boiler and Auxiliaries | 3-19 |
| 3.3.2 | Turbine..... | 3-29 |
| 3.3.3 | Coal handling system | 3-33 |
| 3.3.4 | Circulating water Intake..... | 3-37 |
| 3.3.5 | Supplemental Fuel Oil Supply System | 3-38 |
| 3.3.6 | Ash Handling System..... | 3-39 |
| 3.3.7 | Ash disposal area | 3-41 |
| 3.3.8 | Environmental Protection Facilities..... | 3-41 |
| 3.4 | General Arrangement of 1,000 MW Coal Fired Power Plant | 3-46 |
| 3.4.1 | Condition of Plant Site..... | 3-46 |
| 3.4.2 | Required Area of the Each Facilities and Parts | 3-46 |
| 3.5 | HV Switchgear and transmission system | 3-49 |
| CHAPTER 4 TRANSMISSION PLAN | | |
| 4.0 | 500 kV Transmission plan | 4-1 |
| 4.1 | Study cases | 4-1 |
| 4.1.1 | Bojonegara power plant | 4-1 |
| 4.1.2 | Transmission options..... | 4-1 |
| 4.1.3 | Power flow analysis | 4-2 |
| 4.1.4 | Cost estimates | 4-7 |
| 4.1.5 | Conclusion | 4-8 |
| CHAPTER 5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS | | |
| 5.1 | Environmental Regulations and Plans relevant to the Plan..... | 5-1 |
| 5.1.1 | Laws and Regulation related to the Plan..... | 5-1 |
| 5.1.2 | Spatial Plans concerned with the Plan..... | 5-4 |
| 5.1.3 | Environmental and Emission/Effluent Standards relevant to the Plan..... | 5-15 |
| 5.1.4 | JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations | 5-24 |
| 5.2 | Principal Environmental and Social Impacts that are potentially assumed and to be mitigated | 5-25 |
| 5.2.1 | Assessment on Compliance of Proposed Project Site with Existing Spatial Plans..... | 5-25 |
| 5.2.2 | Initial Scoping of the Environmental and Social Considerations for the Bojonegara Plan | 5-27 |
| 5.2.3 | Advice of JICA Advisory Committee for ESCs on Scoping..... | 5-30 |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| 5.2.4 | Baseline Study for the Plan | 5-30 |
| 5.2.5 | Questionnaire to Local People at the Assumed Project Site and Surrounding Area | 5-39 |
| 5.2.6 | Measurements of Environmental Backgrounds | 5-45 |
| 5.3 | Mitigation Measures to be taken | 5-58 |
| 5.3.1 | Policy of Mitigations | 5-58 |
| 5.3.2 | Aspects of Mitigations | 5-61 |
| 5.4 | Monitoring Policy for the Plan | 5-64 |
| 5.5 | Stakeholders Consultation | 5-64 |
| 5.6 | Following Process of Environmental and Social Considerations | 5-65 |
| CHAPTER 6 CONSTRUCTION PLAN OF MODEL POWER PLANT PROJECT | | |
| 6.1 | Construction Plan of Model Power Plant Project | 6-1 |
| 6.2 | Preparation Procedure of Model Power Plant Project | 6-1 |
| 6.3 | Construction Schedule of Model Power Plant | 6-2 |
| 6.3.1 | Outline of the Construction Works for Model Power Plant | 6-2 |
| 6.4 | 500 kV Transmission Line Bid and Contract | 6-3 |
| CHAPTER 7 PROJECT COST AND ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL ANALYSIS | | |
| 7.1. | Budget of Total Project Cost | 7-1 |
| 7.1.1 | Construction cost for 1000 MW Power Plant | 7-1 |
| 7.1.2 | Construction Cost for 500 kV Transmission Line | 7-4 |
| 7.1.3 | Project cost | 7-5 |
| 7.1.4 | Disbursement Schedule | 7-6 |
| 7.2 | Economic and Financial Analysis | 7-6 |
| 7.2.1 | Financial Analysis | 7-6 |
| 7.2.2 | Economic Analysis | 7-14 |
| 7.3 | Financial Scheme | 7-23 |
| Appendix | | |
| | Economic Analysis | 7-25 |
| | Financial Analysis | 7-26 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | | |
|---------------|---|------|
| Table 1.1-1 | Electricity Demand Forecast of Indonesia | 1-1 |
| Table 1.1-2 | Assumption for simulation | 1-2 |
| Table 1.1-3 | Power development plan in Java-Bali region (2021-2020)..... | 1-2 |
| Table 1.1-4 | Assumption for cost comparison..... | 1-3 |
| Table 2.1.2-1 | Coordinate Position of Site Boundaries | 2-6 |
| Table 2.1.2-2 | Price of Rock Materials..... | 2-7 |
| Table 2.1.2-3 | Coordinate position of Site Boundaries | 2-23 |
| Table 2.1.3-1 | Wind Data (Distribution of wind Direction & Speed Year 2000-2010 | 2-26 |
| Table 2.2.5-1 | West Kalimantan Area..... | 2-34 |
| Table 2.2.5-2 | South Kalimantan Area | 2-34 |
| Table 2.2.5-3 | South Kalimantan Area | 2-35 |
| Table 3.1-1 | Design Requirements for Model Power Plant..... | 3-1 |
| Table 3.1-2 | Rated Condition of Steam/Water Cycle | 3-2 |
| Table 3.1-3 | Environmental Standard of Coal Fire d Power Pla nt for Flue Gas Discharge (with CEMS)..... | 3-2 |
| Table 3.1.2-1 | Parameters of Design coal..... | 3-4 |
| Table 3.1.8-1 | Division for Model Power Plant | 3-10 |
| Table 3.2.1-1 | Standard Limit of Air Quality/Emission and Ambient..... | 3-11 |
| Table 3.2.2-1 | Standard Limit of Em ission for Thermal Power Plant of Fix Source (without CEMS Technology) | 3-12 |
| Table 3.2.3-1 | Standard Limit of Em ission for Thermal Power Plant Fix So urces (with CEMS Technology) | 3-12 |
| Table 3.2.4-1 | Standard Limit of Em ission Gas for Thermal Power Plant in J akarta Based on Governor Decree | 3-13 |
| Table 3.2.5-1 | Ambient Air Quality Standard Based on Provincial Regulation | 3-13 |
| Table 3.2.6-1 | Standard Limit of Liquid/W aste Water for Central Processing Unit of Thermal Power Plant..... | 3-14 |
| Table 3.2.6-2 | Standard Limit of Liqui d/Waste Water for Blow-Down Boiler of Central Processing Unit of Thermal Power Plant | 3-14 |
| Table 3.2.6-3 | Standard Limit of Liquid/Waste Water for Blow-Down Cooling Tower of Central Processing Unit of Thermal Power Plant | 3-14 |
| Table 3.2.6-4 | Standard Limit of Liquid/Waste Water for Demineralization/WTP of Central Processing Unit..... | 3-14 |
| Table 3.2.6-5 | Standard Limit of Liquid/Waste Water for Cooling Water..... | 3-15 |
| Table 3.2.6-6 | Standard Limit of Liquid/ Waste Water for Desalination..... | 3-15 |
| Table 3.2.6-7 | Standard Limed of Liquid/W aste Water for FGD System (Sea Water Wet Scrubber)..... | 3-15 |
| Table 3.2.6-8 | Standard Limit of Liquid/Waste Water for Coal Stockpile | 3-15 |
| Table 3.2.6-9 | Standard Limit of Liquid/Waste Water for Oily Water..... | 3-15 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------|
| Table 3.2.7-1 | Standard Limit for Noise..... | 3-16 |
| Table 3.2.8-1 | Pleasant and Healthy Vibration Standard Limit | 3-16 |
| Table 3.2.9-1 | Standard limit of Mechanical Vibration by Type of Building | 3-17 |
| Table 3.2.10-1 | Standard Limit of Shock Vibration | 3-17 |
| Table 3.2.11-1 | The Standard Limit of Single Odor..... | 3-17 |
| Table 3.2.12-1 | Internationally Recognized Codes and Standards..... | 3-18 |
| Table 3.3.1-1 | Definition of USC Boiler | 3-24 |
| Table 3.3.1-2 | Experience of Thermal Efficiency and Steam Parameter for recent Coal Fired Power Plant | 3-24 |
| Table 3.3.1-3 | Descriptions and comparison of each pulverizer | 3-26 |
| Table 3.3.2-1 | Comparison of Tandem Compound and Cross Compound type..... | 3-32 |
| Table 3.3.8-1 | Basic Specification of ESP..... | 3-43 |
| Table 3.3.8-2 | Lists of De-sulfurization Processes..... | 3-45 |
| Table 4.1.1-1 | Outline of Bojonegara power plant | 4-1 |
| Table 4.1.3-1 | Planning and operation criteria in Java | 4-3 |
| Table 4.1.3-2 | Capacity of typical conductors PLN uses | 4-3 |
| Table 4.1.3-3 | Evaluation of reconductoring..... | 4-5 |
| Table 4.1.4-1 | Construction cost..... | 4-7 |
| Table 4.1.4-2 | Loss cost..... | 4-8 |
| Table 4.1.4-3 | O&M cost..... | 4-8 |
| Table 4.1.4-4 | Construction cost..... | 4-8 |
| Table 4.1.5-1 | Comparison Between Transmission Study Cases For Bojonegara Power Plant | 4-10 |
| Table 5.1.3-1 | Emission Gas Standards of Thermal Power Plant of Fixed Source (without CEMS)..... | 5-15 |
| Table 5.1.3-2 | Emission Gas Standards of Thermal Power Plant Fixed Sources (with CEMS) | 5-15 |
| Table 5.1.3-3 | Emission Gas Standard for Thermal Power Plant in Jakarta based on Governor Decree | 5-15 |
| Table 5.1.3-4 | Effluent Standards for CPU of Thermal Power Plant | 5-16 |
| Table 5.1.3-5 | Effluent Standards for Boiler Blow-Down of CPU of Thermal Power Plant | 5-16 |
| Table 5.1.3-6 | Effluent Standards for Cooling Tower Blow-Down of CPU of Thermal Power Plant | 5-16 |
| Table 5.1.3-7 | Effluent Standards for Demineralization of Water Treatment Plant of CPU | 5-16 |
| Table 5.1.3-8 | Effluent Standards for Cooling Water | 5-16 |
| Table 5.1.3-9 | Effluent Standards for Desalination | 5-17 |
| Table 5.1.3-10 | Effluent Standards for FGD System (Sea Water Wet Scrubber) | 5-17 |
| Table 5.1.3-11 | Effluent Standards for Coal Stockpile..... | 5-17 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------|
| Table 5.1.3-12 | Effluent Standards for Oily Water | 5-17 |
| Table 5.1.3-13 | Environmental Standards of Ambient Air Quality | 5-17 |
| Table 5.1.3-14 | Ambient Air Quality Standard based on Provincial Regulation of Jakarta | 5-18 |
| Table 5.1.3-15 | Environmental Standards of Surface Water Quality (River, Swamp, Lake) | 5-19 |
| Table 5.1.3-16 | Environmental Standards of Ground Water Quality (Well Water) | 5-20 |
| Table 5.1.3-17 | Environmental Standards of Sea Water Quality | 5-21 |
| Table 5.1.3-18 | Environmental Standards of Noise | 5-22 |
| Table 5.1.3-19 | Environmental Standards of Vibration for Pleasant and Healthy Environment | 5-23 |
| Table 5.1.3-20 | Standard Limits of Shock Vibration | 5-24 |
| Table 5.1.3-21 | Environmental Standards of Single Odor | 5-24 |
| Table 5.2.1-1 | Assessment on Compliance of Site Selection for the Bojonegara Plan with Existing Spatial Plans | 5-26 |
| Table 5.2.2-1 | Initial Scoping ESC study for the Plan | 5-27 |
| Table 5.2.4-1 | Average Monthly Temperature from Year 1982 to 2011 | 5-31 |
| Table 5.2.4-2 | Monthly Precipitation (Rain) for the past 30 years (1982 – 2011) around | 5-33 |
| Table 5.2.4-3 | List of Yeoman and Fisherman at Model Power Plant area | 5-34 |
| Table 5.2.4-4 | Population in Kramatwatu, Bojonegara, and Pulo Ampel Sub-districts as of Year 2008 | 5-36 |
| Table 5.2.4-5 | Population by Age Group of Kramatwatu, Bojonegara and Pulo Ampel Sub-districts as of Year 2008 | 5-36 |
| Table 5.2.4-6 | Land Use Type in Kramatwatu, Bojonegara and Pulo Ampel Sub-districts as of Year 2008 | 5-37 |
| Table 5.2.4-7 | Total area, harvested area and production of vegetables in Kramatwatu and Bojonegara as of Year 2008 | 5-37 |
| Table 5.2.4-8 | Number of Religious Facilities in Kramatwatu, Bojonegara and Pulo Ampel Sub-districts as of 2009 | 5-39 |
| Table 5.2.6-1 | Locations for Air Quality Samples shown by Coordinates | 5-46 |
| Table 5.2.6-2 | Locations for Surface Water Quality Samples shown by Coordinates | 5-46 |
| Table 5.2.6-3 | Locations for Sea Water Quality Samples shown by Coordinates | 5-46 |
| Table 5.2.6-4 | Result of Measurements for Air Quality in Dry Season | 5-48 |
| Table 5.2.6-5 | Result of Measurements for Noise in Dry Season | 5-48 |
| Table 5.2.6-6 | Result of Measurements for Vibration in Dry Season | 5-49 |
| Table 5.2.6-7 | Results of Measurements for Surface Water Quality in Dry Season | 5-50 |
| Table 5.2.6-8 | Results of Measurements for Sea Water Quality in Dry Season | 5-52 |
| Table 5.2.6-9 | Result of Measurements for Air Quality in Wet Season | 5-53 |
| Table 5.2.6-10 | Result of Measurements for Noise in Wet Season | 5-54 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------|
| Table 5.2.6-11 | Result of Measurements for Vibration in Wet Season..... | 5-54 |
| Table 5.2.6-12 | Results of Measurements for Surface Water Quality in Wet Season..... | 5-56 |
| Table 5.2.6-13 | Results of Measurements for Sea Water Quality in Wet Season..... | 5-57 |
| Table 6.2-1 | Project Preparation and Bid Stage..... | 6-1 |
| Table 6.3-1 | Project Execution Stage | 6-2 |
| Table 7.1.1-1 | Construction cost for Power Plant (1 unit of 1,000MW) | 7-3 |
| Table 7.1.1-2 | Consulting Service Cost for model power plant (1 unit of 1,000 MW)..... | 7-4 |
| Table 7.1.3-1 | Project Cost..... | 7-6 |
| Table 7.1.4-1 | Assumption for Disbursement Schedule..... | 7-6 |
| Table 7.2.1-1 | Assumption for financial Analysis (Base case)..... | 7-7 |
| Table 7.2.1-2 | CPI used | 7-9 |
| Table 7.2.1-3 | Results of Financial Analysis: Base case | 7-10 |
| Table 7.2.1-4 | Impact of Initial Tariff..... | 7-11 |
| Table 7.2.1-5 | Impact of Tariff Increase Rate..... | 7-11 |
| Table 7.2.1-6 | Impact of Change in Construction Cost (Case 1)..... | 7-12 |
| Table 7.2.1-7 | Impact of Change in Construction Cost (Case 2)..... | 7-12 |
| Table 7.2.1-8 | Impact of Fuel Cost Increase Rate | 7-12 |
| Table 7.2.1-9 | Assumption for interest rates | 7-13 |
| Table 7.2.1-10 | The tariff required to recover the capital cost (except the transmission lines)..... | 7-14 |
| Table 7.2.2-1 | Conversion from financial cost to economic cost: Case 1 | 7-16 |
| Table 7.2.2-2 | Conversion from financial cost to economic cost: Case 2 | 7-16 |
| Table 7.2.2-3 | Generation Cost (Rp./kWh) | 7-18 |
| Table 7.2.2-4 | Conversion from financial Price to economic Price: Tariff..... | 7-20 |
| Table 7.2.2-5 | Result of Economic Analysis: Base Case..... | 7-21 |
| Table 7.2.2-6 | Result of Economic Analysis: Change in Construction Cost (Case 1)..... | 7-22 |
| Table 7.2.2-7 | Result of Economic Analysis: Change in Construction Cost (Case 2)..... | 7-22 |
| Table 7.2.2-8 | Result of Economic Analysis: Change in Fuel Cost (Case 1)..... | 7-22 |
| Table 7.2.2-9 | Result of Economic Analysis: Change in Fuel Cost (Case 2)..... | 7-23 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|--------------|---|------|
| Figure 1.1-1 | Lifetime cost comparison..... | 1-4 |
| Figure 1.1-2 | CCT Roadmap..... | 1-5 |
| Figure 1.3-1 | General layout for Planned Coal Fired Power Plant | 1-8 |
| Figure 1.3-2 | 1,000 MW × 1 Unit Coal Fired Thermal Power Plan | 1-9 |
| Figure 1.3-3 | 1,000 MW × 2 Units Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant..... | 1-10 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|------|
| Figure 2.1-1 | Location Map of Study Area | 2-1 |
| Figure 2.1.1-1 | Location Map of Study Site | 2-3 |
| Figure 2.1.2-1 | Location of Rock Quarry in Correlation with Rock Unit based on regional geological map | 2-9 |
| Figure 2.1.2-2 | Location Map of Study site (On Shore) | 2-10 |
| Figure 2.1.2-3 | Result of Sediment Survey on April 2001 | 2-14 |
| Figure 2.1.2-4 | Result of Sediment Survey on June 2001 | 2-14 |
| Figure 2.1.2-5 | Result of Sediment Survey on August 2001 | 2-15 |
| Figure 2.1.2-6 | Result of Sediment Survey on October 2001 | 2-15 |
| Figure 2.1.2-7 | Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On April 2001 | 2-16 |
| Figure 2.1.2-8 | Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On June 2001 | 2-16 |
| Figure 2.1.2-9 | Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On August 2001 | 2-17 |
| Figure 2.1.2-10 | Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On October 2001 | 2-17 |
| Figure 2.1.2-11 | Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On April 2001 | 2-18 |
| Figure 2.1.2-12 | Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On June 2001 | 2-18 |
| Figure 2.1.2-13 | Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On August 2001 | 2-19 |
| Figure 2.1.2-14 | Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On October 2001 | 2-19 |
| Figure 2.1.2-15 | Bottom Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On April 2001 | 2-20 |
| Figure 2.1.2-16 | Bottom Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On June 2001 | 2-20 |
| Figure 2.1.2-17 | Bottom Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On August 2001 | 2-21 |
| Figure 2.1.2-18 | Bottom Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On October 2001 | 2-21 |
| Figure 2.1.2-19 | Location Map of Study Site (Off Shore) | 2-22 |
| Figure 2.1.3-1 | Windrose (<i>Serang</i> Station) Year 1998-2008 | 2-26 |
| Figure 2.1.3-2 | Wind distribution in January and mean Position of ITCZ; | 2-27 |
| Figure 2.1.3-3 | Wind Distribution in April and mean Position of ITCZ; | 2-28 |
| Figure 2.1.3-4 | Wind Distribution in July; | 2-29 |
| Figure 2.1.3-5 | Wind Distribution in October and mean Position of ITCZ; | 2-30 |
| Figure 2.1.3-6 | Indonesia Seismic Coefficient Zone Map | 2-31 |
| Figure 2.1.3-7 | Indonesia Earthquake Zone 2010 | 2-32 |
| Figure 2.2.4-1 | The New Power Transmission Line of 500 kV form <i>Suralaya</i> PP | 2-33 |
| Figure 2.2.6-1 | Water Treatment Facility of <i>PDAM</i> | 2-36 |
| Figure 3.1.4-1 | Cross Section Diagrams for Typical USC Boiler | 3-6 |
| Figure 3.3.1-1 | Constant Pressure Program for C-E Type | 3-22 |
| Figure 3.3.1-2 | Constant Pressure Diagram of C-E Type | 3-22 |
| Figure 3.3.1-3 | Sliding (Variable) Pressure Program for C-E Type | 3-22 |
| Figure 3.3.1-4 | Sliding (Variable) Pressure Diagram of C-E Type | 3-23 |
| Figure 3.3.1-5 | Furnace Configuration | 3-23 |
| Figure 3.3.1-6 | Basic Principle of Spiral-wall Furnace | 3-23 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|------|
| Figure 3.3.1-7 | Cross Section Diagrams for Typical USC Boiler..... | 3-25 |
| Figure 3.3.1-8 | Typical type of Mill..... | 3-27 |
| Figure 3.3.1-9 | One of the combustion methods of Boiler | 3-28 |
| Figure 3.3.1-10 | One of the types of Low NOx Burner | 3-28 |
| Figure 3.3.2-1 | Turbine Arrangements..... | 3-30 |
| Figure 3.3.2-2 | Advanced technology of USC turbine | 3-33 |
| Figure 3.3.3-1 | Coal Unloading Jetty Plan..... | 3-35 |
| Figure 3.3.3-2 | Comparison table of coal storage yard..... | 3-35 |
| Figure 3.3.3-3 | Coal Storage Yard Plan..... | 3-36 |
| Figure 3.3.4-1 | Typical type of CW Intake..... | 3-38 |
| Figure 3.3.6-1 | Illustration of ash extraction..... | 3-39 |
| Figure 3.3.6-2 | Dry bottom ash handling system..... | 3-40 |
| Figure 3.3.8-1 | Structure of a Typical Electrostatic Precipitator..... | 3-42 |
| Figure 3.3.8-2 | Examples of NOx reduction based on the Combustion Improvement..... | 3-43 |
| Figure 3.3.8-3 | Examples of Low-NOx Burner Structure..... | 3-44 |
| Figure 3.3.8-4 | Sea water FGD system | 3-45 |
| Figure 3.4-1 | General Arrangement of 1,000 MW Coal Fired Power Plant | 3-47 |
| Figure 3.4-2 | General Layout of 1,000 MW Coal Fired Power Plant..... | 3-48 |
| Figure 3.5-1 | Single Line Diagram of 500 kV Switchyard..... | 3-49 |
| Figure 4.1.2-1 | Bojonegara Power Plant Site And Study Case of Transmission | 4-2 |
| Figure 4.1.3-1 | Power Flow Diagram Year 2020 (RUPTL 2011) | 4-4 |
| Figure 4.1.3-2 | Connecting to Balaraja Substation in 2021 | 4-4 |
| Figure 4.1.3-3 | Power Flow Diagram Year 2021 with Bojonegara..... | 4-6 |
| Figure 4.1.3-4 | Power flow Diagram after Reconductor..... | 4-7 |
| Figure 5.1.2-1 | Coastal and Small Island Zonation in Banten Province..... | 5-7 |
| Figure 5.1.2-2 | Present Land Use of Serang District, Banten Province..... | 5-10 |
| Figure 5.2.4-1 | Annual Average Temperature from Year 1982 to 2011 | 5-30 |
| Figure 5.2.4-2 | Wind Distribution in Jan uary, April, July and Oc tober and mean position of ITCZ..... | 5-32 |
| Figure 5.2.4-3 | Landuse and Lancover of the Study Area and its surrounding of 50 km radius..... | 5-38 |
| Figure 5.2.6-1 | Map of Air Quality Sampling Points..... | 5-47 |
| Figure 5.2.6-2 | Map of Sampling Points for Water Quality (Surface and Sea Water) | 5-47 |
| Figure 5.3.1-1 | Development Plan of Bojonegara and Serang District Banten Province | 5-60 |
| Figure 5.6.1-1 | Process of E SC including Flowchart of AMDA L (EIA) in the later stages of the Plan..... | 5-66 |
| Figure 6.4-1 | 1,000 MW Coal Fired TPP Planning Schedule..... | 6-4 |
| Figure 6.4-2 | 1,000 MW Coal Fired TPP Construction Schedule | 6-5 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------|
| Figure 7.1.1-1 | General arrangement of 1,000 MW Coal Fired Power Plant | 7-2 |
| Figure 7.1.2-1 | 500 kV Transmission line Route Plan | 7-5 |
| Figure 7.2.1-1 | US CPI | 7-8 |
| Figure 7.2.1-2 | Indonesia CPI..... | 7-9 |
| Figure 7.2.1-3 | Electricity Sales Price | 7-10 |
| Figure 7.2.2-1 | Non-incremental Benefit and incremental Benefit (Concept Based)..... | 7-19 |
| Figure 7.2.2-2 | Benefit used in the Analysis | 7-19 |

