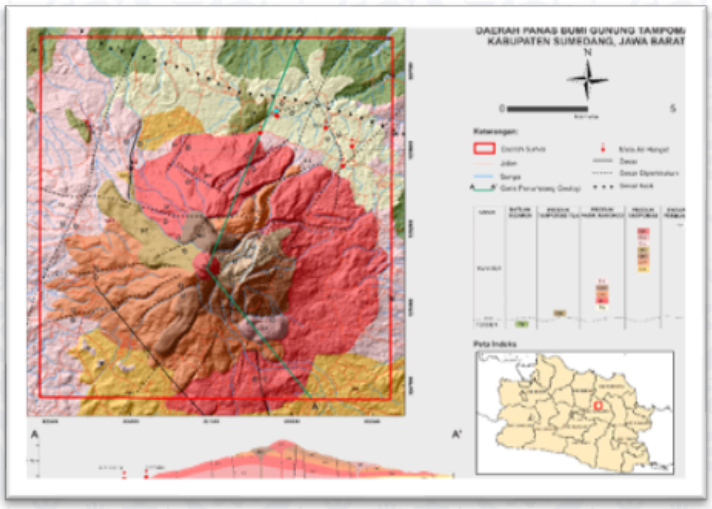
GEOTHERMAL WORKING AREA TAMPOMAS



Project Description:

GWA Tampomas is established in 2013 based on preliminary survey conducted by Geological Agency (MEMR), with very adequate data and information from geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys. Tampomas's potential is estimated at 32 MW with a reservoir temperature of 175°C.

The heat source of the geothermal system in the Mount Tampomas geothermal area is thought to have formed from partial melting of subduction that began in the Plio-Pleistocene. The geological structure of Gunung Tampomas is closely related to compression tectonics in the south of Java Island in subduction with relatively north-south and southwest-northeast main stress directions. This thrust direction forms the Sumedang Fault, which controls the emergence of geothermal manifestations on Gunung Tampomas. Fractures in thenortheastern part ofthe body of GunungTampomascontrol the geothermalreservoir.

Based on Montecarlo calculations, assumptions in the form of reservoir thicknesses of 500 m, 1,000 m, and 1,500 m, the recovery factor is 25%, lifetime for 30 years, water saturation of 80%, porosity of 10%, and electricity conversion factor of 10% according to SNI 6482:2018, so that the possible reserve potential in the Gunung Tampomas geothermal area is 32 MWe.

Project Location :
Sumedang and Subang Region, West Java

Land Area :
27.010 ha
(working area)

Investment Value

IDR 2.56 Trilion
USD 160 Million
(est. 5 MUSD/MW for 32 MW)

Business Scheme

Auction/Tender
Geothermal Exploration and Energy Development Agreement (GEEDA) with PT PLN (incl. Power Purchase Agreement)

Financial Feasibility

Currently is studied (detailed survey) under the work of MEMR.

Contact Person

Sarman Hutajulu
Directorate of Geothermal, MEMR
+62 812-1008-7523
Email :

Project Owner Profile

The Directorate of Geothermal under the MEMR has the authority to manage and supervise geothermal business in Indonesia. One of its duties is to issue geothermal permits from the GWA tender process. Geothermal permits are used by developers to develop geothermal resources into electricity that will be sold to PLN (national electricity company).