



Summary

Kipay presentation

Sombwe: feasibility study results

Business Model

Conclusions



Kipay

Presentation

KIPAY is a congolese firm based in the Haut-Katanga province of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The aim of KIPAY is to become one of the major Independent Power Producer (IPP) in Central Africa and beyond.

KIPAY has offices in:

- Lubumbashi (DRC)
- Kinshasa (DRC)
- New-York (USA)

Most of its operations are currently based in the DRC's Haut-Katanga province.





Solve energy shortage in the DRC through independent power production.

Activities are developed with international strategic technical partners INGEROP, Knight Piésold and Trade Service as local fiscal &logistics partners

DESIGNATION	RDC	KATANGA
Installed Power (MW)	2671	> 725
<u>Available</u> Power (MW)	1690	575
Power Requirement (MW)	4190	1625
<u>Deficit</u> (MW)	2500	1050





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results

Type: RCC arch/gravity

Location: 9°18'0 "S; 26°49'20"E

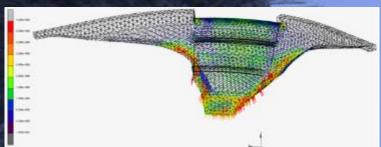
River: Lufira river

Installed capacity: 150 MW

Energy Output: 711 GWh/year

Nb Turbines: 3 vert. Francis

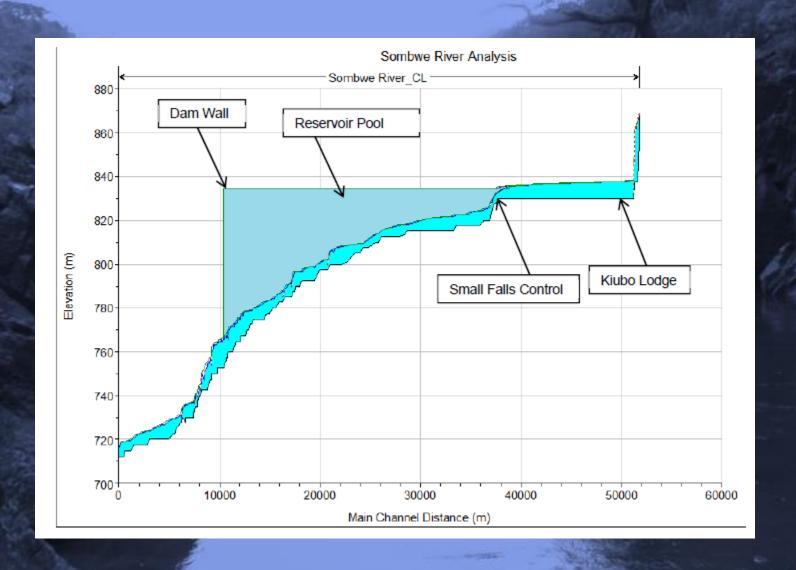
Construction will start in: 2019







Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results





Sombwe Potential Off Takers

KIPAY > POTENTIAL OFFTAKERS

Company name	Holding name	Location Name and geographical coordonates			Duringer		Danied annua (MIN)	Deliner dete	
		Location Name	Longitude (E)	Latitude (S)	GMaps link	Business	in operation	Required power (MW)	Delivery date
IVANHOE	IVANHOE	Kipushi				Cobalt/Copper	no	discutions in progress	in 3 years
RUBAMIN	RUBACO	Kakontwe/Likasi	26°42'30.20"	10°59'46.86"	<u>View</u>	Cobalt/Copper	yes	12	in 3 years
MMG	MMG	Kinsevere	27°34'12.24"	11°21'44.33"	<u>View</u>	Cobalt/Copper	yes	25	in 3 years
Frontier	ERG	Sakania	28°30'36.04"	12°45'16.85"	<u>View</u>	Cobalt/Copper	yes	50	in 3 years
Metalkol	ERG	Kolwezi	25°30'32.01"	10°43'39.09"	<u>View</u>	Cobalt/Copper	no	75	in 3 years
Boss Mining	ERG	Kakanda	26°24'01.78"	10°44'06.25"	<u>View</u>	Cobalt/Copper	yes	25	in 3 years
						TOTAL	187		