LIST OF PHOTOS

| | | |
|---------------|--|------|
| Photo 3.1.5-1 | Typical large Capacity Steam Turbine | 3-7 |
| Photo 3.3.3-1 | Typical type of coal storage | 3-36 |
| Photo 3.3.3-2 | Stacker and Reclaimer..... | 3-37 |

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Model Power Plant

The economy of Indonesia is in rapid growth and electricity supply is needed to be increased to catch up with the demand increase along with this economic growth. According to RUPTL 2011-2020, the electricity demand in 2020 will be almost twice of the demand in 2011. Especially, the Jawa-Bali area requires approximately 70% of the demand in 2020.

Table 1.1-1 Electricity Demand Forecast of Indonesia

| | Unit | 2011 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Energy Demand | | | | | | | |
| - Indonesia | TWh | 162,4 | 177,8 | 210,1 | 246,2 | 284,4 | 328,3 |
| - Jawa-Bali | | 125,2 | 135,8 | 158,5 | 184,5 | 211,1 | 241,2 |
| - Indonesia Timur | | 13,1 | 15,1 | 18,7 | 22,4 | 26,6 | 31,7 |
| - Indonesia Barat | | 24,0 | 26,9 | 32,9 | 39,3 | 46,6 | 55,3 |
| 2. Pertumbuhan | | | | | | | |
| - Indonesia | % | 11,5 | 9,5 | 8,6 | 8,2 | 7,5 | 7,4 |
| - Jawa-Bali | | 10,4 | 8,4 | 8,0 | 7,9 | 7,0 | 6,8 |
| - Indonesia Timur | | 16,4 | 15,1 | 10,6 | 9,2 | 9,2 | 9,1 |
| - Indonesia Barat | | 14,5 | 12,0 | 10,4 | 9,1 | 8,8 | 9,0 |
| 3. Rasio Elektrifikasi | | | | | | | |
| - Indonesia | % | 71,9 | 74,4 | 79,9 | 85,5 | 90,3 | 94,4 |
| - Jawa-Bali | | 72,8 | 75,4 | 81,5 | 88,1 | 93,7 | 97,8 |
| - Indonesia Timur | | 65,5 | 67,6 | 72,1 | 76,7 | 81,3 | 86,4 |
| - Indonesia Barat | | 74,3 | 76,7 | 81,5 | 85,0 | 88,2 | 91,6 |

Source: RUPTL 2011-2020

The produced electricity is 169.79 TWh¹ in 2010 and it will not be sufficient to cover the demand by 2012. Therefore, the construction of additional power plants to enhance the generation capacity in Indonesia is the pressing issue for the country. This high demand for electricity is expected to continue after 2020 and the additional capacity required for 5 years from 2021 to 2025 is forecasted to be 15,000 MW in Jawa-Bali region.

In order to examine the optimal power development plan (energy mix) until 2025, the simulation was run using the same simulation tool (WASP-IV) as RUPTL. The optimal power development plan is the least cost plan in terms of the total cost including the fuel cost and the operation cost (The characteristic of the operation cost and availability factor is also considered). However, based on the renewable energy development promotion policy, geothermal development was also incorporated. The assumption for simulation is as follows:

¹ Source: PLN statistics 2010

Table 1.1-2 Assumption for simulation

| Type of Primary Energy | Price | Calorific Value |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Coal - Sub Bituminous | USD 80/Ton | 5.100 kcal/kg |
| Coal - Lignite | USD 50/Ton | 4.200 kcal/kg |
| Coal - Lignite at Mine Mouth | USD 35/Ton | 4.200 kcal/kg |
| Natural Gas | USD 6/MMBTU | 252.000 kcal/Mscf |
| LNG | USD 10/MMBTU | 252.000 kcal/Mscf |
| HSD(HighSpeed Diesel) | USD 0,62/Liter | 9.070 kcal/l |
| MFO(Marine Fuel Oil) | USD 0,48/Liter | 9.370 kcal/l |
| Geothermal Steam | (does not affect the result of planning simulation as these plant are treated as <i>fixed plants</i>) | |

Source: PLN

The following table is the simulation result. Out of 15,000MW, the coal fired will account for 86.7%. The coal-fired source will be the base load together with geothermal power and partly in charge of the middle load. The peak and middle load will be supplied by the existing gas-fired plants, pumped storage power plants and hydropower stations.

