THE CHANGUINOLA DAM & HYDRO ELECTRICAL POWER PLANT

A large construction project with its own cement and fly ash import operation



Ad Ligthart





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2c2i Club des Carriers Industriels Indépendants

CONTENTS OF PRESENTATION



CONSULTANT



- The construction project
 - Location
 - Scope of supply
 - > The dam
 - Design
 - Roller compacted concrete
 - The tunnel
 - Design
 - Method of construction
 - The powerhouse and mini hydro
 - Design
 - Construction
 - Bridges and roads
 - Temporary facilities
 - RCC batching plant
 - RCC delivery system
 - Aggregate mining area
 - Crushing plant
 - > Aggregate storage area
 - Power plant
 - > Workshop
 - Small concrete plant
 - Housing camps

CONTENTS OF PRESENTATION







The cement and fly ash import operation

- > Key factors
- Sourcing cement and fly ash
- Logistics
- Setting up the supply chain
 - > Shipping routes
 - Planning the terminal facility
 - > Building a floating terminal
 - > Shipping
 - > Final preparations
- > Operations



PROJECT INFORMATION



CERTEUTION CONSULTANTS LOCATION



Bocas del Toro Province

- Very poor province
- Over 60% Indigenous (Indian) population
- 50% of houses without water sanitation and electricity
- Life expectancy 57 years!
- "Banana" Economy







BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE



PROJECT SITE





- I. A large dam of mass concrete (I million cubic meter)
 - Height 100 meters
 - Width at top 600 meters
- 2. Tunnel
 - Length 4 km
 - Diameter 10 meters
- 3. Powerhouse
 - > 2 Turbines
 - > Total 210 MW
- 4. "Mini" powerhouse at dam
 - > 9 MW with Eco flow
- 5. 25 km of permanent road
 - I0 km of temporary road incl.
 bridges, drainage systems, hill improvements, etc.

Total project value USD 400 million

SCOPE OF SUPPLY





Dam Design

Height of dam102 mWidth of dam (top)615 mConcrete quantity 860,000 m3

A mass concrete design was chosen over a rock and earth filled dam as this would shorten the construction period with one year.



Dam Design

A curved dam design was chosen over a "gravity type" design as this saved about 15% of concrete. The concrete mix design and quality of construction had to be a significant higher levels because of this.































































































- Mass concrete without rebar
 - 14 months of "24/7" placing operations
 - Heat of hydration key issue
 - \Rightarrow High fly ash ratio
- Substantial amounts of retarder used to extend workability during interruptions
- Delivery by 2.000 tph delivery system
- Transported over dam with articulated dump trucks
- Spread out by bull dozers
- Compacted by vibrating rollers



ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE





PROFILE

- Total tunnel length 4100 meters
- Diameter 10 meters
- At the end of the tunnel it had to go deeper to keep sufficient rock strength
- Extra adit (or surge) outlet

TUNNEL DESIGN







- > Tunnel is blasted through the rock
- > Tunnel is stiffened with rock dowels and shotcrete. This also prevents water leakage from the tunnel





TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION





POWERHOUSE DESIGN



Powerhouse

- Total output 205 mW
- ➢ 2 Turbines
- > Total height of building 28 m
- > Turbine height 16 m
- Largest part of building is located into the rock



POWERHOUSE DESIGN




POWERHOUSE CONSTRUCTION



Powerhouse construction site

▶ ...

POWERHOUSE CONSTRUCTION



Powerhouse construction site

▶ ...

POWERHOUSE CONSTRUCTION





No bridge yet







Temporary bridge



Permanent bridge

CEMENT DISTRIBUTION CONSULTANTS

ROADS AND BRIDGES



- Permanent roads 25 km
- > Temporary roads 10 km
- > 4 Bridges
- > 8 Large culverts
- > Substantial work on hillside stabilisation



ROADS AND BRIDGES





- Concrete plant (RCC)
 - Capacity 650 m³/h
 - 2.000 tph delivery system
 - 80.000 tons of sand/aggregate storage
 - 3.000 tons of cement and flyash storage
- Aggregate mining area
 - 3 km long along river
 - 2,5 m tons required
- Crushing plant
 - > 50.000 tons per week
 - \succ 5 qualities
- Aggregate storage area
 - I million tons storage
- 8,000 kW power plant, diesel driven
- Large workshop
- Batching plant regular concrete
- Laboratories
- Safety organisation facilities
- Housing camps •

TEMPORARY FACILITIES



RCC plant

- ➢ 650 m³/hour capacity
- > 4 Mixers
- Delivery system to dam 2000 tph





A platform for the RCC plant was blasted out of the hill close to the dam





A platform for the RCC plant was blasted out of the hill close to the dam









Aggregate mining

- > Total two million tons of sand and aggregates required
- > All taken from riverbed
- Sizes 40-20 mm, 20-10 mm, 10-5 mm, fines, natural sand
- Storage area of one million tons

AGGREGATE MINING AREA





AGGREGATE MINING AREA





AGGREGATE STORAGE





- Power Station 8000 kW
- Rebar workshop
- Wood workshop
- Health and safety offices