Sombwe

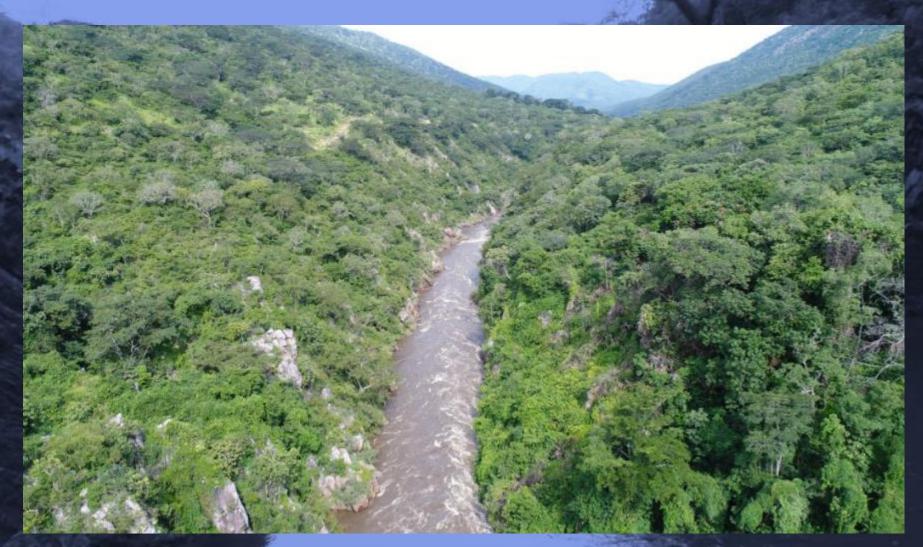
Feasibility Studies Results

La faisabilité technique comprend :

- Accessibilité au site et Camp de vie
- La topographie
- L'hydrologie
- La géophysique
- Les caractéristiques de l'aménagement
- La géotechnique
- Contrats de vente d'électricité (PPA)
- La ligne de transport (Transmission)¹