Table 1.1-3 Power development plan in Java-Bali region (2021-2020)

(Unit: MW)

| Generation | Year | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2020-2025 |
|----------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Coal | Development | 3,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 13,000 |
| | Total | 28,171 | 30,171 | 33,171 | 35,171 | 38,171 | 86.70% |
| Gas | Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -170 | -170 |
| | Total | 12,551 | 12,551 | 12,551 | 12,551 | 12,381 | -1.1% |
| Diesel | Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 0% |
| Geothermal | Development | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 1,650 |
| | Total | 4,351 | 4,681 | 5,011 | 5,341 | 5,671 | 11.00% |
| Hydropower | Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 2,597 | 2,597 | 2,597 | 2,597 | 2,597 | 0% |
| Pumped Storage | Development | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 520 |
| | Total | 2,968 | 2,968 | 2,968 | 2,968 | 2,968 | 3.50% |
| Total | Development | 3,850 | 2,330 | 3,330 | 2,330 | 3160 | 15,000 |
| | Total | 50,867 | 53,197 | 56,527 | 58,857 | 62,017 | 100% |

Source: JICA study team

In Indonesia, construction of the coal-fired power plants using ultra super critical (USC) boilers is planned and these plants are expected to commence the commercial operation in 2016 and 2017. (e.g. Central-Java by IPP and Indramayu by ODA) Therefore, USC is likely to be the mainstream technology for the coal-fired plants in the near future.

The application of USC is financially rational in terms of the cost. The lifetime cost comparison across major coal-fired plant technologies was made based on the following assumption:

- The coal with low calorific value has high moisture in the coal. Thus, degradation of thermal efficiency due to drying in mills to satisfy calorie requirements for was taken into account.
- In case of 2,400/3,000 kcal/kg except IGCC (Integrated coal Gasification Combined Cycle), a boiler needs to be designed for lignite. viz., the large furnace is necessary to be adopted in order to avoid slugging, fall in flame temperature and ensure flame holding. Therefore, the large increase of boiler capacity was taken into account in the construction cost.
- Gasification boilers are the same configuration even if the coal is 2,400/ 3,000 kcal/kg. So, construction cost for IGCC is the same. However, there is no commercial plant for IGCC at present, so the target in 2020 for manufacturers was utilized for the construction cost.
- The coal price in 2020 was assumed to be twice of 2011, considering the future coal price increase.

Table 1.1-4 Assumption for cost comparison

(Construction cost, thermal efficiency, O&M cost, coal price)

| Precondition of cost comparison | | Sub Critical | SC | USC | IGCC | Coal Price (\$/ton) | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| Gross Power | | 1,000MW | 1,000MW | 1,000MW | 1000MW Class | Y 2011 | Y 2020 |
| Plant Efficiency | 4,200kcal/kg | 36% | 39% | 42% | 49% | 53.8 | 107.6 |
| | 3,000kcal/kg | 33% | 36% | 39% | 45% | 31.4 | 62.8 |
| | 2,400kcal/kg | 30% | 33% | 36% | 42% | 21.7 | 43.4 |
| Construction Cost | 4,200kcal/kg | 100% (Base) | 106.5% | 108.5% | 130.0% | - | - |
| | 3,000kcal/kg | 107.0% | 111.0% | 115.0% | 130.0% | - | - |
| | 2,400kcal/kg | 110.5% | 115.5% | 119.0% | 130.0% | - | - |
| Coal Consumption (kg/kWh.net) | | 100% (Base) | 90% | 84% | 75% | - | - |
| O & M cost | | 2.5% | 3% | 3% | 3% | - | - |

Source: JICA study team

(SC: Super Critical)

Based on the assumption in Table 1.1-4, the cost was compared in terms of the generation cost (per kWh). (IGCC is not yet at the commercial stage, so the cost for IGCC is a referential value.) The capital cost is equally divided using the capital recovery factor. The capital recovery factor is calculated assuming the project life of 30 years and 12% as the interest rate. The result is as follows:

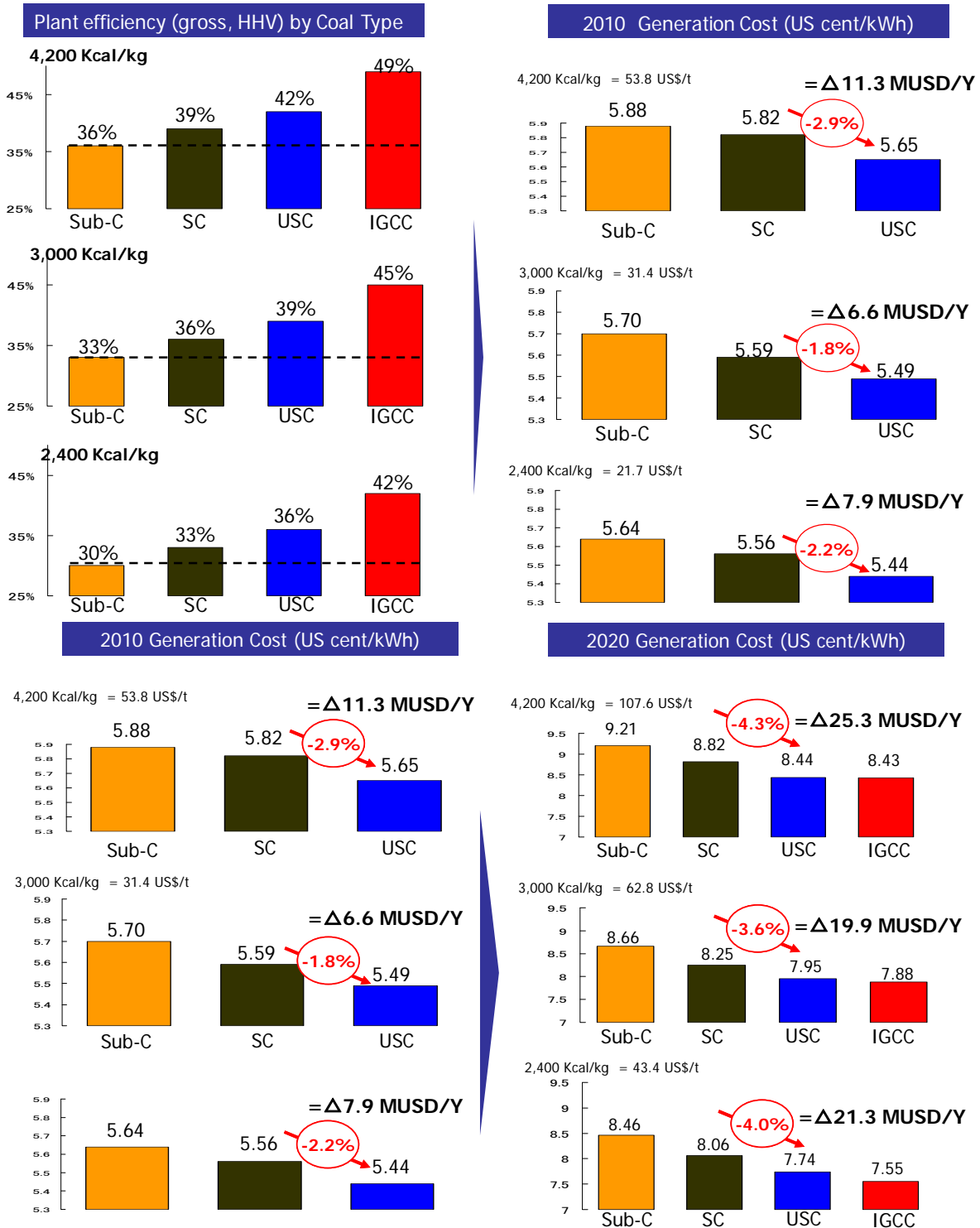


Figure 1.1-1 Lifetime cost comparison

Source: JICA study team

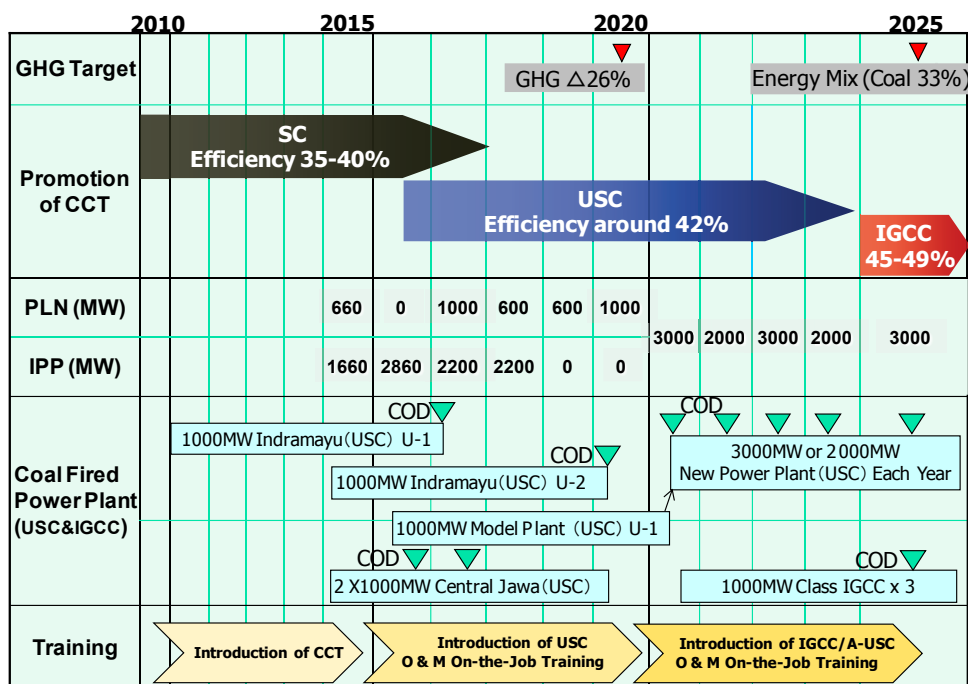
- Based on the coal price of 2011, USC coal power plant is the least cost for all coal type, but the difference is small. However, based on the coal price of 2020, it is obvious that USC coal power plant is advantageous. USC coal power plant consumes less coal. So, when the coal price becomes higher, the impact on the generation cost becomes higher.

- Based on the coal price in 2020 in which IGCC's commercial plants become available, IGCC becomes advantageous than USC coal power plant especially in case of the low rank coal use.

In case of 1,000 MW plants, the construction cost for USC coal power plant is US\$24 million/year higher than SC coal power plant and its O&M cost is US\$1 million/year higher. However, the fuel cost can be saved by US\$30 million/year, so increase of the construction cost can be recovered approximately in 1 year.

Based on above, the following roadmap for CCT (Clean Coal Technology) was proposed.

- USC coal power plant is introduced worldwide and its technology is already matured. Therefore, it is the key technology to realize the lifetime cost reduction and CO₂ emission reduction. As the fuel price increase is expected in the future, economic advantage of USC coal power plant will be further clearer.
- For IGCC, operation experience by demonstration plants will be accumulated and it is the promising technology of which introduction in commercial plants is expected after 2020. In Indonesia, low rank coal will be used for power generation and IGCC's economic advantage to USC is likely to be ensured.
- Timing to introduce IGCC in Indonesia will be after data is obtained in other countries such as construction costs and O&M costs.



SC: Super Critical USC: Ultra Super Critical IGCC: Integrated coal Gasification Combine Cycle
 COD: Commercial Operation Date

Figure 1.1-2 CCT Roadmap

Source: JICA study team

As one of the potential plant sites to introduce additional USC coal power plant, Bojonegara was selected by starting the commercial operation in 2021. The detailed screening process to identify

Bojonegara and the applied technology (Ultra Super Critical steam condition) is discussed in Main Report of JICA Study Team. Before making the final decision to construct a power plant in Bojonegara, the preliminary feasibility study (“pre-FS” hereinafter) is conducted in order to roughly examine the feasibility of this power plant. In the following section, the potential power plant in Bojonegara was called as “Model Power Plant”.

1.2 Outline of the Model Power Plant

The Model Power Plant is to develop 1,000 MW × one (1) unit Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant and additional 1,000 MW × one (1) unit in the future. This Model Power Plant is to use Ultra Super Critical (USC) steam condition of high-technology, and USC steam condition of the Model Power Plant is temperature of 600 deg C/620 deg C pressure 25.0 MPa at a steam turbine inlet. The location of Model Power Plant is in Java and designed to deliver 1,000 MW to the PLN 500 kV transmission line though 500kV substation will be constructed in power plant.

1,000 MW × one (1) unit Coal-Fired Modal Power Plant including with as following;
(Refer to Figure: 1.2a & 1.2b 1,000 MW Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant)

(1) Steam Generator (Boiler)

Model power plant should be installed one through type of boiler such as Benson type or another type for USC steam condition boiler including fuel supply system such as coal feeders, pulverizers and burners.

Boiler thermal efficiency will be $\geq 84\%$ (HHV)

(2) Steam Turbine and Generator

Model power plant should be installed steam turbine such as tandem compound type of turbine with generator. Also, the boiler water supply system includes boiler water heating system such as heat exchangers and condenser system as well.

Turbine thermal efficiency will be $\geq 47\%$

(3) Electrical equipment and control system

Electrical equipment and control system has to include main transformer, house transformer, starting transformer, high voltage switch gears, down transformers, low/middle voltage switch gears, motors, cables and their control systems.

(4) Coal handling system

Coal handling system has to include coal unloading facilities, coal receiving conveyers, coal storage yard with stacker/reclaimer and coal delivery conveyers. Coal circulation conveyer should be included in the coal storage yard as well because, it is protection against fire.

(5) Ash handling system

Ash handling system includes fly ash collecting system, bottom ash collecting system, those ash transportation systems and discharging system with conveyers to ash disposal area in Model Power Plant.

(6) Flue gas treating system

Model Power Plant shall apply technical measures for absolute treating pollution caused by flue gas, including:

- Particulate Collecting System
- Fuel Gas Desulfurization (FGD) System

(7) Plant Water System

Model Power Plant shall apply followings Plant Water System but not limited to:

- 1) Chlorination system
- 2) Desalination system
- 3) Water Treatment System
- 4) Potable Water System
- 5) Service Water System

1.3 Outline of Project Site

PLN and JICA study team selected one (1) location below of the official construction site for 1,000 MW coal fired model power plant (for the locations, refer to Figure 2.1.2-1 and Figure 2.1.2-2).

