



Arevon Disclosures and Methodologies

This page summarizes how Arevon calculates select disclosure metrics for solar, solar-plus-storage, and standalone storage projects. The methods below are designed to support consistent external reporting and may be updated as source data or internal assumptions change and publicly available reference data is updated over time.

Energy and Reliability

Homes Powered Annually

Estimated number of homes a solar or solar-plus-storage project could power for one year, based on annual solar production and average state household electricity consumption.

Calculation: Annual budgeted solar production (MWh AC) ÷ annual state-level household electricity consumption (MWh per household) = homes powered annually

Inputs and assumptions:

- Uses annual budgeted solar production in AC.
- For solar-plus-storage projects, this avoids double counting energy used to charge the battery.
- This is an equivalency estimate, not direct household service.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration residential consumption data, using state-level household electricity consumption.

Notes: Arevon applies the state-level household consumption value that corresponds to the project location.

Homes Powered During Peak Demand

Estimated number of homes a standalone storage project could power during a peak demand window, based on maximum battery discharge and household electricity demand over the same period.

Calculation: Rated battery capacity (MW) × discharge duration (hours) = maximum discharge (MWh); maximum discharge (MWh) ÷ household electricity demand during the same period = homes powered during peak demand

Inputs and assumptions:

- Maximum discharge is based on rated MW capacity multiplied by discharge duration.
- This metric applies only to the peak-demand window and does not represent annual household electricity use.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration load data and the American Clean Power Association methodology for peak-demand homes powered.

Notes: This disclosure is intended for standalone storage projects and should be paired with the applicable discharge duration.



Climate and Environmental Impact

CO₂ Emissions Avoided Annually

Estimated annual avoided carbon dioxide emissions based on project electricity output and regional marginal emissions factors.

Calculation: Regional marginal output emission rate (metric tons CO₂/MWh) × annual budgeted electricity output (MWh) = CO₂ emissions avoided annually

Inputs and assumptions:

- Uses annual budgeted solar production for solar and solar-plus-storage projects.
- Uses annual budgeted storage discharge for standalone storage projects.
- Applies regional marginal output emission rates to estimate displaced grid emissions.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator and eGRID2022 regional marginal output emission rates.

Notes: This estimate is intended for disclosure use and is not a substitute for a formal greenhouse gas inventory.

Water Savings Annually

Estimated avoided water withdrawals associated with project electricity output, using U.S. electric power sector water-withdrawal intensity.

Calculation: 11,595 gallons/MWh × annual budgeted electricity output (MWh) = annual avoided water withdrawals (gallons)

Inputs and assumptions:

- Uses annual budgeted solar production for solar and solar-plus-storage projects.
- Uses annual budgeted storage discharge for standalone storage projects.
- Applies U.S. electric power sector average water-withdrawal intensity as a broad equivalency estimate.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration U.S. electric power sector continues water efficiency gains.

Notes: This metric reflects avoided water withdrawals associated with conventional electricity generation and should be used as a directional disclosure estimate.