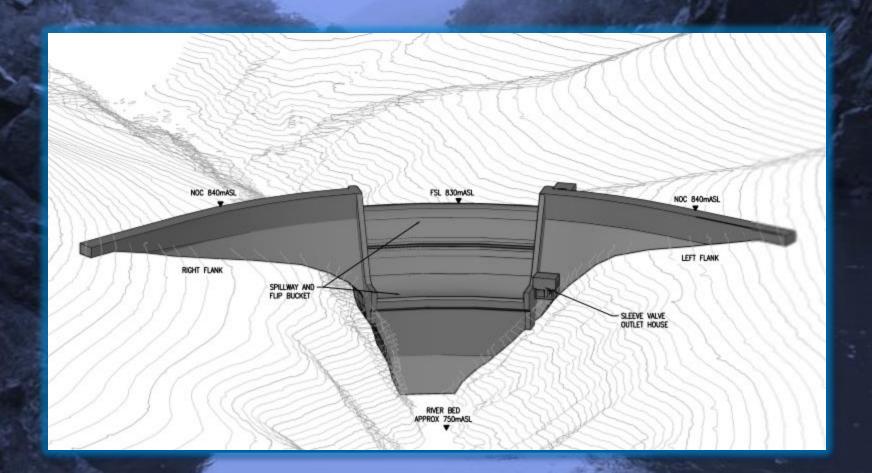
Sombwe Aerial view of the dam site





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results

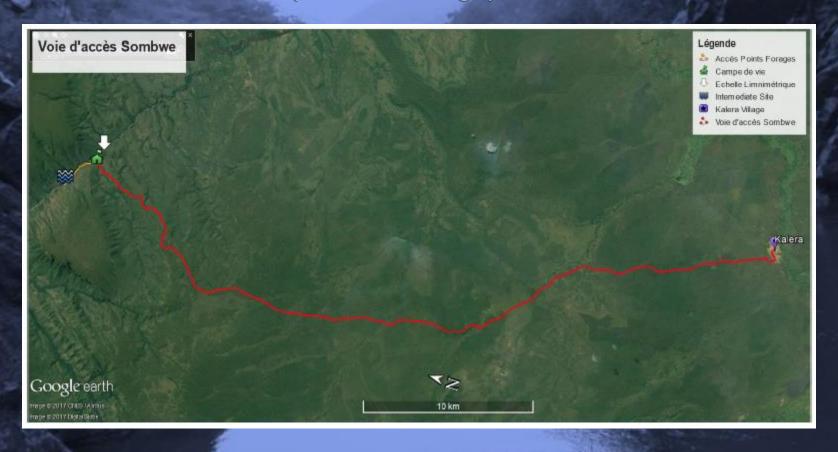
Dam wall: 90 meters high, 400.000 m3 of concrete RCC





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Site Access

Private road from Kalera (nearest village) to Sombwe site - 50 Km





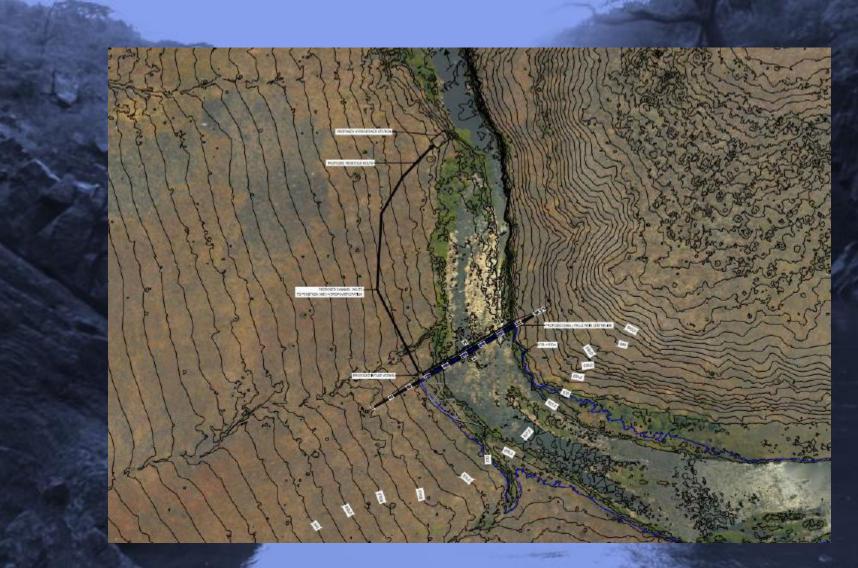
Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Site Access

Sombwe site entrance





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Topography





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Hydrology

Catchment area: 47.500 km2 Reservoir volume: 320 M m3 Reservoir surface: 2.000 ha

Estimated flow: 120 m3/s

Sedimentation: low





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Hydrology

Station météorologique





Interface visualisant instantanément les grandeurs mesurées par la station et permettant le téléchargement des données enregistrées sur l'ordinateur grâce au software WeatherSmart avec beaucoup de possibilités de réglage (paramétrage)



Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Hydrology

Echelle avant l'inondation



Echelles après l'inondation

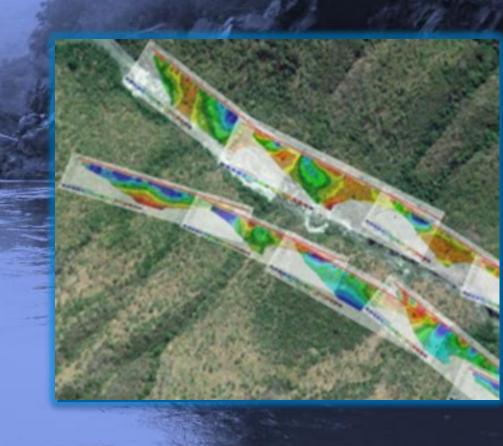




Sombwe

Feasibility Studies Results
Geophysics

Done in cooperation with UNILU (University of Lubumbashi)