Bojonegara site

- 1) Site Area : Applicable for 1,000 MW × 2 Units Coal Fired Power Plant
(Figure: 1.3-1 and Figure 1.3-2 show the “Bojonegara 1,000 MW Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant”)
- 2) Site Access; The site is along a national road (Refer to Map of Bojonegara)
- 3) Soil Condition; Approx. 60% is wet land and the other 40% is low ground or mangrove tree area.
(Shoreline) therefore, the site renovation and pile work is required.
- 4) Seabed Level; Slope gently away from the shore.
The location of coal unloading berth and jetty may be required for 2.5 - 3.0 km from shoreline, due to water depth for coal barges.
- 5) Fuel; Berth and jetty for coal unloading will be constructed in Project site sea shore.
Coal is transported from Sumatra or Kalimantan by coal vessel or coal barge, and unloading jetty will be used for the unloading of fuel oil as well.
- 6) Cooling Water for Condenser; Possible cooling water intake from sea
- 7) Plant water supply; Used by Desalination plant water
- 8) HV transmission grid; Available of 500 kV Transmission towers near the site area.

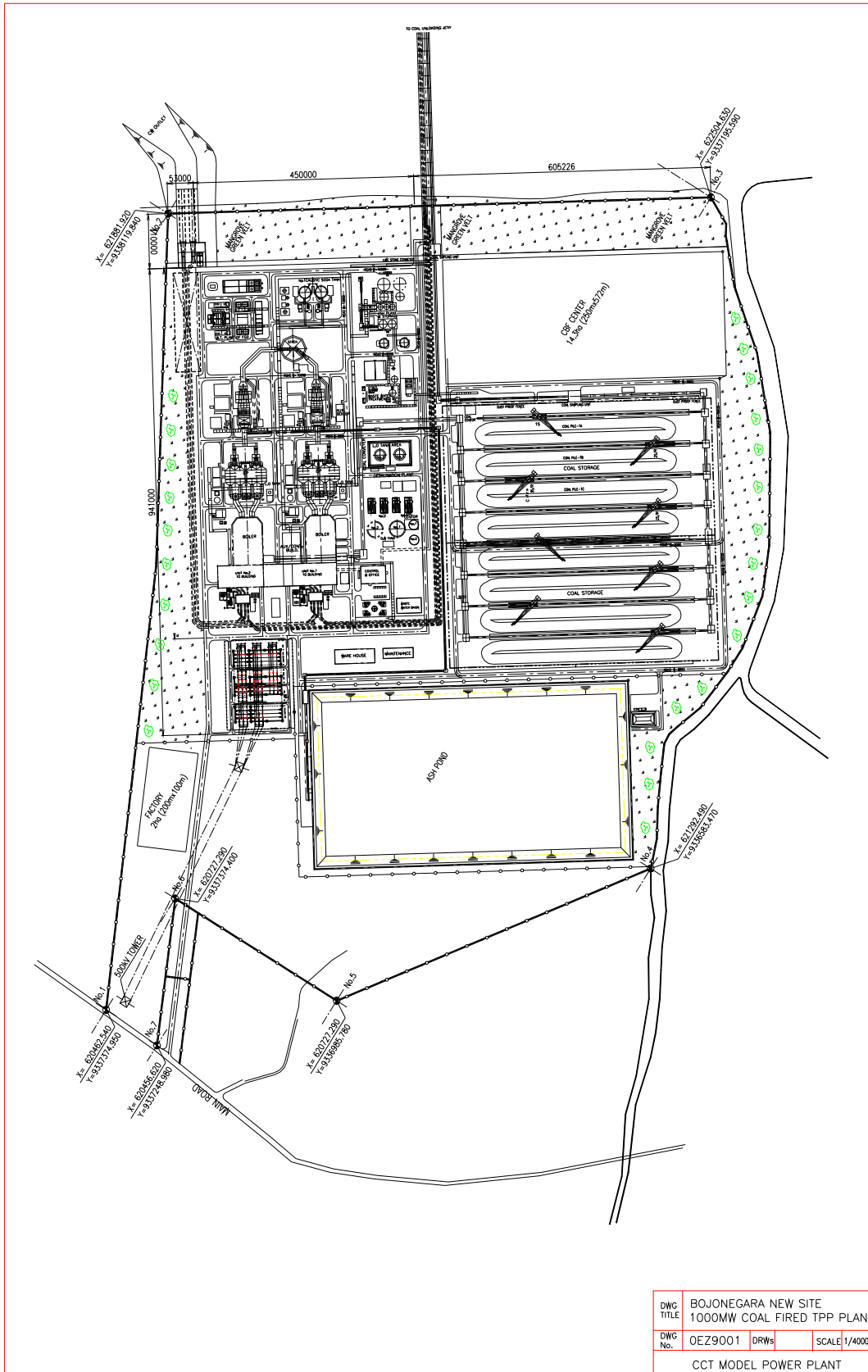


Figure 1.3-1 General layout for Planed Coal Fired Power Plant

Source: JICA study team

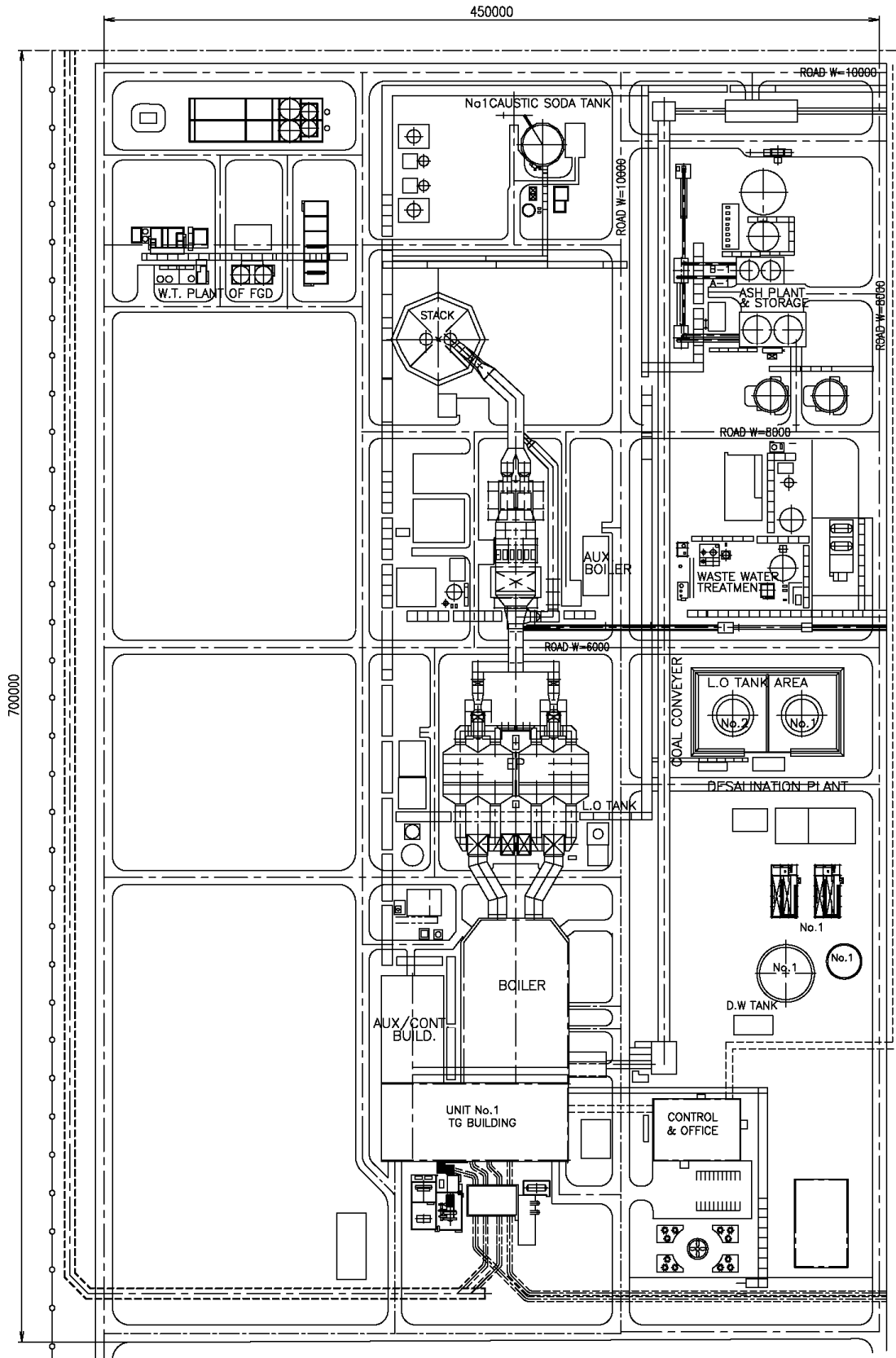


Figure 1.3-2 1,000 MW × 1 Unit Coal Fired Thermal Power Plan

Source: JICA study team

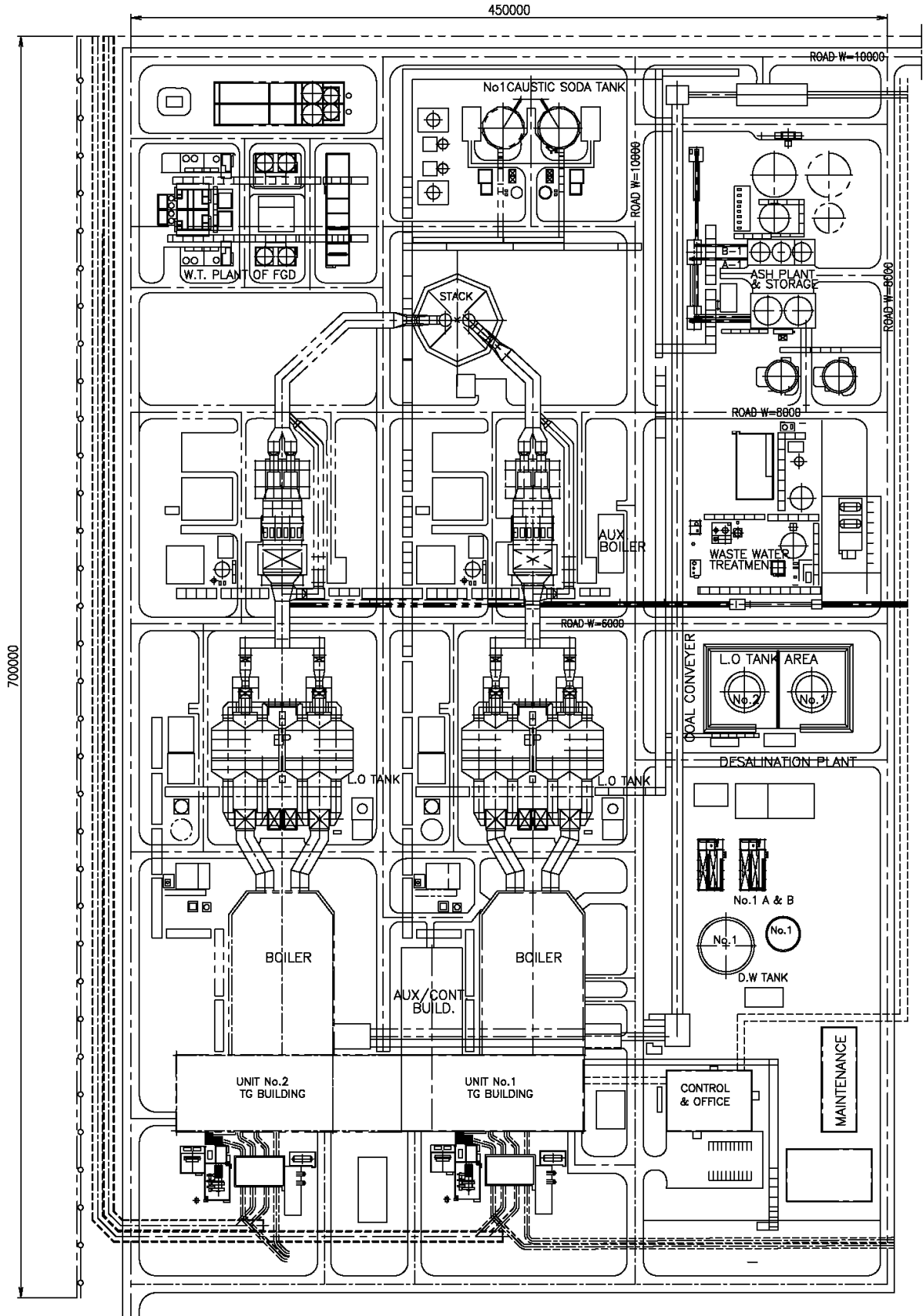


Figure 1.3-3 1,000 MW × 2 Units Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant

Source: JICA study team

CHAPTER 2
CONDITION OF MODEL POWER PLANT SITE

CHAPTER 2 CONDITION OF MODEL POWER PLANT SITE

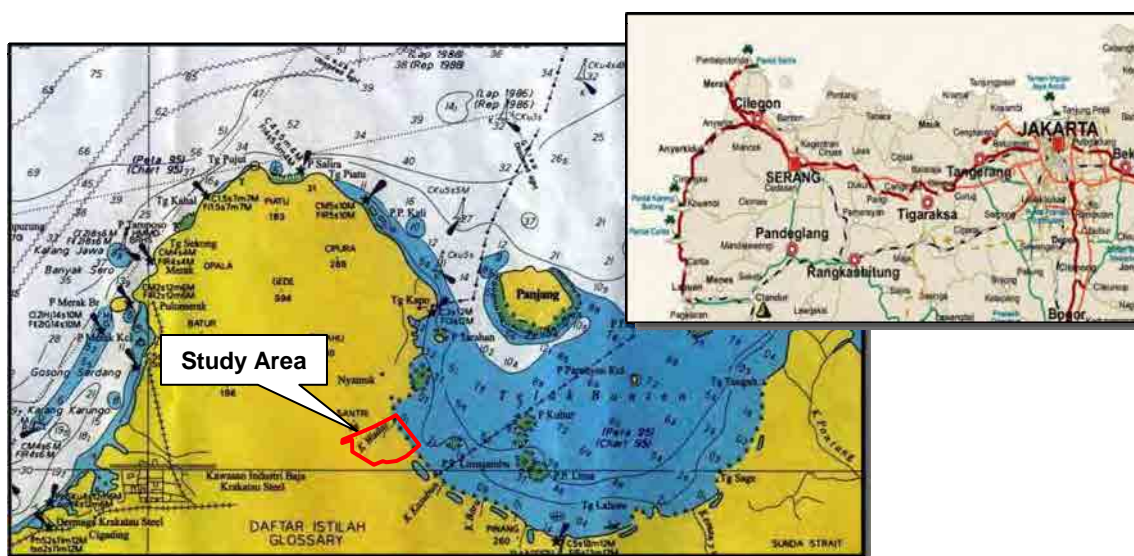
2.1 Condition of Preset Site Area for Model Power Plant

Site Location

The selected study site is possessed by *PT. PLN* (State Owned Electric Company), located at *Terate* Village, *Kramatwatu* Sub-District, *Serang* District of *Banten* Province and being part of the *Jababeka* Industrial Estate.

