

Environmental Disclosure Statement Agera Energy 2016

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.

NEPOOL System Mix

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

Sources of Electricity Supplied From 2015 Q4	%
Coal-fired	1.8%
Nuclear	36%
Natural Gas	57.9%
Diesel	2.4%
Oil	15%
System Mix	22.5%
Other	0%
Total	100%

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%20Disclosure%20FAQs.html.

A copy of this disclosure is also available on Ageraenergy.com

Average Amounts of Emissions and Amount of Nuclear Waste per 1000 kWh Produced from Known* Sources for 2015 Q4	
Carbon Dioxide	845.4 lbs.
Nitrogen Oxides	0.80 lbs.
Sulfur Dioxide	.94 lbs.

CO₂ is a "greenhouse gas" which may contribute to global climate change. SO₂ and NO_x released into the atmosphere react to form acid rain. Nitrogen Oxides also react to form ground level ozone, an unhealthy 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 (NO_x) 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 exposure. NO_x 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.