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Geotechnics





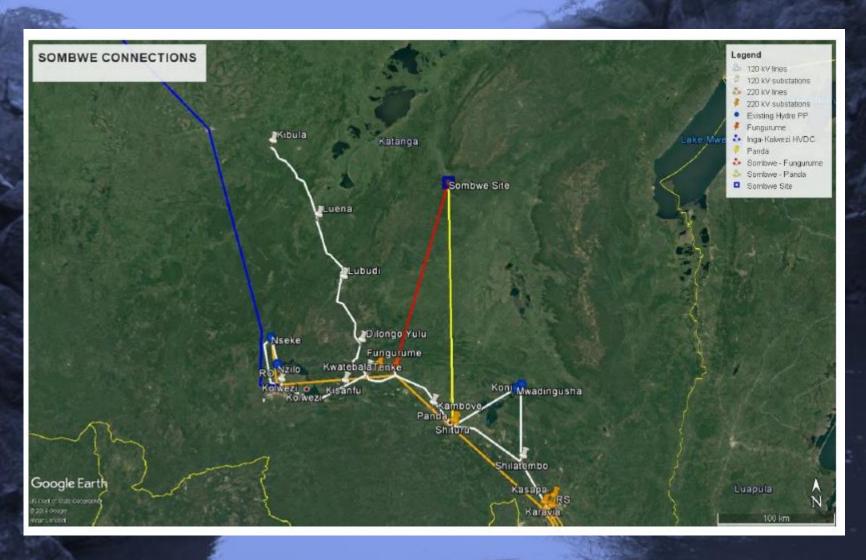
Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Geotechnics

Hard rock quartzite foundations





Sombwe Feasibility Studies Results Transmssion

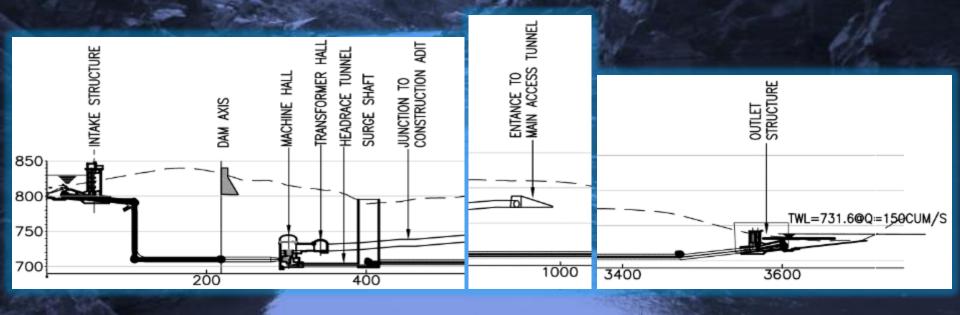




Sombwe: The Underground Scheme

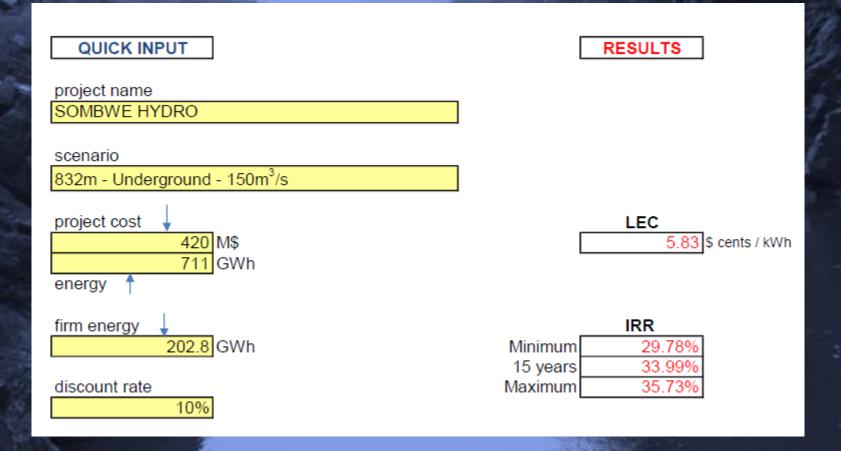
The underground with long tail race option was selected for an increased power production

Power transport line: from Sombwe to Tenke (approx. 120km)





Sombwe Business Model Summary





Community Development

Actions for the local communities

- □ Empower local workers
- □ Build modern facilities
- ☐ Improve existent infrastructures like schools, health care units, ...



