

# New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc.

## Co-op Power Resources Information - 2019

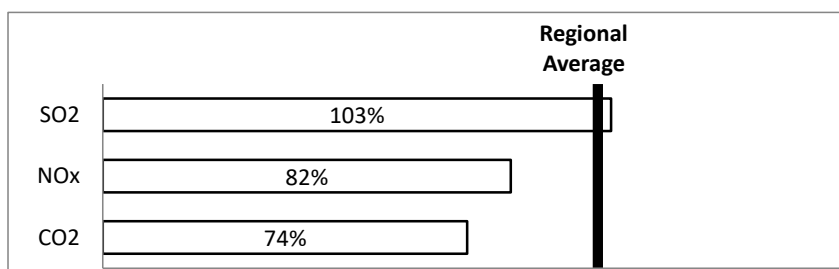
Electric providers are required by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission to provide customers with an environmental disclosure label with information to evaluate services offered by competitive suppliers and electric utilities. Further information can be obtained by calling NHEC (800-698-2007), your competitive electric supplier or the Public Utilities Commission. Additional information on disclosure labels is available at [www.puc.nh.gov](http://www.puc.nh.gov) or [www.nhec.com](http://www.nhec.com).

Link to PUC website: <http://www.puc.nh.gov/Consumer/Environmental%20Disclosure%20FAQs.html>

Power Sources	Power Source	NHEC's Co-op Power			New England System Mix
		Known Resources	System Power	Total	
NHEC's 2019 Co-op Power emissions came from the following sources:	Biomass	0.76%	0.17%	0.93%	2.80%
	Coal	0.00%	1.44%	1.44%	1.91%
	Hydro	33.48%	0.71%	34.19%	6.81%
	Imported Power	0.00%	12.62%	12.62%	18.69%
	Landfill Gas	4.66%	0.00%	4.66%	1.28%
	Municipal Trash	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%	2.56%
	Natural Gas	0.16%	22.83%	22.99%	32.04%
	Nuclear	0.00%	12.66%	12.66%	21.97%
	Oil	0.02%	3.26%	3.28%	4.24%
	Geothermal/other	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
	Solar	1.40%	0.16%	1.56%	2.96%
	Wind	5.45%	0.02%	5.46%	4.69%
	Total	45.9%	54.1%	100.0%	100.0%

### Air Emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rates from the above sources compared to the regional average.



### Power Sources:

The electricity consumed in New England is created from a variety of power plants both in and outside the region. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. In the table above, 'Known Resources' include resources that are owned by, or under contract to, the supplier. 'System Power' represents power purchased in the regional electricity market, of which some will have had its renewable attributes removed through the sale of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to meet regional Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPSs). Electric suppliers are required to obtain a certain amount of RECs in accordance with the state's RPS law RSA 362-F. Suppliers and utilities may offer energy options that contain a higher level of RECs than required by the New Hampshire's RPS. Please see <http://www.puc.nh.gov> for more information on New Hampshire's Renewable Portfolio Standard.

### Emissions:

Please see RSA 125-O for annual emission caps.

*Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)* is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal and oil. Major health effects associated with SO<sub>2</sub> include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO<sub>2</sub> 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 buildings and monuments.

*Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)* form when fossil fuels and biomass 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<sub>x</sub> also contribute to oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters which is destructive to fish and other animal life.

*Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)* is released when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) and some solid fuels (e.g. wood and biomass) are burned. CO<sub>2</sub>, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to climate change. The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released by the power sector within New England is capped by the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). Please visit [RGGI.org](http://RGGI.org) for more information.