



MAINE
COMPETITIVE SUPPLY SERVICE
CONSUMER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ELECTRICITY

Electricity suppliers in Maine must, by Maine law, provide fact sheets, or “uniform disclosure labels” from time to time to educate consumers about their electricity service. Your electricity is delivered by the utility (Central Maine Power or Emera-Maine), but the electricity itself is supplied by: **Actual Energy Inc.**

This fact sheet provides consumer information about the power sources and air emissions provided by this electricity supplier.

Power Source	Power Source	System Power	
<p>(January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) This supplier provided electricity with the following resources:</p> <p>NEPOOL System Mix — 2019</p>	Coal	.15%	
	Hydroelectric/Hydropower	8.14%	
	Landfill gas	.47%	
	Methane	.04%	
	Natural Gass	52.45%	
	Nuclear	26.94%	
	Oil	.15%	
	Refuse	3.17%	
	Solar	2.18%	
	Steam	0%	
	Wind	3.80%	
	Wood	2.44%	
	Other	.03%	
<p>Air Emissions</p> <p>(January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019) This table compares air emissions from this supplier’s electricity mix to average emission levels from all New England power sources.</p>	Supplier's Mix (lbs/MWh)		
		<i>Currently in tons</i>	
	Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	1,076,500	This is 167.7% more than the New England Average.
	Nitrogen Oxide (NOx)	2,484	This is 167.7% more than the New England Average.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	2,141	This is 167.7% more than the New England Average.	
<p>Notes: lbs/MWh = pounds per Megawatt-hour 1 Megawatt-hour = 1,000 kilowatt-hours</p>			

Additional Information and Required Notes:

Power Sources: Maine law requires retail electricity providers to supply no less than 30% of their total annual kilowatt-hour sales with electric energy generated from eligible resources. Either a renewable fuel or an efficient process, such as co- generation, must be used to generate the electricity used to satisfy this requirement. Co-generation sometimes uses fossil fuels, such as gas, coal or oil, and is considered to be efficient because the process yields both electricity and thermal energy.

Emissions: Carbon Dioxide (COs) is released when certain fuels are burned. It is considered a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) form when certain fuels are burned at high temperatures. They are considered contributors to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog). 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. The production of electricity can produce other harmful emissions and have other environmental impacts. Environmental impacts differ among individual power plants.