|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Network Innovation Competition 2021 Supplementary Answer form | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Name | EQUINOX | | |
| Question number | 9 | Pro forma section | 2 |
| Question date | 07/09/2021 | Answer date | 09/09/2021 |
| Question summary | Please comment on the difference between your choice of data for the embedded carbon of traditional reinforcement (the C2C project, 2015) and that provided in other sources e.g. https://www.enwl.co.uk/globalassets/innovation/smart-street/smart-street-key-docs/final-report-on-carbon-accounting.pdf | | |

## 

## Answer (please retain document formatting and do not exceed 2 pages unless otherwise agreed with Ofgem)

Our assumption regarding embedded carbon of traditional reinforcement (92.7 tCO2e per 38 MVA of transformer capacity not being installed) corresponds to 2.44 tCO2e/MVA of capacity not being installed. This is a conservative assumption that has been used in previous WPD NIC submission (Electricity Flexibility and Forecasting System NIC bid 2017). The ENWL source ([link](https://www.enwl.co.uk/globalassets/innovation/smart-street/smart-street-key-docs/final-report-on-carbon-accounting.pdf)) estimates total life cycle GHG emissions for a 14MVA transformer to be 69,147 kgCO2e. This corresponds to 4.94 tCO2e/MVA of capacity not being installed. Therefore, our approach is more conservative as it understates the overall carbon benefit.