

January 2018

Power Sources

The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid, which receives power from a variety of power plants and transmits the power as needed to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power that is added to the power grid in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. 'Known Resources' include resources that are owned by, or under contract to, the supplier. 'System Power' represents power purchased in the regional electricity market. Electric suppliers are required to obtain a certain amount of renewable energy in accordance with RSA 362-F, the state's renewable portfolio standard law. They may also choose to obtain amounts of renewable energy above their legal obligation, and utilities must also offer a renewable energy option to allow customers to choose to support the purchase of additional renewable energy by the utility.

Electric providers are required by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission to provide customers with an environmental disclosure label with information to evaluate services offered by competitive suppliers and electric utilities, and to provide information about the environmental and public health impacts of electric generation. Further information can be obtained by calling your electric utility or competitive electric supplier or by contacting the Public Utilities Commission. Additional information on disclosure labels is also available at http://www.puc.nh.gov or on your electric provider's website.

Average Amounts of Emissions and Amount of Nuclear Waste per 1000 kWh Produced from Known* Sources for Q4, 2017

Carbon Dioxide	910.7 lbs.
Nitrogen Oxides	1.0 lbs.
Sulfur Dioxide	1.8 lbs.
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CO2 is a "greenhouse gas" which may contribute to global climate change. SO2 and NOx released into the atmosphere react to form acid rain. Nitrogen Oxides also react to form ground level ozone, an unhealthful component of "smog"

Emissions

Carbon Dioxide (CO2) is released when certain fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. CO2, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) form when fossil fuels are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground level ozone (or smog), and may cause respiratory illness when there is frequent high level expo-sure. NOx also contribute to oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters which is destructive to fish and other animal life. Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned. Major health effects associated with SO2 include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO2 combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay of building and monuments.

NEPOOL System Mix

The following distribution of energy resources was used to product electricity in the ISO New England Region from the System Mix.

Sources for Electricity	Percentage
Supplied from Q4, 2017	
Natural Gas	36.47
Nuclear	29.43
Oil	7.77
Hydroelectric/Hydropower	5.97
Coal	4.50
Wind	3.82
Trash-to-energy	2.42
Biomass	1.98
Solar Photovoltaic	1.68
Wood	1.64
Liquid Biofuels	1.54
Diesel	0.90
Municipal Solid Waste	0.71
Landfill Gas	0.55
Fuel Cell	0.29
Efficient Resource (Maine)	0.21
Digester Gas	0.07
Jet	0.03
Ground and Water-Source Heat Pump	0.01
Biogas	0.006
Solar Thermal	0.0009
Hydrokinetic	0.0008
Geothermal	0.0003
Total	100.00

Note:

Agera Energy reports fuel sources and emissions data from NEPOOL to its customers, allowing customers to compare data among the companies providing electricity service in New Hampshire.

Additional information on companies selling electrical power in New Hampshire is available at www.puc.nh.gov or www.puc.state.nh.us/consumer/environmental%20Disclolsure%20FAQs.html

A copy of this disclosure is also available on www.ageraenergy.com