NIMEC LIMITED

Fast-Easy-Amazing

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100 MW

POWER PLANT

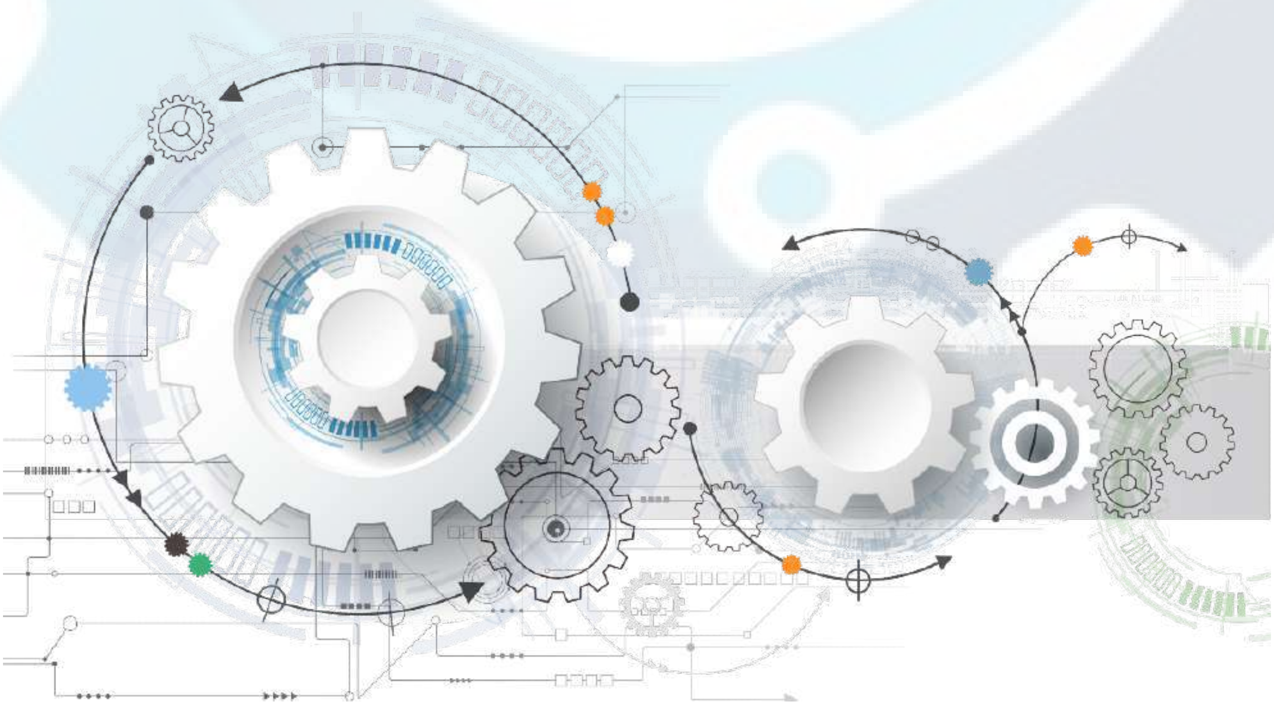
Feasibility Study

Stable power generation

Modular structure

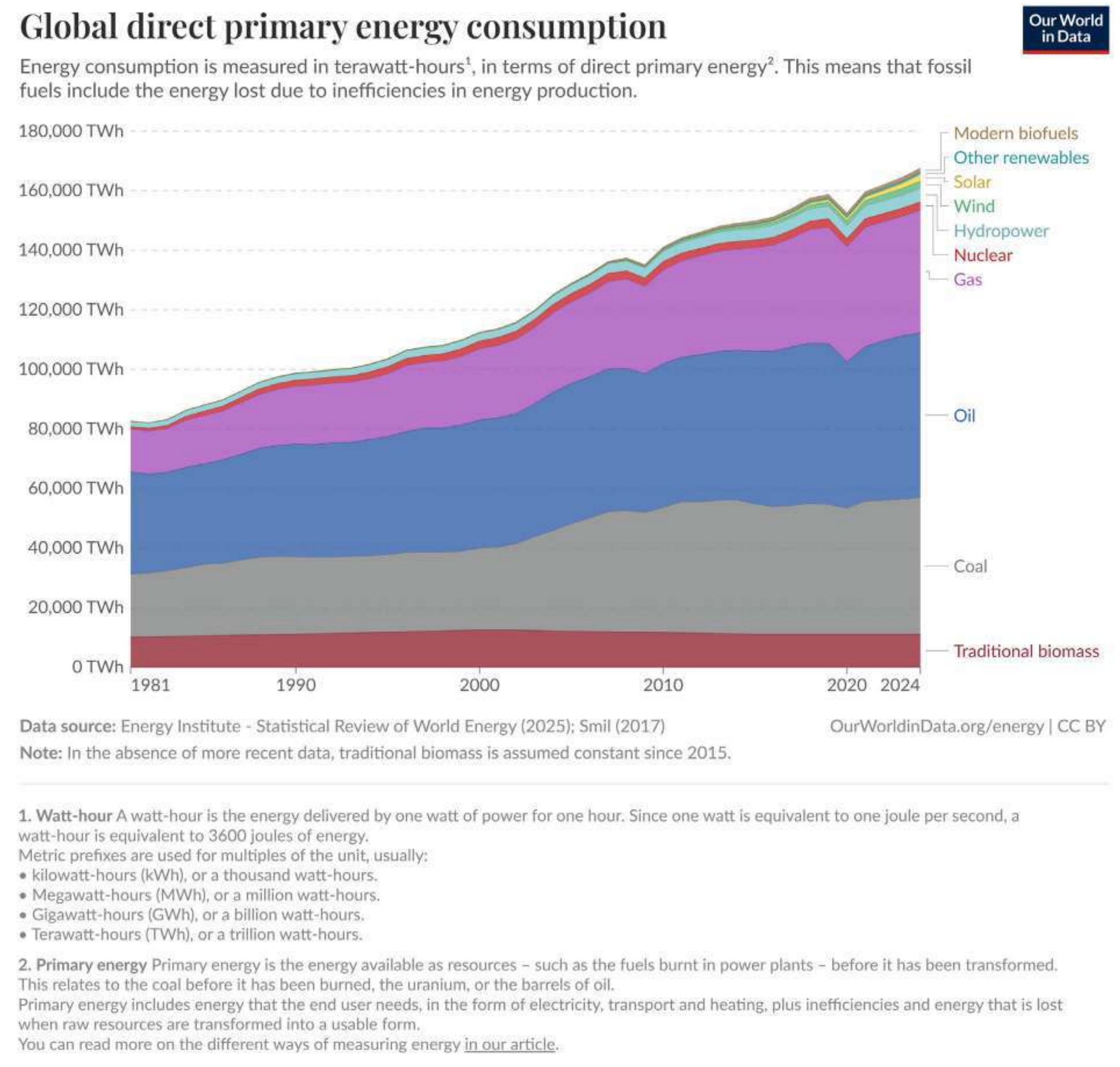
2025

Content



1. Introduction

The global energy sector today faces **two defining challenges** that open an unprecedented window for innovation and investment. **The first** is the resource intensity and inefficiency of existing electricity generation processes — from raw material extraction and costly logistics to the limitations of conventional power plants themselves. **The second** is the relentless rise in global energy demand, fuelled by digitalisation and the accelerating pace of technological progress. Together, these challenges create both pressure and opportunity — a unique moment to back solutions capable of reshaping the economics of energy.



Robots, communication systems, data centres, electric vehicles, heating and cooling, and other modern devices demand exponentially more electricity — yet generation capacity is struggling to keep up. Global electricity demand rose by 4.3% in 2024 and is forecast to continue to grow at close to 4% out to 2027.

Today, about 750 million people — nearly 10 % of the planet — still lack access to any electricity. Even in countries where access is nominal, infrastructure constraints produce frequent blackouts and insufficient supply during peak loads.

This widening gap between soaring demand and limited supply underscores a massive investment opportunity. Innovative generation solutions must scale fast and efficiently, or the world risks failing to power its digital future.

2. Advantages of the project

The modular power plants developed by NIMEC LIMITED, based on proprietary **Container-Based Power Technology**, represent a breakthrough solution in the global energy sector. They combine efficient generation with on-site storage capability, delivered at minimal capital expenditure, with compact deployment and **zero environmental footprint**.

Each NIMEC module is a **fully autonomous 10 MW** energy system, engineered within just **two standard 40-ft High Cube containers**. Delivered in a seamless **Plug-and-Play** format, the units are designed for rapid deployment, operational flexibility, and long-term reliability — redefining how clean power infrastructure can be built and scaled worldwide.

