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ATTACHMENT WHS-1

DESCRIPTION

OF

NH GENERATION ASSETS

TO BE DIVESTED

1. Thermal Facilities

a. Merrimack Station

Merrimack Station is located along the Merrimack River in Bow, New Hampshire.

Merrimack Station Generating Facility

Unit	Load role	Fuel	Seasonal claimed capability (winter) (MW)	Year installed
Unit 1	Base/ Intermediate	Coal	108.1	1960
Unit 2	Base/ Intermediate	Coal	330.5	1968
CT-1	Peaking	Jet	21.7	1968
CT-2	Peaking	Jet	21.3	1969
Total			481.6	

Merrimack Station has a combined generating capacity from the two coal-fired, steam units and two jet fuel-fired Combustion Turbine units of 481.6 net MW and is PSNH's highest energy producer. The two coal-fired units are operated by personnel onsite 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The units are designed to operate 24 hours/7 days a week during high-priced market periods; and are reduced in output or placed in reserve status during lower-priced market periods. With this capability, these units can provide capacity, energy and reserve products transacted through the ISO New England power markets.

The two combustion turbine units mainly serve a peaking role, operating during periods of highest seasonal peak demand or when generation is needed quickly to maintain electrical system stability. These units typically serve the capacity and reserve markets, and not the energy market. In addition to these units, the Merrimack site includes numerous outbuildings, including the Coal Unloading System and Coal

Crusher House, office and storage facilities, a wet Scrubber, as well as a fly ash disposal area.

b. Newington Station

Newington Station is located on a site along the banks of the Piscataqua River in Newington, New Hampshire. Newington and Schiller Station are within a quarter mile of each other, separated by a public road that ends at the Schiller plant. The marine terminal and the bulk fuel oil storage, and oil transfer lines for Newington Station are located on the Schiller site.

Newington Station Generating Facility

Unit	Load role	Fuel	Seasonal claimed capability (winter) (MW)	Year installed
Unit 1	Intermediate /peaking	Oil and gas	400.2	1974

Newington Station is operated as required by the ISO to meet base, intermediate or peaking demand requirements. It is the largest single unit in the fossil/hydro system with capability of 400.2 net MW.

Newington Station is a dual fuel unit capable of burning oil and/or natural gas making it adaptable to changing fuel markets.

c. Schiller Station

Schiller Station is located east of Newington Station on the shore of the Piscataqua River in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. All of the No. 6 oil and coal for Schiller Station, all of the No. 6 oil for Newington Station, and ocean transported coal for Merrimack Station are received by ship or barge at the main dock at Schiller Station.

Schiller Station Generating Facility

Unit	Load role	Fuel	Seasonal claimed capability (winter) (MW)	Year installed
Unit 4	Base/intermediate	Coal or oil	48.0	1952
Unit 5	Base	Wood	43.0	1955/2006
Unit 6	Base/intermediate	Coal or oil	48.6	1957
CT-1	Peaking	Jet or gas	18.5	1970
Total			158.1	

Schiller's steam units have historically served a base load or intermediate load role for the ISO. The units have the capability of starting up and shutting down daily if needed, and can also effectively serve in the base load role during high-priced market periods. Schiller's deep water docks make it an attractive site for generation.

Completed in 1949, Schiller Station is PSNH's third largest generating plant. The four generating units combine for a total output of 158.1 net MW. Units 4 and 5 were originally designed to burn coal, and did so for the first six months of their operation. Both were then converted to burn oil as the primary fuel in the 1950's. Unit 6 was designed to burn coal but burned oil initially.

In 1984, Units 4, 5 and 6 were converted to burn lower-priced coal allowing all three units to burn coal and/or oil as boiler fuel, and making them adaptable to changing fuel markets.

In 2006, Unit 5 was changed to 100% wood firing. The unit began commercial operation December 1, finalizing a multi-year repowering project which replaced the original boiler to a new state-of-the-art fluidized bed design

In addition to the steam units, Schiller also has a separate combustion turbine (CT-1) capable of producing 18.5 net MW. CT-1 is an aero-derivative jet engine capable of burning either A V Jet Kero II or natural gas.

