



**NEW HAMPSHIRE
COMPETITIVE SUPPLY SERVICE
CONSUMER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ELECTRICITY**

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 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.

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>	Biomass	1.82%
	Municipal Waste	.53%
	Fossil Fuel Cogeneration	
	Fuel Cells	.27%
	Geothermal	0%
	Hydro	6.77%
	Solar	2.93%
	Tidal	0%
	Wind	.98%
	Nuclear	21.97%
	Gas	31.77%
	Oil	3.82%
	Coal	1.91
Air Emissions	Supplier's Mix (lbs/MWh)	
<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>	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	656.164
	Nitrogen Oxide (NO _x)	.84
	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	.88
<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 (CO₂) is released when certain fuels are burned. It is considered a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) 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.