Bojonegara site location is approximately 98.5 km far from the Jakarta, location of which is as on the following Photo-100. Location can be reached from *Jakarta* through toll road until *Cilegon Timur* tollgate and continued northward through province road approximately 2 km. This site is also indicated as approximately 20 km east side of the existing *PT. PLN Suralaya* Coal-fired Power Plant.

The location map of the study area is shown below.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.1-1 Location Map of Study Area

2.1.1 Condition of Preset Site Area

2.1.1.1 Topographic General Conditions

The location is situated with natural boundary of shore line on east side and river on south side, while north and west side adjacent by factory area.

Overall industrial zone, where the Model plant site is located, originally is relatively low-level flat area. The average elevation is 1.3 to 2.6 m above M.W.L. (Mean Water Level). Part of the land had been filled until elevation of 1.65 m above the highest sea water level and the other part of the area is remaining as a consisting of 60% fishponds area while 40% area is paddy fields and dry land, and the average elevation is 0.2 to 0.8 m above M.W.L.

(1) Bench Mark

There are no existence of official bench mark around the study site, not from both National Land Agency (*BPN*) and National Survey and Mapping Coordination Board (*Bakosurtanal*).

But according to information from the National Land Agency (*BPN*), there is second-order BM located in the front of *Bojonegara* District Office, approximately 6.0 km far from the study site.

(2) River

There is a river namely *Kedungingas* river (*Sungai Kedungingas*) as the natural south side boundary of study site that flows directly to the shore at the east side.

The river is the downstream side of the previous Rubber Dam which located across the road bridge at the up-stream of this river. The capacity of the river is wide enough to become the passage route for fisherman boat and fishing activities.

(3) Mangrove Vegetation

Along the shoreline of *Bojonegara* study site, located a green belt zone in the form of mangrove vegetation with the area approximately 10 ha area. Decided from the height of vegetation for about more than 2 m high, and estimated density of hundreds of trees, it seem this green belt was planted & remain un-disturbed on this area for quite a long time.

2.1.1.2 Geological Condition

A soil investigation and geotechnical analysis had been conducted through previous study on the study site. The study covered the field investigation consisting of deep soil boring points on 25 boring points spread over the planned location of the study site, undisturbed soil sampling, standard penetration test, and core penetration test. The respective geotechnical analysis had been aimed to analyze geotechnical aspects in the proposed study site, and to select the type of foundation required.

Geological survey was conducted to check the geological condition around the study site such as soil/rock unit, stratigraphy and other geological features. The survey was carried out by field observation using hand held GPS to check the boundary between rock/soil unit.

Based on the field observation, the rock/soil unit exposed at the study site are divided into 3 rock/soil units, they are:

(1) Coastal deposit

Coastal deposit occupied the north part of the study site and spreads along the coast. The material consisting of sand, silt, and mud with some gravels and fragment of mollusk shells. This lithology formed a wide plain area along the coast.

The sand is white to yellowish brown color, loose, fine to medium grain, and contain of mollusk shell. The sand exposed alongside the coastal periphery with wide about 5 to 10 m.

Silt and mud exposed from coastal and spread toward the land up to approximately 1 km at survey site. The silt and mud is brown to light brown in color, soft to very soft, low plasticity with some mollusk shells fragment. This lithology forms a wide plain area and is used by local

people as fish pond.

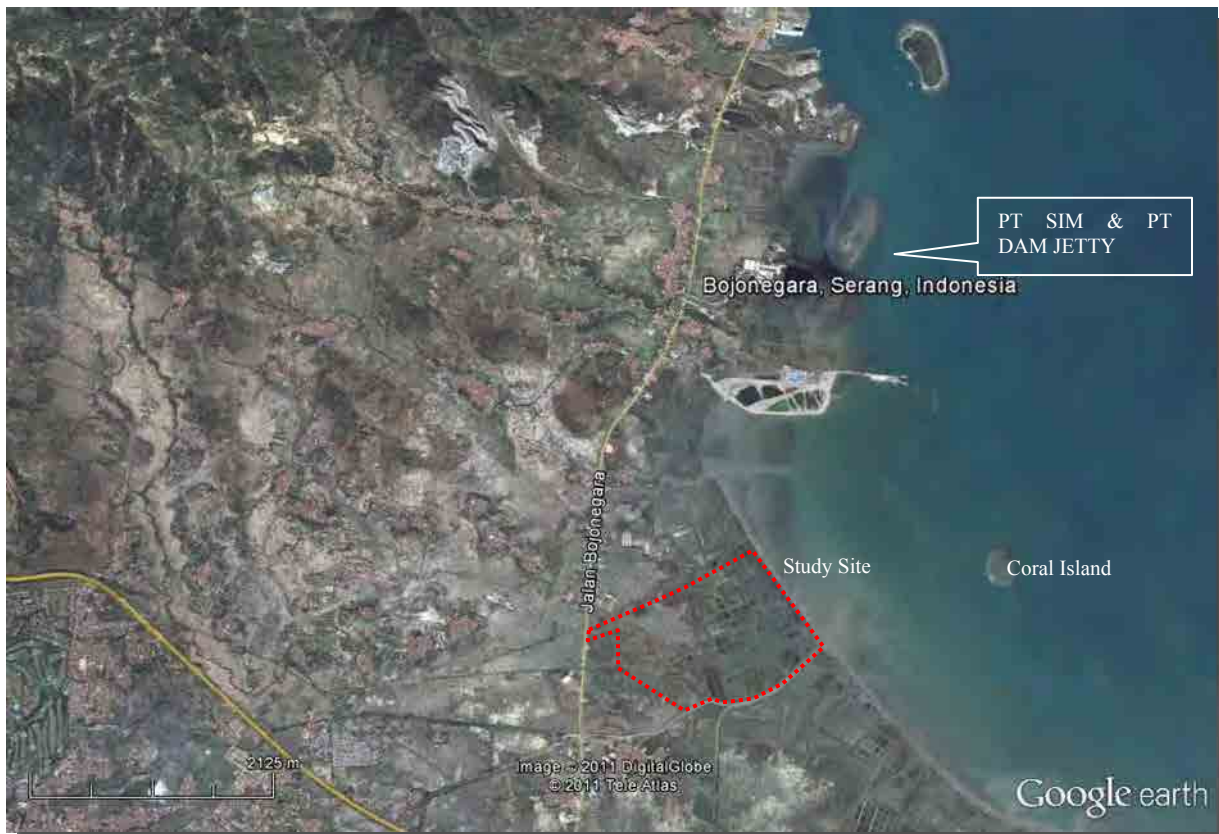
(2) Swamp deposit

Swamp deposit observed at south part of the coastal deposit form a plain area. The material is clay, gray to yellowish gray, soft and high plasticity. The local people use this area as paddy field.

(3) Volcanic deposit

Volcanic deposit exposed at south part of survey site. The material is gravely sandy Silt (derived from tuff and breccias weathered), red, brown to yellowish brown in color, contain of landsite and tuff gravels. This deposit lays upper the swamp deposit with 1.0 up to 2.0 m in thickness. Local people used this area as plantation.

The location Map of the 1,000 MW Model Coal-Fired TPP Site is shown below;



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.1.1-1 Location Map of Study Site

2.1.1.3 The Photo of the 1,000 MW Model Coal-Fired TPP Site is shown below;



View to Access Gate Area



View to Natural Ground Area



View to Fish Pond & Grass Field Area (to Seaside)

Source: JICA Study Team



View to Fish Pond Area (to Seaside)



View to Fish Pond Area (to Seaside)

Source: JICA Study Team

2.1.2 Geographical Condition of Preset Site Area (On-Shore and Off-Shore)

2.1.2.1 Geographical Condition of Preset Site Area (On Shore)

A. Site Boundaries

Site Boundary was subjected on the land property of *PT. PLN*, therefore the survey was conducted by identifying each existing boundary marking for Model Power Plant including the boundary area of *PT. PLN* property.

The survey was carried out by using hand held GPS Garmin 76CSx providing the coordinate position of each marking point. There are 7 points of the existing marking which can be identified, and tabulated as follows:

Table 2.1.2-1 Coordinate Position of Site Boundaries

| No. | X | Y |
|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1. | 620462.54 | 9337374.95 |
| 2. | 621881.92 | 9338119.84 |
| 3. | 622504.63 | 9337195.59 |
| 4. | 621292.49 | 9336583.47 |
| 5. | 620727.29 | 9336985.78 |
| 6. | 620727.29 | 9337374.40 |
| 7. | 620456.62 | 9337248.98 |

Source: JICA Study Team

The total area of the *PT. PLN* property for study site as calculated from the obtained coordinate of site boundary is 173.3 ha.

The coordinate positioning obtained during on-site reconnaissance survey on the site boundaries and other infrastructures, then overlaid onto the official topographic map to provide overall map as shown in the 2) Bench Mark, A. Topographic General Conditions 2.1.1 Condition of Proposed Site Area

B. Topsoil and Ground Surface Condition

The topsoil layer consists of very soft, which is highly compressible, the thickness ranges of which are from 8m to 15 m. Whereas the depth of bearing stratum, consisting of breccias/and side layer varies from 44 m to 51 m below ground surface;

Because the topsoil layer consists of very soft soil that is highly compressible, surcharge loading will generate large settlement. The degree of consolidation settlement (S_c) of topsoil layer due to various embankment height is estimated as follows (assumed unit weight of embankment fill material = 17 kN/m^3);

- a) Embankment height = 0.5 m, $S_c = 0.30 \text{ m}$
- b) Embankment height = 1.0 m, $S_c = 0.52 \text{ m}$
- c) Embankment height = 1.5 m, $S_c = 0.68 \text{ m}$
- d) Embankment height = 2.0 m, $S_c = 0.82 \text{ m}$
- e) Embankment height = 2.5 m, $S_c = 0.94 \text{ m}$

The consolidation time to reach 90% of total consolidation is estimated ± 30 years. Vertical drain may be used to accelerate the rate of consolidation. The consolidation time (Month) as a function of vertical drain spacing (s) is estimated as follows;

- 1. $s = 1.00 \text{ m}$: time = 3.0 months
- 2. $s = 1.25 \text{ m}$: time = 5.0 months
- 3. $s = 1.50 \text{ m}$: time = 7.5 months

Upon field observation, most of the ground surface at proposed model plant location is submerged by water. Consequently, ground reclamation (fill) is required at proposed model plant location. The ground surface has low bearing capacities, therefore the reclamation height should not exceed 1.0m. If higher embankment fill is required to reach the design ground surface level, then the embankment should be constructed in staged construction method and embankment fill should be compacted properly. Filling materials quantity should consider the amount of settlement, where the total height of embankment is estimated as;

$$\text{“Total embankment height} = \text{final ground surface} - \text{existing ground surface} + \text{settlement”}$$

C. Borrow Area Location

Basically around the study site there are many rock mining company, however based on field observation only 2 companies with adequate capacity in product are located. The companies are *PT. Bukit Lambang Sari Makmur* and *PT. Sumber Gunung Maju*.

PT. Bukit Lambang Sari Makmur located on coordinate (61861, 9340595) or about 4 km far from study site. The product capacity of this company is 500 m³/day. The price for coarse aggregate is Rp. 105,000/m³.

PT. Sumber Gunung Maju has 2 locations of rock quarry. This company is the biggest rock mining company in this area. The first location coordinate is (617754, 9341155) and the second location coordinate is (620425, 9336683).