2. Hydro Facilities

a. Smith Station

Smith Station is located on the Androscoggin River in Berlin, Coos County, New Hampshire near the confluence of the Dead River and the Androscoggin River. The Station operates one unit with a rated capacity of 17.6 MW.

Smith Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year unit installed
Smith	Run-of-river	17.6	1	1948

The project operates in a run-of-river mode. High capacity factors are achieved at Smith Station due to large upstream reservoirs which maintain consistent water flows to the station throughout the year. Pond level is maintained within a narrow band by using a float control mechanism to control generator output. The station has a concrete dam and a steel penstock conveying water from the dam reservoir to the unit.

b. Gorham Station

Gorham Station is located on the Androscoggin River in the Town of Gorham, Coos County, New Hampshire, near the confluence of the Peabody River and the Androscoggin River. The unmanned Station operates four units with an aggregate rated capacity of 2.1 MW.

Gorham Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year last unit installed
Gorham	Run-of-river	2.1	4	1923

This run-of-river plant operates automatically as a base load station generating power from any combination of its units to match river flows. Gorham benefits from the same reservoir system that supplies water to the upstream Smith Station. Gorham Station consists of a wooden crib dam and adjacent canal gatehouse, a power canal and a four-unit powerhouse. Limited ponding capability exists. Gorham Station employs an automatic pond level control system to maximize generator output and maintain pond level within a narrow band.

c. Androscoggin Reservoir Company (ARCO)

Smith and Gorham Stations on the Androscoggin River receive headwater benefits pursuant to the Headwater Benefits Agreement by FERC Order No. H22-92-2 (June 30, 1992) and ARCO. PSNH owns a 12.5 percent of the outstanding shares of ARCO, a Maine S Corporation. The majority of ARCO's shareholdings are ultimately controlled by Brookfield Renewable Energy Partners L.P. By contractual commitment, PSNH must offer its 12.5% ownership interest in the Androscoggin Reservoir Company (ARCO) to the other current joint owners of the project, prior to offering it for sale to other non-owners.

ARCO was created in order to develop an additional storage reservoir for the Androscoggin Reservoir system, the Aziscohos Lake in Maine. A subsidiary of Brookfield Renewable Energy Partners L.P. serves as operator for ARCO as well as the water storage sites, managing river flows to maximize utilization of the water for electrical generation downstream.

Through this managed operation of headwater, PSNH facilities at Smith and Gorham are targeted to receive a minimum flow of 1,550 cfs throughout the year, except in rare circumstances during exceptionally dry weather.

d. Canaan Station

Canaan Station is located on the northern Connecticut River in the towns of Canaan, Vermont and Stewartstown (West Stewartstown Village) New Hampshire. It is

located 10 miles below the large Murphy Dam at Lake Francis and 82 miles above Moore Dam, at river mile 370. The plant was built in 1927 and operates one unit with a rated capacity of 1.1 MW.

Canaan Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year unit installed
Canaan	Run-of-river	1.1	1	1927

The unmanned Station is operated as a run-of-river plant and is operated automatically as a base load unit. The original unit is still in service; however, the penstock has recently been replaced. Pond level is maintained within a narrow band by using a float control mechanism to control flows and resultant generation.

e. Ayers Island Station

Ayers Island Station is located on the Pemigewasset River approximately 12 miles upstream from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Franklin Falls Flood Control Dam in the Towns of Bristol, Bridgewater, Ashland and New Hampton, New Hampshire. Small land rights associated with the station are in the towns of Ashland and Bridgewater. The station operates three units with an aggregate rated capacity of 9.08 MW. The plant was originally constructed in 1924 and redeveloped in 1931.

Ayers Island Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year last unit installed
Ayers Island	Run-of-river	9.1	3	1931

Ayers Island Station operates as a run-of-river facility with a daily ponding capability. Pond level is maintained within a narrow band by using a float control mechanism to control generator output, automatically. The main dam was recently refurbished for stability purposes to withstand earthquake damage.

f. Eastman Falls Station

Eastman Falls Station is on the Pemigewasett River in Franklin, New Hampshire. The station operates two units with an aggregate rated capacity of 6.5 MW. The project was originally constructed in 1901 and redeveloped in 1937 and 1983.