- > Workshop
- Logistical warehouse

OTHER TEMPORARY FACILITIES





HOUSING CAMPS





HOUSING CAMPS



Project		Cement and fly ash supply	
April – October 2007	Preparations	October – November 2007	Feasibility study
October 2007 to mid 2009	Earth moving, road construction, surface preparation, plant construction		
Mid 2009 to end 2010	Construction of tunnel, powerhouse	January – March 2008	Concept terminal design and permit application
December 2009 – March 2011	Construction of dam	March – August 2008	Purchasing barge, terminal equipment, trucks, etc.
		March – October 2008	Sourcing cement and fly ash
May 2011	Closing diversion tunnels	September 2008 – September 2009	Conversion floating terminal
		July 2009 – October 2009	Construction shore silos and facilities
June 2011	Lake full	January 2009 – October 2009	Big Bag operations
		November 2009 – February 2011	Bulk operations
		March 2011 – July 2011	Demobilisation
July – September 2011	Start-up		
September 2011 – April 2012	Demobilisation		



TIME FRAME

ARRANGING THE CEMENT AND FLY ASH SUPPLY







FACTORS

- Quantities
 - Overall quantity 240.000 260.000 tons
 - Ratio between cement and fly ash not yet known early in the project
 - Cement type I/type II issue
- Usage fluctuations
 - > Project schedule still "subject to change" early in the project
 - > Regular concrete use spread unevenly over project
 - RCC use during 16 months with fluctuations between 5.000 tpm and 30.000 tpm
 - Maximum daily peak 2.000 tons
- Infrastructure limitations
 - Poor roads
 - Small banana port without sufficient dock availability or storage area
- Supply sources and shipping routes not known early in project

LOGISTICS

Fly ash supply

- No fly ash available in Central America
- Best possible supply from USA

Cement supply

- Issues with suppliers in Panama
 - Shortage situation
 - Both companies in plant expansion situation
 - Quality issues
- Cement supply situation in Caribbean not easy
- But.... Economical crisis in USA cement available for export



AVAILABILITY

Fly ash

Separation Technologies (Titan America Group) Production unit 20.000 tons per month at Big Bend Power plant, Apollo Beach 10.000 tons product silo at plant Additional 14.000 ton silo at Titan terminal in Tampa



Cement

Titan America Pennsuco plant (North of Miami) 2,7 mtpa capacity 70.000 tons of finished product silos Type I – II cement!! Shiploading in Port Everglades directly by bulk trucks from plant



AVAILABILITY



FLOW SHEET SEABORNE CEMENT AND FLY ASH SUPPLY SYSTEM



- Key factor is shipping distance
- Shipping distance determines ship size
- Ship size determines required storage facilities in loading and discharge port and required loading and discharge capacities.

Spreadsheet business model of complete supply system calculating full logistics and economics

- Basis is concrete placement schedule and from there the whole system is calculated backwards to cement and fly ash suppliers
- Calculates all logistical factors as well as operating and capital costs
- Calculation of many scenarios possible as well as different storage and equipment options



SETTING UP THE SUPPLY CHAIN









PLANNING THE TERMINAL FACILITY





Floating terminal Lavioletta Storage capacity 23.000 tons 5 Holds Length 151,3 m Width 22,9 m Depth 11,0 m Draft 8,6 m

By means of two spudpoles the floating terminal can be fixed in position but move up and down with tide and cargo condition

BUILDING A FLOATING TERMINAL









Conversion Work

- Barge purchased in Canada and towed to Limon in Costa Rica
- Repairs and modifications to hold structure
- Product conveying pipelines, fuel, water and waste water pipelines
- Refurbishment ballast system
- New gantry for ship unloader
- Installation of ship unloader
- Installation of generator set
- Installation of spud poles!
- Electrical installation

BUILDING A FLOATING TERMINAL



SHIPPING

- 2 Self discharging vessels taken in time charter
 One for the full concrete placem
 - One for the full concrete placement period (16 months)
 - One for the peak placement period (9 months)
 - Vessel characteristics
 - Cargo capacity approx. 7.500 tons
 - Loading time 48 hours
 - Discharge time 30 hours
 - Roundtrip time to Florida is 14 days (at reduced speed)
 - Charter party agreement
 - Based on BIMCO uniform time charter
 - Additional conditions
 - Loading and discharge conditions (must match with supplier and receiver agreements and capabilities)
 - Vessel to comply with US regulations!
 - Various issues regarding trading in Caribbean









SETTING UP THE SUPPLY CHAIN







FINAL PREPARATIONS









LOADING FLY ASH IN TAMPA





LOADING CEMENT IN PORT EVERGLADES





LEAVING TAMPA





SEAVOYAGE TO ALMIRANTE



ARRIVAL ALMIRANTE







ARRIVAL IN ALMIRANTE



TERMINAL OPERATIONS







TERMINAL OPERATIONS




PUMPING CEMENT AND FLY ASH TO SHORE





FLOATING PIPELINE TO SILOS





TRUCK LOADING SILOS



TRUCKING TO PROJECT SITE





SILOS AT RCC PLANT



































AND THE DAM IS READY



PROJECT COMPLETED







PROJECT COMPLETED

THANK YOU

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