During site visit on 12 October 2011, the first location is still under construction and plans to be operated in the next 2 months. The second location has been operated since 1997. The product capacity of this company is 1,000 m³/day. The materials product and price is tabulated as the following:

Table 2.1.2-2 Price of Rock Materials

| No | Product | Price (Rp) | Remark |
|----|---|----------------------|--|
| 1. | Stone dust | 1,782,000 367,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |
| 2. | Aggregate 1-2 cm & 2-3 cm (<i>Split</i>) | 2,002,000 637,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |
| 3. | Screening (uniform size: 5 mm) | 2,002,200 637,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |
| 4. | Aggregate 3-5 cm (<i>Macadam</i>) | 2,002,000 637,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |
| 5. | Base coarse | 2,002,000 637,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |
| 6. | Sand stone (<i>Sirdam Giling</i>) (for land filling) | 1,672,000 532,000 | 21 – 23 m ³ 7 – 8 m ³ |

Source: JICA Study Team

Concerning to the huge quantity estimation of rock or soil material required for land filling, so far there are no single company or supplier of material will able to provide such quantity of

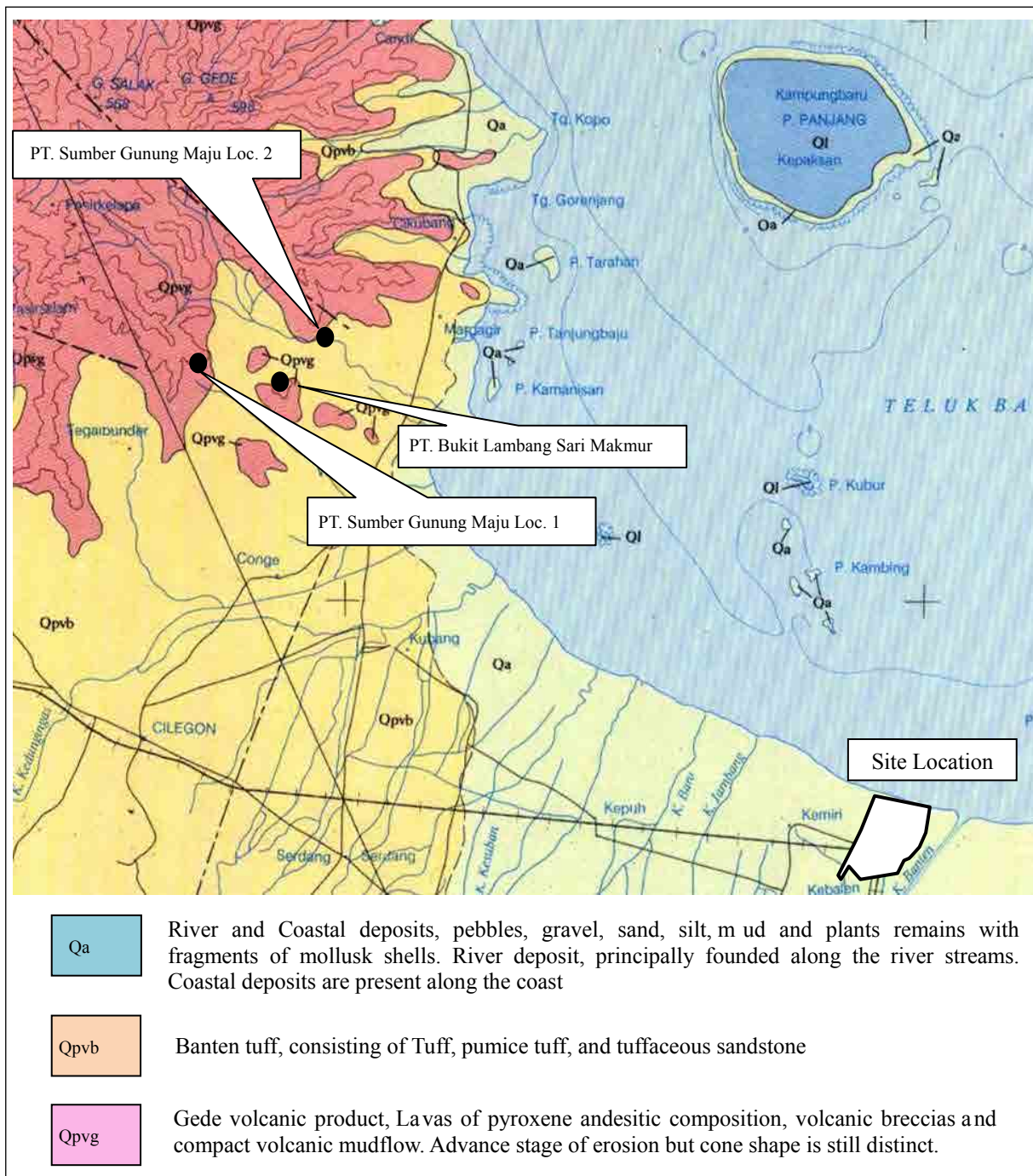
3,000,000 – 4,000,000 m³. Therefore the possible option to provide such huge quantity is to from several material providers and quarries which not necessarily located very near to study site.

Geological Conditions of Borrow Area

Based on coordinate positioning on-site and overlaid onto Regional Geological Map *Serang Quadrangle* (by *E. Rusmana, K. Suwitodirdjo and Suharsono, 1978*), the borrow area is located on *Gede* volcanic product. The *Gede* volcanic product is consisting of lava of pyroxene andesitic, volcanic breccias and compact volcanic mudflow. The best material for concrete aggregate is andesitic lava.

Coral Reef

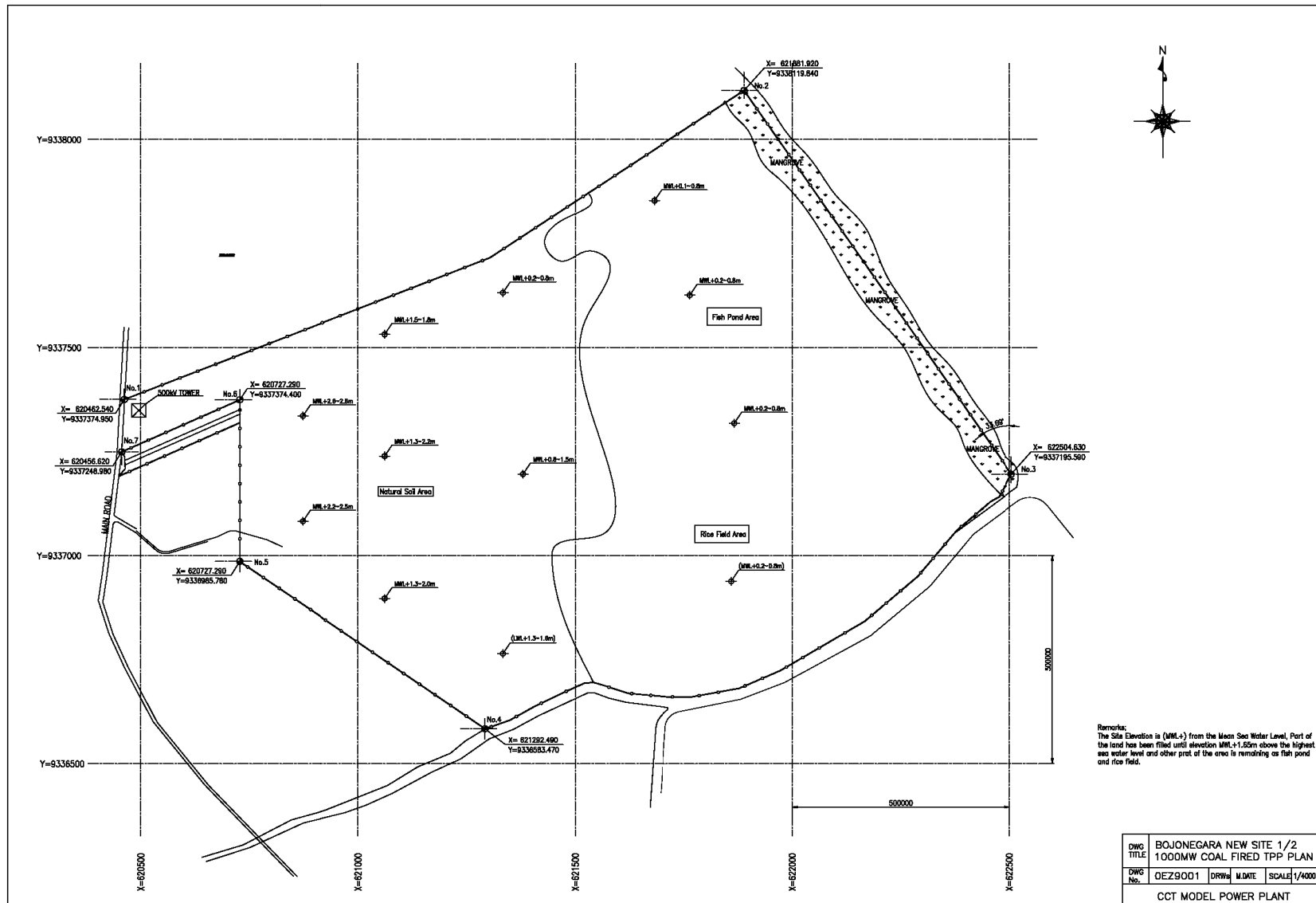
The coral reef is located at north part of the site at coordinate (624086.72, 9337864.85) approximately 2.0 km far from the coastline toward the sea. The coral reef forms an island with 9.0959 ha wide (based on GPS tracking). The coral is yellowish and white to gray, hard, cavernous and rough at the surface. The coral reef island looks at the surface when low tide, and when high tide the coral reef was submerged for about 2.0 m depth.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 2.1.2-1 Location of Rock Quarry in Correlation with Rock Unit based on regional geological map

(E. Rusmana, K. Suwitodirdjo and Suharsono, 1978)



Remarks:
The Site Elevation is (MW+...) from the Mean Sea Water Level. Part of the land has been filled until elevation MW+1.5m above the highest sea water level and other part of the area is remaining as fish pond and rice field.

Figure 2.1.2-2 Location Map of Study site (On Shore)

Source: JICA Study Team

2.1.2.2 Geographical Condition of Preset Site Area (Off Shore)

A. Sea Water Conditions

(1) Sea Water Level

The predicted historical low water is -0.0 m eter, high water is 1 .5 meters, thus the range is 1.5 meters at *Labuan* Tide Station (105° 49'E, 06° 22'S).

The predicted historical low water is -0.1 m eter, high water is 1 .2 meters, thus the range is 1.3 meters at *Tanjung Cikoneng* Tide Station (105° 53'E, 06° 04'S).

- H.H.W.L. : 1.40 m
- H.W.L. : 1.20 m
- M.W.L. : 0.60 m
- L.W.L. : 0.00 m
- L.L.W.L. : - 0.20 m

(2) Tide

The type of component tide on study site is mixed semi diurnal with tide constants given in the following table.

| Component Tide | M2 | S2 | N2 | K1 | O1 | M4 | MS4 | K2 | P1 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A (cm) | 16 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| g (°) | 192 | 285 | 186 | 161 | 145 | 122 | 163 | 285 | 161 |

Source: Tidal List of the station at the *Cikoneng* and *Labuan*

Where,

A = Amplitude

g = Phase lag

(3) Current

Result of current measurement by Holland Study Team in 1997 at *P. Kubur* and *P. Pamujan Besar* shows, that the direction of currents is east ern and western with a speed of 35 cm/second during western season, and in the eastern season the direction of current turns to west with speed reaching 35 cm/second.

(4) Wave

The height of wave on shore line is maximum 1 m, but on off sh ore the height of wave could reach 2 to 3 m during winter storm of western and eastern seas on. However due to the loose nature of the lithology of the off coast, even the 1 m of wave height is able to erode the beach.

(5) Sea Water Temperature

Refer to result of survey by Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2002), the sea water temperature shown in table below:

| MONTH | Depth (approximate 12 m bottom) | Sea Water Temp (°C) | Average (°C) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| April - May | Surface | 30.23 – 30.57 | 30.38 |
| | Middle | 30.20 – 30.51 | 30.33 |
| | Bottom | 30.15 – 30.39 | 30.24 |
| July | Surface | 29.17 – 29.61 | 29.32 |
| | Middle | 29.17 – 29.46 | 29.30 |
| | Bottom | 29.18 – 29.42 | 29.29 |
| September | Surface | 28.40 – 29.91 | 28.59 |
| | Middle | 28.41 – 28.85 | 28.01 |
| | Bottom | 28.33 – 28.85 | 28.39 |
| November - December | Surface | 29.43 – 30.00 | 30.00 |
| | Middle | 29.47 – 29.78 | 29.56 |
| | Bottom | 29.42 – 29.84 | 29.74 |

Source: Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2002)

(6) Sea Water Quality

The quality of sea water on the study site given herewith is referring to monitoring results by *Bapedda* (Local Development Agency) of *Banten* Province.

Some of the water quality parameters are higher than the quality standard:

- BOD = 95 mg/l
- COD = 226 mg/l
- H₂S = 0.10 mg/l
- NH₃N = 1 mg/l

(7) Salinity

The survey result of the salinity of sea water is shown as follows:

| MONTH | Depth (approximate 12 m bottom) | Salinity (psu) | Average (psu) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| April - May | Surface | 31.465 – 32.027 | 31.801 |
| | Middle | 31.550 – 31.954 | 31.776 |
| | Bottom | 31.040 – 32.071 | 31.955 |
| July | Surface | 31.614 – 31.946 | 31.869 |
| | Middle | 31.637 – 31.947 | 31.854 |
| | Bottom | 31.294 – 31.497 | 31.847 |
| September | Surface | 32.857 – 33.072 | 32.949 |
| | Middle | 32.641 – 33.157 | 32.72 |
| | Bottom | 32.864 – 33.245 | 33.036 |
| November - December | Surface | 32.561 – 32.920 | 32.337 |
| | Middle | 32.708 – 32.928 | 32.842 |
| | Bottom | 32.829 – 33.231 | 33.828 |

Source: Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (2002)

(8) Sediment and Suspension Distribution

The data given herewith is referring to the result of Study for Sediment and Suspension Distribution in *Banten Bay*, carried out by Central of Oceanographic, *Pusat Penelitian Oseanografi, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia*, in April, June, August and October 2001.

Sediment Condition

In April (transitional season I), mud dominated the widest area of this waters, indicating the weak current, while pebbly sand and silt were found in the northernmost of *Ciujung* river mouth, indicating strong current.

In June (the end of transitional season I), mud, sandy mud and silt were found on this area except in the northern most of *Ciujung* river mouth, there was still found pebbly sand.

In August muddy sand was found in the northeast of *Panjang* Island, indicating moderate current and at the other parts of the bottom was supposed weak.

In October, the sediment which indicated strong current was found in northeast of *Panjang* Island and in the northern most of *Ciujung* river mouth. The silt was found around *Pamujan Besar* Island and in the south of *Bojonegara*. The muddy silt was found in the north of *Ciujung* river mouth while in April and June the mud was found.