2.1. Location

Occupying just around 60 m², the two NIMEC containers house a full 10 MW modular power plant, delivering a complete energy solution in an exceptionally compact footprint. No land acquisition or construction of permanent infrastructure is required, which significantly reduces upfront capital expenditure. The units can be positioned directly adjacent to transmission lines and end-users, drastically cutting the costs associated with electricity delivery and minimising distribution losses to nearly zero.

Underground deployment is also recommended, offering protection from environmental hazards, extreme weather, and even hostile actions such as military strikes or drone attacks. This strategic placement ensures operational resilience while maintaining discretion and safety.

Furthermore, NIMEC modular plants free operators from the logistical burdens of hiring specialised personnel for facility management, securing fuel or raw materials, and financing ongoing maintenance. The system's compactness, mobility, and autonomous design allow clean, reliable electricity to be deployed rapidly and efficiently wherever it is needed, without compromise — maximising return on investment while minimising operational complexity and cost.

2.2. Technology

Traditionally, electricity is generated by rotating a magnetic field around a coil of wire, inducing an electromotive force and converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

At NIMEC, we follow this principle, but with a decisive innovation - **modules leverage the force of permanent magnets as the primary source of motion**. Each module consists of a rotating shaft connected to generators, a turbine, and flywheels, carefully engineered to optimise energy transfer. By selecting generators that operate at the same required rotation speed and pairing them with appropriately tuned turbines, we eliminate the need for reducers, minimising energy losses along the shaft.

A single NIMEC rotary module delivers **10 MW** to consumers, achieved through two 5 MW generators. The system combines high power output with record-low energy consumption, thanks to the strategic use of permanent magnets and precisely controlled electromagnets, ensuring both technical efficiency and economic performance.

It is important to emphasise that NIMEC rotary modules are **not perpetual motion machines** and do not violate the law of energy conservation. The system operates entirely within the bounds of physics, with a well-defined energy balance.

In a typical module, only a small fraction of power — **up to 5 % of the total output** — is required to briefly energise the control electromagnets. The permanent magnets contribute a magnetic field whose energy potential is roughly **150 % of the total delivered electrical output**, though not all of this energy can be fully harnessed due to practical limitations and the portion required to power the electromagnets.

Through the carefully engineered interaction of permanent magnets and controlled electromagnets, this energy is converted into approximately **117 % mechanical rotational energy**, accounting for the 5 % used by the electromagnets and an additional 2 % lost to mechanical friction and other minor losses. Finally, the generators transform this rotational energy into **around 105 % of usable electrical energy**.

This precise energy management ensures that NIMEC modules provide **highly efficient electricity generation**, maximising output while remaining fully compliant with the fundamental laws of physics.

2.3. Legal Aspects

NIMEC LIMITED operates fully in compliance with international and local regulations governing energy production, transmission, and storage. All technologies rely exclusively on **standard, proven components** rather than untested or unconventional parts. Their unique value comes from the innovative **configuration and integration** of these components according to NIMEC's proprietary engineering scheme. As a result, the system does not require patents, while still fully **complying with local and international standards** for electrical safety, structural integrity, and environmental impact.

Furthermore, the container-based design simplifies permitting, as units are classified as self-contained energy modules rather than traditional power stations, avoiding lengthy land-use approvals, construction permits, and associated infrastructure requirements.

By combining proven, **standardised components, strict regulatory compliance, and modular flexibility**, NIMEC offers investors a legally sound and reliable framework, ensuring secure, long-term operational and financial stability.

2.4. Practical Aspects

Each NIMEC modular unit delivers electricity at a **remarkably low capital cost of under USD 1,000 per kilowatt** of installed capacity. Unlike conventional power stations, this figure includes everything required for a fully operational system — without the hidden expenses of land acquisition, construction, civil works, specialised infrastructure, or logistics for fuel and raw materials.

For comparison, the full cost per kilowatt of traditional energy sources is substantially higher: nuclear and gas-fired plants often exceed USD 5,000 per kilowatt, coal and large-scale hydro projects approach USD 3,000–4,000, and even solar or wind farms, when including land, transmission, and storage, typically range from USD 1,700 to USD 2,500 per kilowatt.

Moreover, for financial modelling, we assume a conservative **electricity selling price of USD 50 per MWh** — significantly below prevailing market rates for generated power, even without accounting for government subsidies or incentives.

By leveraging **compact, container-based modules**, NIMEC dramatically reduces the financial barrier to entry, enabling rapid deployment of high-capacity electricity generation at a fraction of the cost of conventional solutions. This cost efficiency translates directly into **higher returns on investment** and unparalleled flexibility for scaling capacity according to demand.

