To keep the power supply in the area, another power station is built along the lines. Each station can handle a demand for power, and a local power line connects it to the grid. The grid can switch power from one station to another depending on varying demands. A network of pylons and cables connects all the stations.

Once the electric current has been generated, it must be carried from the power station to homes. The current can be carried directly to homes, or transformed to a lower voltage, usually 230V, at substations. The current is then transported over long distances to the consumer’s home. A local transformer is used to transport the current to the house before the electric current is transformed to the voltage required. This voltage is then increased to very high voltage at very high transformer stations throughout the grid.