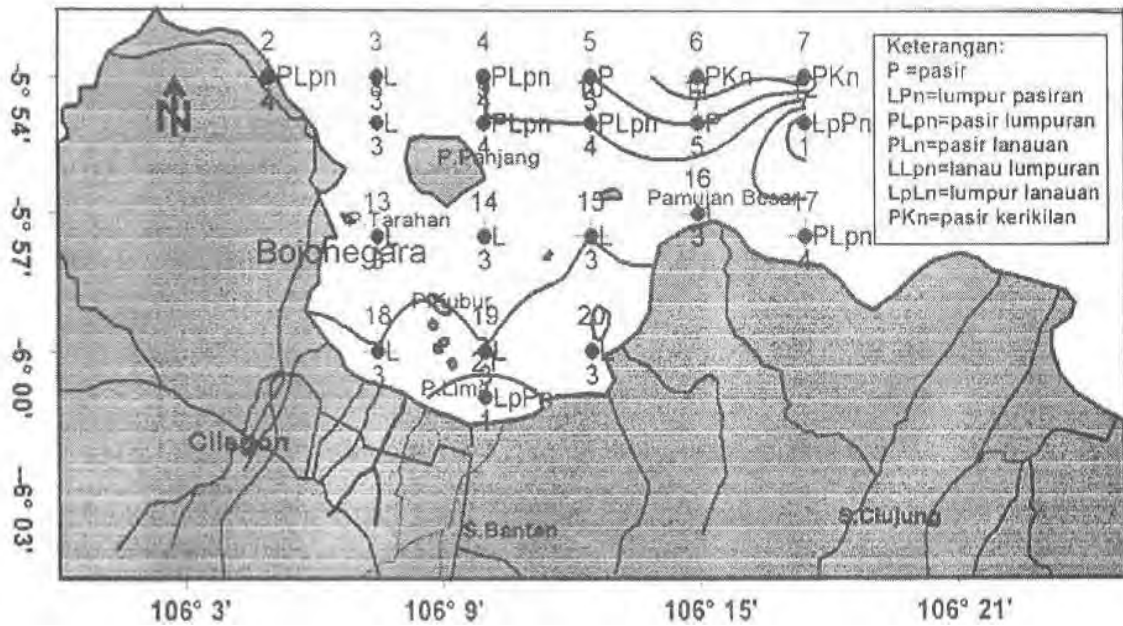


Figure 2.1.2-3 Result of Sediment Survey on April 2001

Note:

P = Pasir = Sand, L = Lanau = Silt, LP = Lumpur Pasiran = Sandy Mud,
 PLpn = Pasir Lumpuran = Muddy Sand, PLn = Pasir Lanauan = Silty Sand,
 LLpn = Lanau lumpuran = Muddy Silt, LpLn = Lumpur Lanauan = Silty Mud,
 PKn = Pasir Kerikilan = Gravelly Sand

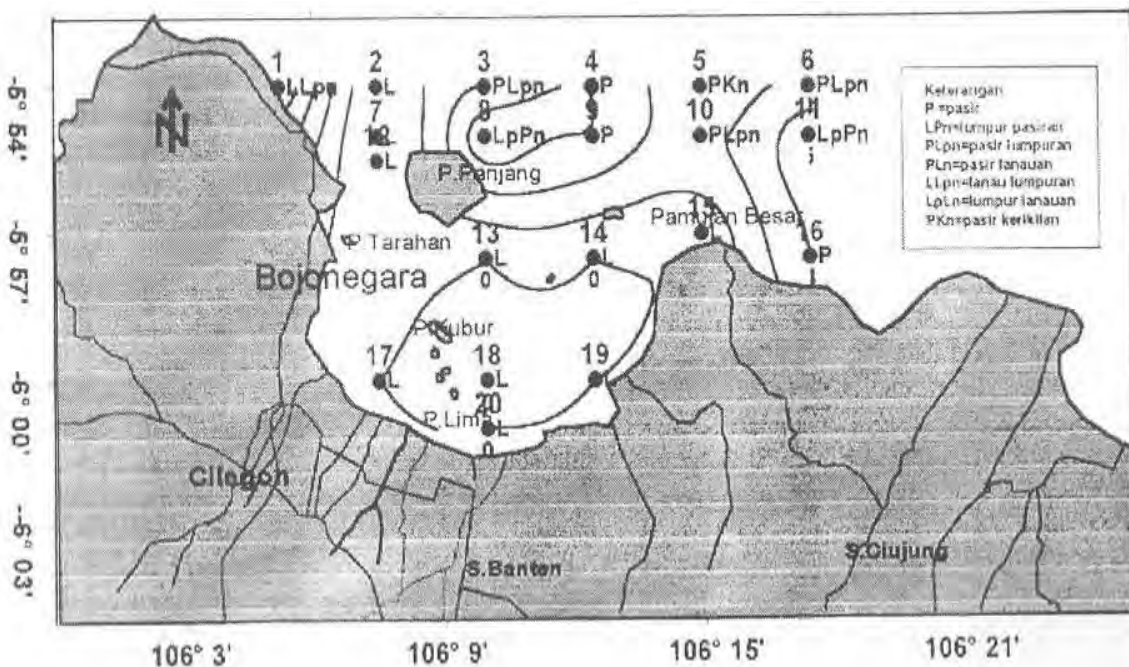


Figure 2.1.2-4 Result of Sediment Survey on June 2001

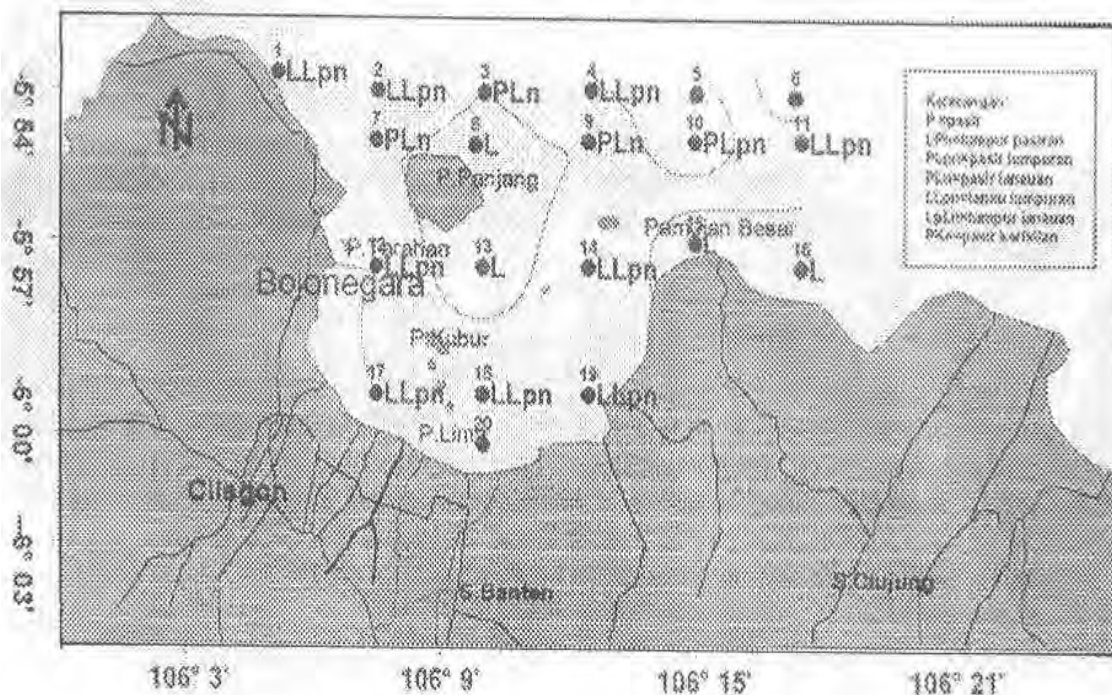


Figure 2.1.2-5 Result of Sediment Survey on August 2001

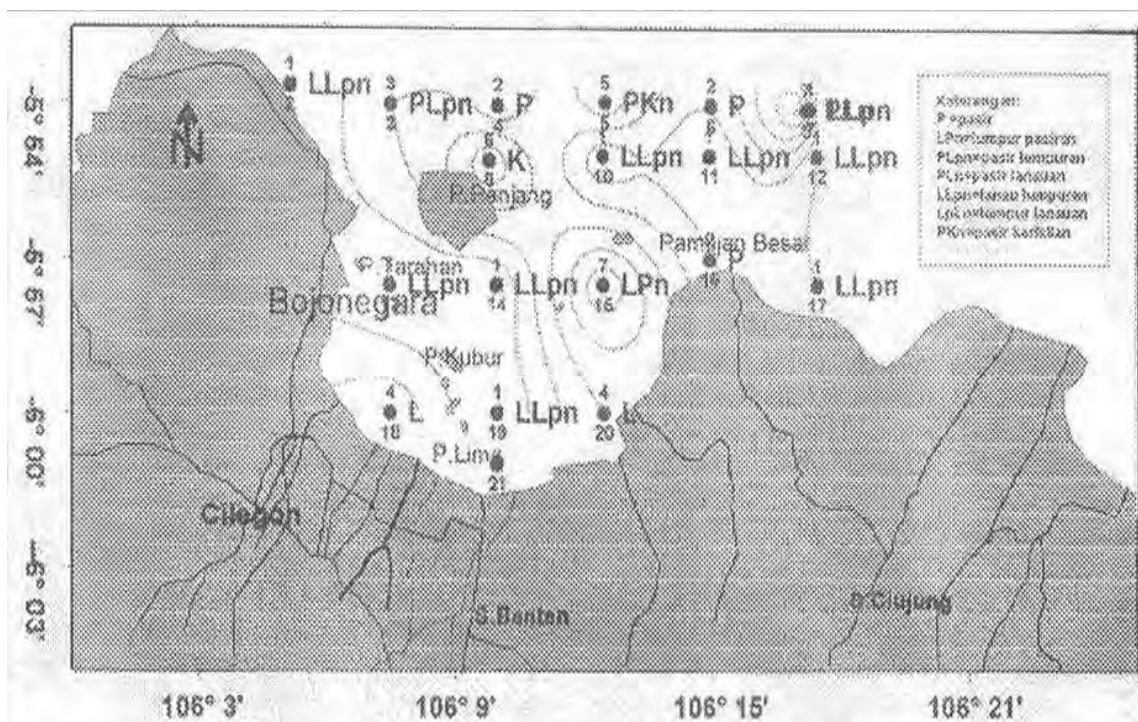


Figure 2.1.2-6 Result of Sediment Survey on October 2001

Suspension Distribution

Suspension distribution of the surface layer in April, June and August 2001, shows that in general, the quality of Banten Bay was relatively good with the suspension concentration below 70 mgr/l except at the areas around Lima Island, Panjang Island and Kubur Island, of the middle layer in April, June, August and October was relatively good, while of the bottom layer in the

same months the suspension distribution indicated that the quality of the waters was relatively bad.

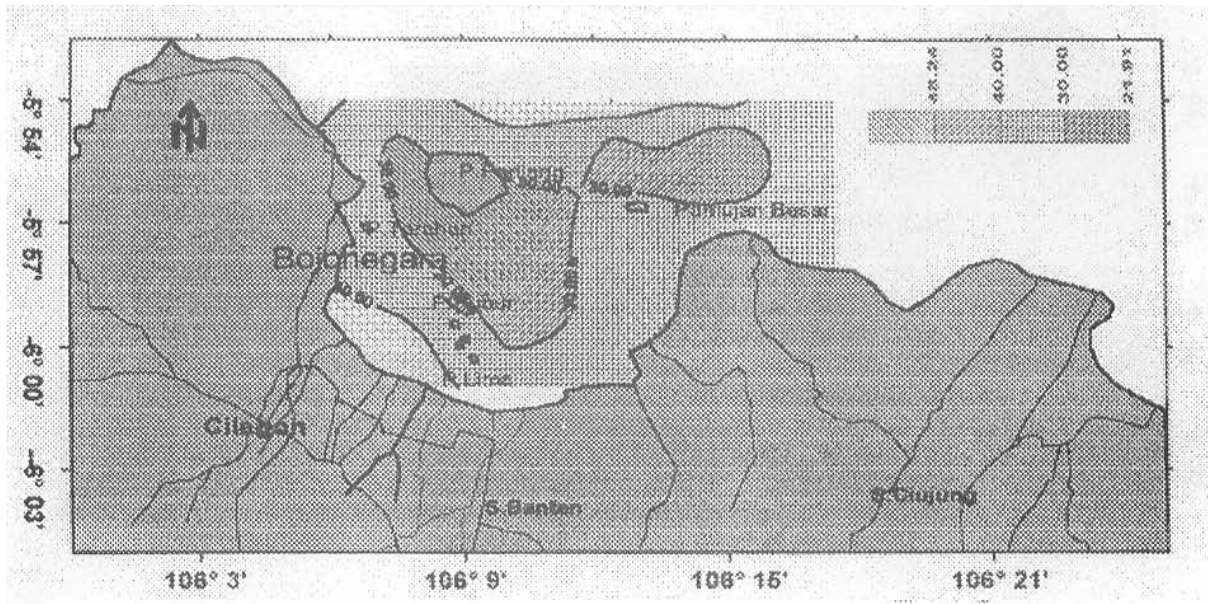


Figure 2.1.2-7 Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On April 2001