3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

"*Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a systematic analysis of the potential impacts that a project can produce on the environment, and it tries to find a balance between gains and losses.*" www.gov.uk

Type		Definition	In Process
Air pollution	NO	is the contamination of air due to the presence of substances called pollutants in the atmosphere that are harmful to the health of humans and other living beings, or cause damage to the climate or to materials	the electricity production process does not involve the use of fossil fuels and supercapacitors are used instead of batteries
Water Pollution	NO	is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, so that it negatively affects its uses	the process does not involve the use of any water sources
Soil Pollution	NO	or land pollution as a part of land degradation is caused by the presence of xenobiotic chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment	the system operates without any impact on the soil
Noise Pollution	NO	or sound pollution, is the propagation of noise or sound with ranging impacts on the activity of human or animal life, most of which are harmful to a degree	the system runs quietly without disturbing the surroundings
Loss Of Biodiversity	NO	means that there is a reduction in biological diversity in a given area	the system preserves local ecosystems intact
Socio-Economic	NO	shapes how communities and individuals can gain the resources needed to meet their basic human needs	positive socio-economic impact — promotes jobs, energy access, and local development
Land Environment	NO	a terrestrial ecosystem is a land-based community of organisms and the interactions of biotic and abiotic components in a given area	minimal footprint, preserving natural terrain and landscape

This project is completely environmentally neutral, the energy produced is green energy and the project is safe to operate.

4. Estimated Project Costs

To provide a **comprehensive and conservative estimate**, we present the project costs using **maximum plausible values**, ensuring that all potential expenses are accounted for. In practice, NIMEC modular power plants consistently deliver **substantially higher profitability**, as the actual capital and operational requirements are typically lower than these conservative projections. This approach allows investors to plan with confidence, knowing that margins are likely to exceed initial expectations.

A modest **initial investment in project mobilisation** — covering site preparation, logistics, and preliminary setup — yields disproportionate benefits. By addressing these early-stage costs proactively, the overall expenditure for deployment and operation is significantly reduced, enhancing both efficiency and return on investment. In essence, a small upfront allocation ensures **greater long-term savings and accelerated payback** for the full-scale energy solution.

4.1. Project Development

The initial **Project Development budget is set at USD 75,000**, covering all preparatory activities necessary to ensure smooth and efficient deployment of the NIMEC modular power plant. This includes site assessment, engineering design adaptation, logistical planning, and regulatory compliance checks.

These early-stage investments are **strategically allocated** to minimise risks and streamline subsequent stages. By carefully mobilising resources upfront, the project ensures that **construction, installation, and commissioning proceed efficiently**, reducing unexpected costs and laying the foundation for maximised profitability.

4.2. Equipment

Electromagnets – Precisely engineered electromagnets form the core of NIMEC's rotary and linear modules, delivering controlled impulses to interact with permanent magnets. Their high efficiency and rapid response allow accurate control of motion while minimising energy consumption, ensuring reliability and longevity under continuous operation.

Permanent Magnets – The modules utilise high-grade NdFeB permanent magnets, which provide a stable and powerful source of motion without continuous energy input. Their placement and configuration maximise torque generation while keeping operational costs low, reducing the reliance on external energy sources.

Aluminium Flywheel – The aluminium flywheel serves as the structural support and holder for the permanent magnets. Lightweight yet extremely durable, it optimises mechanical stability and rotational inertia, ensuring smooth, efficient transfer of magnetic energy into mechanical motion.

Dual Permanent Magnet Generators – Each module incorporates two high-efficiency generators, converting mechanical rotation into electrical power with minimal loss. These generators maintain consistent output and operate synchronously with the system's rotational dynamics to maximise energy yield.

Overcurrent Protection System – Integrated current protection safeguards the equipment from electrical overloads, enhancing system reliability and protecting both mechanical and electronic components. This ensures uninterrupted operation and reduces maintenance costs.

Electromagnet Control Unit – The microprocessor-based control unit, powered by NIMEC's proprietary software, precisely manages the timing and intensity of electromagnet pulses. This ensures optimal performance, stability, and repeatability of motion cycles, while enabling remote monitoring and diagnostics.

Power Cabling (100% Copper) – High-quality copper cabling ensures efficient transmission of electrical power throughout the system, reducing resistive losses and supporting high-current loads. This contributes to overall system efficiency and reliability.