Eastman Falls Stations Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year last unit installed
Eastman Falls	Run-of-river	6.5	2	1983

Eastman Falls Station is operated as an unmanned run-of-the-river plant. Eastman Falls is presently in the FERC relicensing process, with a final license expected to be issued in mid-2017. Pond level is maintained within a narrow band by using a float control mechanism to control generator output.

g. Amoskeag Station

Amoskeag Station is the southernmost of the three sites comprising the Merrimack River Project. The station is located on the Merrimack River in Manchester, New Hampshire, downstream from Hooksett Station. Amoskeag operates three units with an aggregate rated capacity of 17.5 MW.

Amoskeag Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year last unit installed
Amoskeag	Run-of-river	17.5	3	1924

Amoskeag Station is operated as a run-of-the river plant in times of higher water flow and as a daily peaking facility at other times. Pond level is maintained automatically within a narrow band by using a float control mechanism to control generator output.

h. Hooksett Station

Hooksett Station is part of the Merrimack River Project and is located on the east side of the Merrimack River in Hooksett, New Hampshire, downstream from the Garvins Falls Station and Merrimack Station, and upstream from Amoskeag Station. The Station operates one unit with a rated capacity of 1.9 MW.

Hooksett Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year unit installed
Hooksett	Run-of-river	1.9	1	1927

The Hooksett Station is an automated site and is operated as a run-of the-river facility. In addition to providing power to the New England transmission grid, Hooksett provides a reservoir from which water is taken for condenser cooling at Merrimack Station located a few miles upstream.

i. Garvins Falls Station

Garvins Falls is part of the Merrimack River Project and is located on the Merrimack River in Bow, New Hampshire. The Station operates four units with an aggregate rated capacity of 12.9 MW.

Garvins Falls Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (MW)	Units	Year last unit installed
Garvins Falls	Run-of-river	12.9	4	1981

The discharge capability of the headgate structure is sufficient to operate all four units at full load. For high flows, the units are operated so as to utilize as much of the available water as possible. During times of moderate and low flows, operation is scheduled to obtain the maximum on-peak energy based on available head and relative overall unit efficiency. The newly installed Units 1 and 2 are operated for as

long as possible to take advantage of their greater efficiency, while Units 3 and 4 are operated at times of higher flow.

j. Jackman Station

Jackman Station consists of a dam, located on Franklin Pierce Lake, and a penstock, surge tank and powerhouse, located in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. The lake and project are fed from the North Branch of the Contoocook River. The facility discharges to the receiving water named Beards Brook, a Class B water. This project is not subject to FERC jurisdiction because it is not classified as a navigable waterway. The Station was constructed in 1926 and operates one turbine with a rated capacity of 3.6 MW.

Jackman Station Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Network Resource Capability (winter) (MW)	Units	Year unit installed
Jackman	Run-of-river	3.6	1	1926

Jackman Station is operated in an essentially run-of-river mode, automatically by a float or pond level control mechanism at the dam. The Station operates as a base load unit whenever adequate water flows are available.

3. Remote Combustion Turbines:

a. Lost Nation Combustion Turbine

The Lost Nation Combustion Turbine is located in the town of Groveton, in northern New Hampshire. Lost Nation serves primarily as a peaking unit, operating during the periods of highest seasonal peak demand. Additionally this unit is called upon when a quick response is needed for additional generation to maintain electrical system stability. While capable of providing several ISO-NE Market products, the unit typically serves the capacity and reserve markets, but not the energy market.

Lost Nation CT Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Fuel	Seasonal claimed capability (winter) (MW)	Units	Year installed
Lost Nation	Peaking	No.2 Oil	18.0	1	1969

b. White Lake Combustion Turbine

The White Lake Combustion Turbine is located in the town of Tamworth, in northern New Hampshire. White Lake serves primarily as a peaking unit, operating during the periods of highest seasonal peak demand. Additionally this unit is called upon when a quick response is needed for additional generation to maintain electrical system stability. While capable of providing several ISO-NE Market products, the unit typically serves the capacity and reserve markets, but not the energy market.

White Lake CT Generating Facility

Station	Load role	Fuel	Seasonal claimed capability (winter) (MW)	Units	Year installed
White Lake	Peaking	Jet	22.4	1	1969