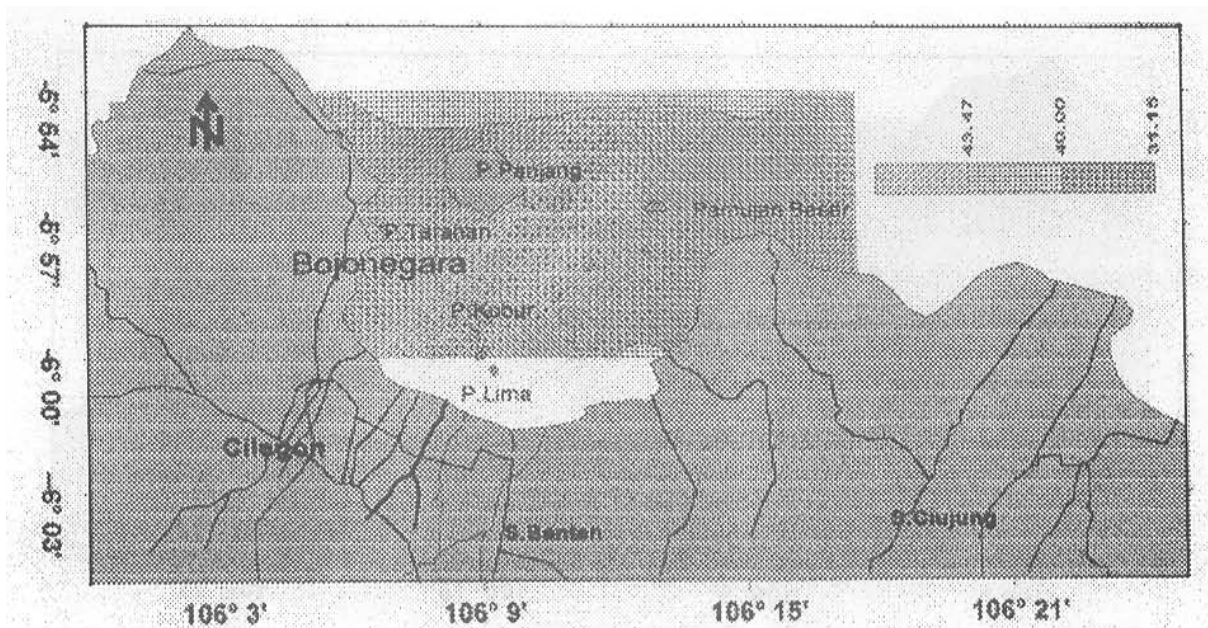


Figure 2.1.2-8 Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On June 2001

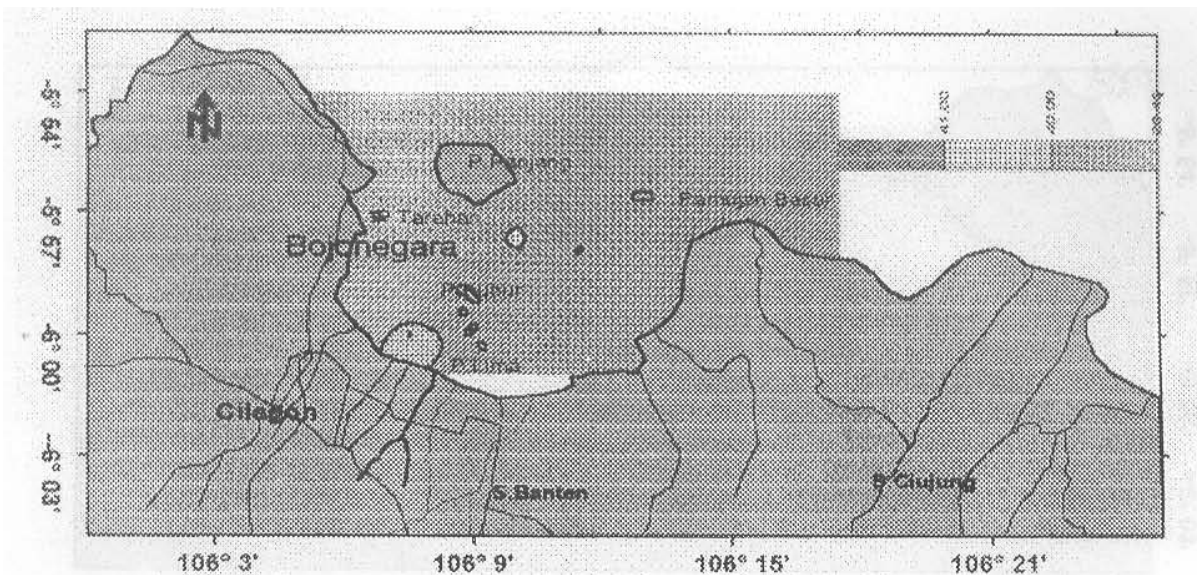


Figure 2.1.2-9 Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On August 2001

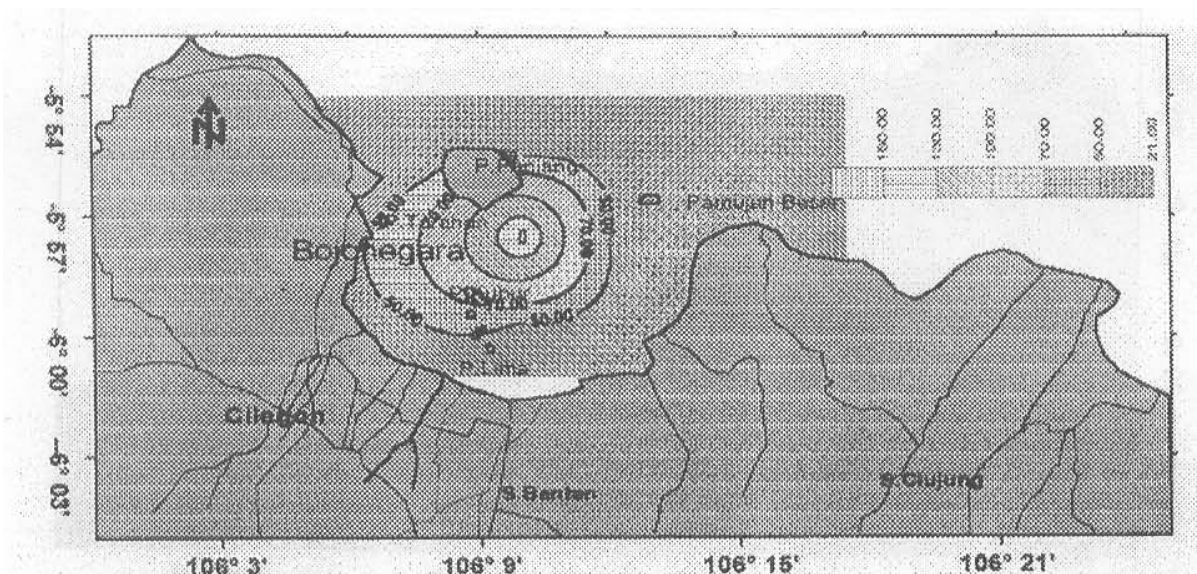


Figure 2.1.2-10 Surface Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On October 2001

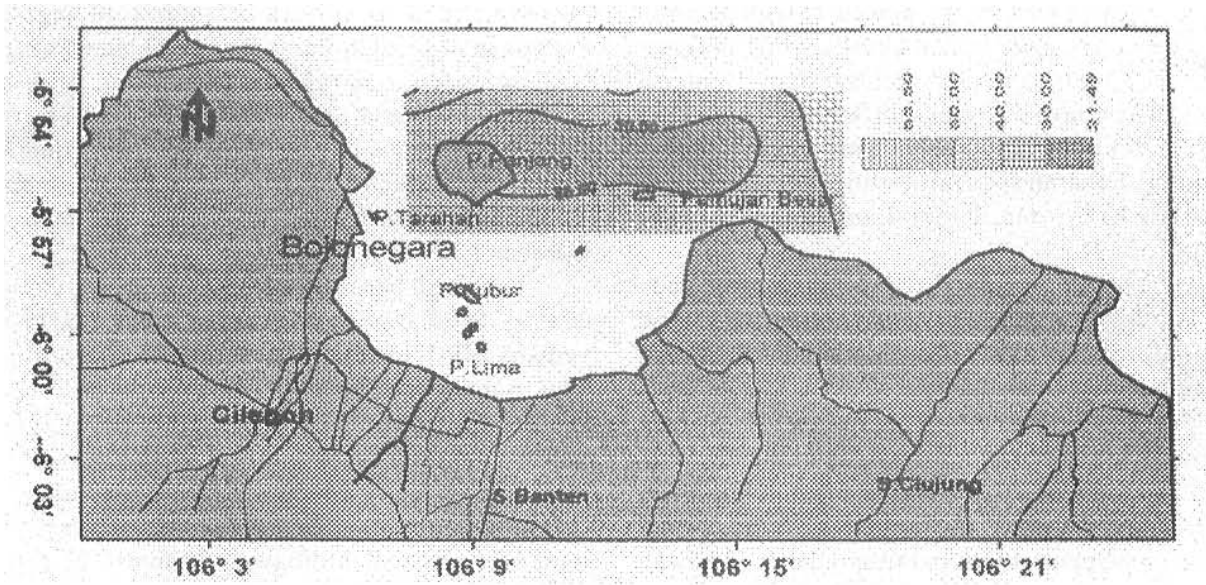


Figure 2.1.2-11 Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On April 2001

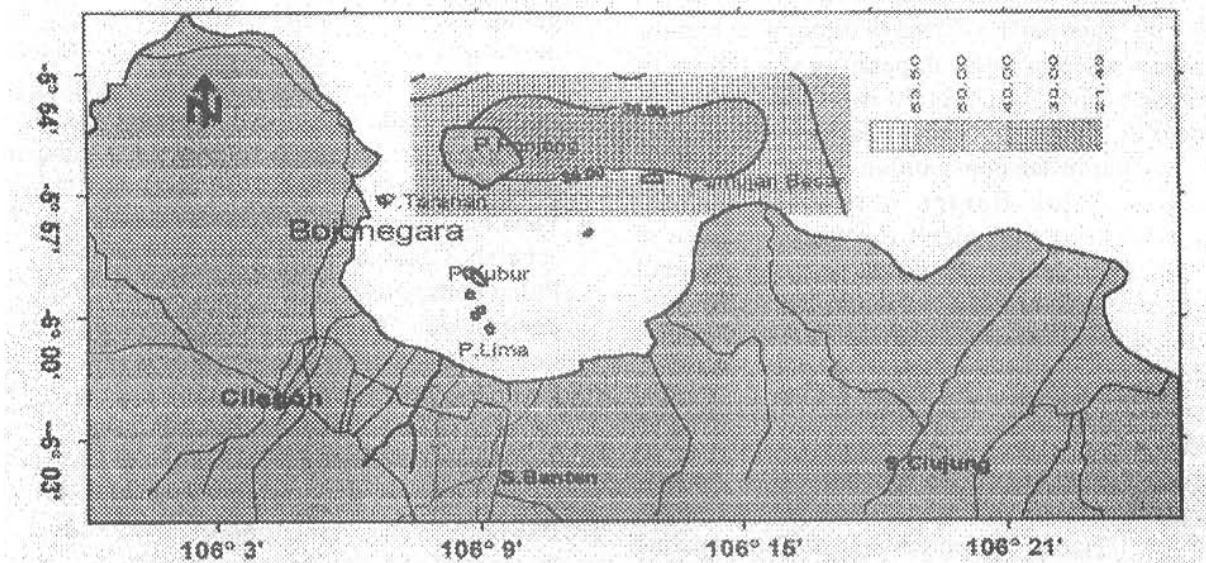


Figure 2.1.2-12 Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On June 2001

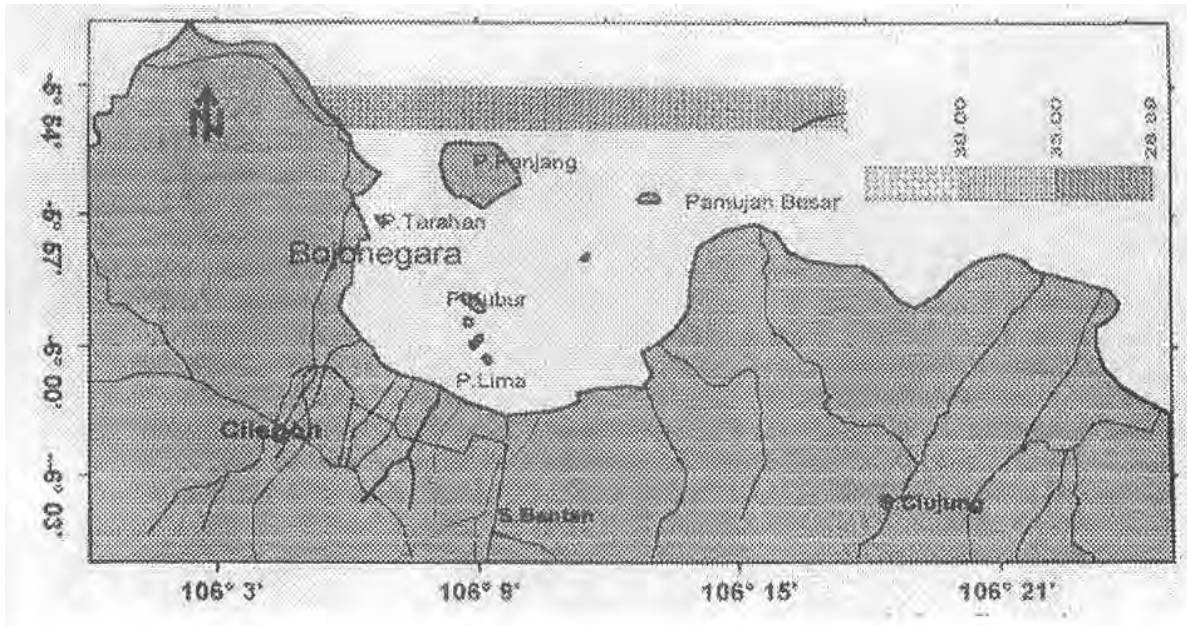


Figure 2.1.2-13 Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On August 2001

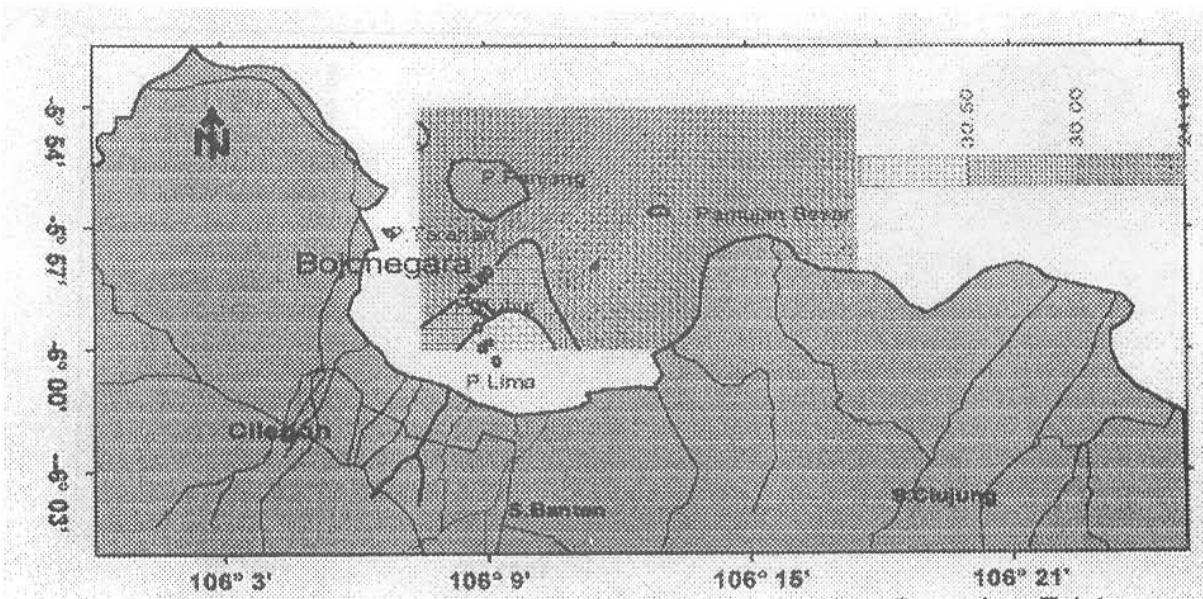


Figure 2.1.2-14 Middle Depth Suspension Distribution (mgr/l) On October 2001