Supercapacitor Module – Integrated supercapacitors store and release energy rapidly, smoothing power fluctuations and supporting peak loads. This reduces strain on generators and enhances energy efficiency, particularly during transient operating conditions.

AC to DC Conversion Unit (Rectifier) – The rectifier converts alternating current from the generators into stable direct current, providing a reliable intermediate stage for energy storage or further conversion.

DC to AC Conversion Unit (Inverter) – The inverter transforms stored direct current into alternating current at a defined frequency, ensuring compatibility with consumer power systems and grid requirements.

Dual Transformer – A dedicated transformers adjusts voltage to the levels required by end-users, enabling seamless integration with existing electrical infrastructure while maintaining high efficiency and minimal losses.

Post-Transformer Overload Protection – Additional protective systems are installed after the transformer to prevent damage from voltage or current spikes, safeguarding downstream equipment and ensuring consistent power delivery.

Fire Protection System (Inert Gas) – Each module is equipped with an inert gas-based fire suppression system, providing rapid and safe protection against potential fire hazards without damaging sensitive electronic and mechanical components.

The total cost of equipment for a single **10 MW NIMEC module** is estimated at **USD 10,000,000**, reflecting the high-quality components, advanced engineering, and integrated control systems. Scaling up, a full **100 MW modular power station**, comprising ten 10 MW units, would require a total investment of **USD 100,000,000**. This modular approach allows investors to expand capacity incrementally while maintaining predictable costs and optimising returns.

4.3. Operational Expenses

The operational workforce for a **NIMEC 100 MW module** is deliberately lean yet highly efficient, comprising **15 skilled personnel**: one chief engineer with a deputy, five dispatchers including the chief, one energy specialist, a senior engineer, an engineer from the maintenance team with a deputy, two mechanics, two electricians, and two general support staff.

With an **average monthly salary of USD 5,000 per employee**, the total personnel cost amounts to USD 75,000 per month. An equivalent sum is allocated for social security and employee benefits, ensuring a motivated, well-protected, and legally compliant team. Total amount related to the personnel is equivalent to **USD 150,000 per month**. This carefully optimised staffing model minimises overhead while guaranteeing smooth, continuous operation, **offering investors both cost efficiency and operational reliability**.

Additionally, **2% of the monthly revenue** generated from electricity sales is allocated to a dedicated **maintenance and contingency fund**. This ensures that all necessary repairs, replacements, and unexpected technical issues can be addressed promptly, safeguarding continuous operation and protecting long-term profitability. By proactively setting aside these resources, the project minimises risk and maintains reliable, uninterrupted power delivery for customers.

It should be noted that **expenses related to equipment replacement due to wear and tear are not included** in the current operational cost estimates. Any major component replacement should be considered **equivalent to a new project investment**, requiring dedicated financing and planning similar to the construction of a new modular unit. This approach ensures that ongoing operations remain financially transparent while clearly delineating future capital requirements for equipment renewal.

5. Financial Results

Based on the comprehensive analysis of capital expenditures, operational costs, and projected electricity sales, the NIMEC modular power plant demonstrates **exceptionally high profitability** for investors. The unique combination of **minimal capital intensity**, **modular scalability, low operational overheads, and state-of-the-art technology** ensures that returns are maximised while risks are drastically minimised.

The system's design leverages **proven components and standardised equipment** arranged in an optimised configuration, delivering reliable performance without dependence on speculative technologies or untested solutions. With predictable operational expenses, efficient maintenance planning, and robust contingency provisions, the project offers **stable, long-term cash flow**, allowing investors to confidently project returns and reinvestment opportunities.

Furthermore, the **low cost per kilowatt of installed capacity** and conservative assumptions for electricity pricing create an environment where **return on investment exceeds conventional energy projects**. In essence, investing in NIMEC power modules is not only a strategic entry into modern, clean energy generation but also a pathway to **secure, high-yield financial performance** in an increasingly energy-dependent global economy.

