



*"Tailored Consulting Services for the Energy Industry"*

## Clean Energy Technologies

No longer exceptions, clean energy technologies have evolved to be a part of standard utility resource considerations, whether the utility has corporate goals of carbon neutrality (net zero) or desires to be environmentally friendly. These technologies are evolving; thus, deciding on what kind, how much, location and at what price can be a complex decision-making process.

### Our specialties include:

#### ◆ Renewables Evaluations

- Solar, wind, nuclear, hydro, batteries, solar + batteries – the list will continue to grow as clean energy technology research evolves and commercializes. How does a utility approach analysis and procurement?

Our first step is to ask, **What Problem are You Trying to Solve?** Then we put our experience to work which includes determining size, technology, and location, issuing solicitations from vendors, evaluating bids and proposals, and assessing the risk of each. Once a selection is made, we are experienced in negotiating a contract that reflects the intent and economic analysis conducted. And finally, we can assist with contract administration to ensure the billing is accurate as negotiated.

#### ◆ DERs/VPPs Analysis and Program Development

- We are in the age of the Prosumer: the former Consumer who now can generate electricity and feed back into the grid. As Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) evolve providing more tools for Prosumers to become more independent from their electric utility, utilities should view Prosumers as an opportunity not as much as a threat. DERs are sources of power that utilities can use to control load and supplement power supply. Examples of DERs are residential solar and battery systems, electric vehicle charging, programmable thermostats, home batteries, etc. Electric cooperatives and municipalities are natural aggregators, thus aggregating DERs on the utility system and behind the retail meters can assist in managing hourly load peaks and supplementing power supply needs.

4170 Ashford Dunwoody Road, Suite 550, Atlanta, Georgia 30319

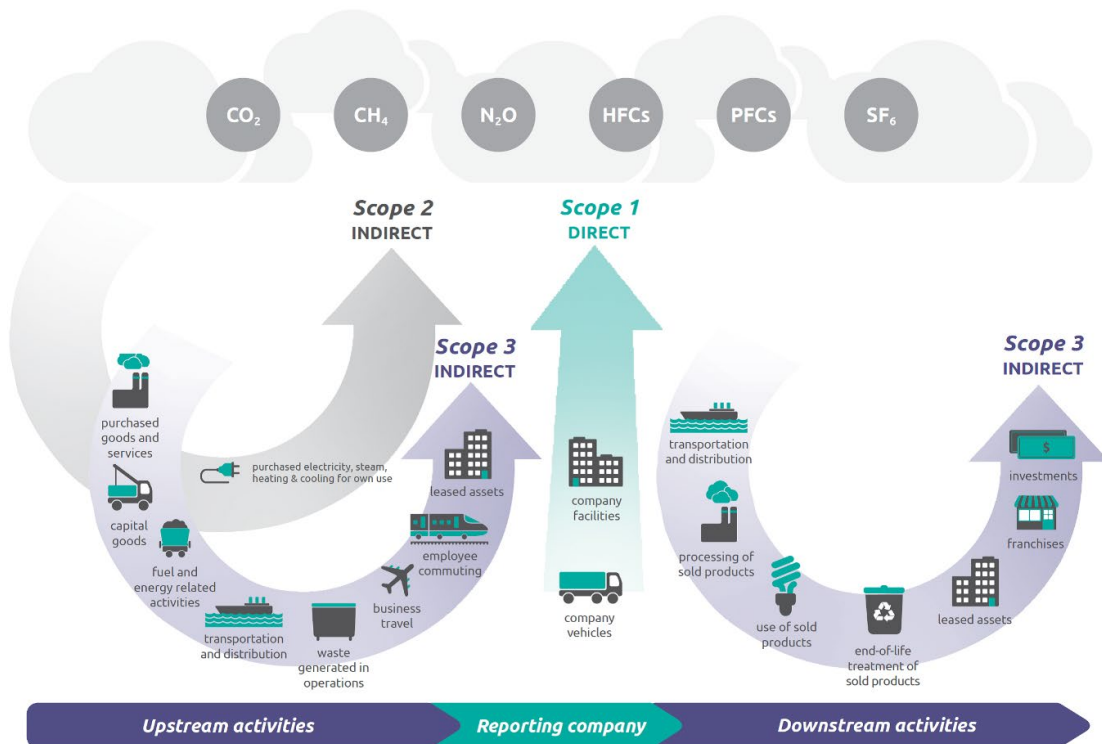
E-mail: [Info@EnerVision-Inc.com](mailto:Info@EnerVision-Inc.com)

[www.EnerVision-Inc.com](http://www.EnerVision-Inc.com)

## ◆ Net Zero Planning

- What does it mean to plan for Net Zero? It means that you will be carbon neutral in your emissions. Following the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocols, the international standards for corporate greenhouse gas accounting and reporting, the monitoring and determination of carbon emissions is based upon 3 scopes:
  1. Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions come from sources that are owned or controlled by the utility. Corporate fleet and on-site generators are examples.
  2. Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity consumed by the utility. These emissions physically occur at facilities where electricity is generated.
  3. Scope 3: Other indirect GHG emissions are an optional reporting category which are consequences of the utility's activities and are from sources not owned or controlled by the utility. Examples include production of purchased materials (such as purchased power to serve retail consumers), transportation of purchased fuels and use of products and services.

Below is a pictorial overview of Scopes 1-3 from The GHG Protocols, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard:



Our Net Zero Planning starts with where you are today with Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. We incorporate historic and future data to give a comprehensive outlook of your emissions story. Then under multiple scenarios, we determine the number of potential years for achieving Net Zero. Finally, a scorecard of options is produced and continually revised as changes in technology, legislation, and regulations emerge.

For additional information, contact [Info@EnerVision-Inc.com](mailto:Info@EnerVision-Inc.com)