5.1. Investment results

Let us define the **total income** of 100MW unit based on mentioned above data:

(100MW • USD50.00 • 24h • 30d • 12m) = **USD43,200,000.00**

Let us define the level of **business profitability** as the share of net profit in total revenue, indicating how efficiently an enterprise utilises its resources to generate income. This metric allows for an assessment of the **economic return of the project**:

((USD43,200,000.00 - USD 2,664,000.00) / USD43,200,000.00) • 100% = **93.83%**

For a complete and accurate definition of **Return on Invested Capital (ROI)**, which reflects the efficiency of utilising invested funds to generate profit, it is essential to take into account that the plant can be acquired on an instalment basis. This means the investor is required to contribute only **25% of its total cost**, while the remaining 75% may be covered through the profits derived from electricity sales. In this case, the ROI for **period of 1 year**:

(USD 40,536,000.00) / USD 25,000,000.00) • 100% = **162.14%**

5.2. Cash Flow

1st year												
Period	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6x month	7th month	8th month	9th month	10th month	11th month	12th month
Cash at Beginning of Period	$ -	$ (1 000 000)	$ (5 000 000)	$(15 000 000)	$ (15 000 000)	$ (15 000 000)	$ (20 000 000)	$ (20 000 000)	$(25 000 000)	$ (23 705 333)	$ (22 410 667)	$(21 116 000)
Cash at End of Period	$ (1 000 000)	$ (5 000 000)	$ (15 000 000)	$(15 000 000)	$ (15 000 000)	$ (20 000 000)	$ (20 000 000)	$ (25 000 000)	$(23 705 333)	$ (22 410 667)	$ (21 116 000)	$(19 821 333)
Expanses												
Investment	$ 1 000 000	$ 4 000 000	$ 10 000 000	$ -	$ -	$ 5 000 000	$ -	$ 5 000 000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Instalment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333
Salary	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Social	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000
Income												
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000
RESULT	$ (1 000 000)	$ (4 000 000)	$ (10 000 000)	$ -	$ -	$ (5 000 000)	$ -	$ (5 000 000)	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667

2nd year												
Period	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6x month	7th month	8th month	9th month	10th month	11th month	12th month
Cash at Beginning of Period	$ (19 821 333)	$ (18 526 667)	$ (17 232 000)	$(15 937 333)	$ (14 642 667)	$ (13 348 000)	$ (12 053 333)	$ (10 758 667)	$ (9 464 000)	$ (8 169 333)	$ (6 874 667)	$ (5 580 000)
Cash at End of Period	$ (18 526 667)	$ (17 232 000)	$ (15 937 333)	$(14 642 667)	$ (13 348 000)	$ (12 053 333)	$ (10 758 667)	$ (9 464 000)	$ (8 169 333)	$ (6 874 667)	$ (5 580 000)	$ (4 285 333)
Expanses												
Investment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Instalment	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333
Salary	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Social	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Fund	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000
Income												
Sales	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000
RESULT	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667

3rd year												
Period	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6x month	7th month	8th month	9th month	10th month	11th month	12th month
Cash at Beginning of Period	$ (4 285 333)	$ (2 990 667)	$ (1 696 000)	$ (401 333)	$ 893 333	$ 2 188 000	$ 3 482 667	$ 4 777 333	$ 6 072 000	$ 7 366 667	$ 8 661 333	$ 9 956 000
Cash at End of Period	$ (2 990 667)	$ (1 696 000)	$ (401 333)	$ 893 333	$ 2 188 000	$ 3 482 667	$ 4 777 333	$ 6 072 000	$ 7 366 667	$ 8 661 333	$ 9 956 000	$ 11 250 667
Expanses												
Investment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Instalment	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333
Salary	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Social	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Fund	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000
Income												
Sales	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000
RESULT	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667

4th year												
Period	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6x month	7th month	8th month	9th month	10th month	11th month	12th month
Cash at Beginning of Period	$ 11 250 667	$ 12 545 333	$ 13 840 000	$ 15 134 667	$ 16 429 333	$ 17 724 000	$ 19 018 667	$ 20 313 333	$ 21 608 000	$ 24 986 000	$ 28 364 000	$ 31 742 000
Cash at End of Period	$ 12 545 333	$ 13 840 000	$ 15 134 667	$ 16 429 333	$ 17 724 000	$ 19 018 667	$ 20 313 333	$ 21 608 000	$ 24 986 000	$ 28 364 000	$ 31 742 000	$ 35 120 000
Expanses												
Investment	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Instalment	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ 2 083 333	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Salary	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Social	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000	$ 75 000
Fund	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000	$ 72 000
Income												
Sales	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000	$ 3 600 000
RESULT	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 1 294 667	$ 3 378 000	$ 3 378 000	$ 3 378 000	$ 3 378 000

INVESTMENT SUMMARY	
Total:	$100 000 000,00
Advance:	$25 000 000,00
Total INCOME:	$35 120 000,00
Total Period:	48 month
Start Period:	8 month
Advance back Period:	20 month
Instalment Period:	36 month