

Power Sources

Demand for electricity from all Direct Energy customers in the period of 1/1/2016 to 12/31/2016 was met by generation from the following sources:

NEPOOL System Mix By Fuel

(Contribution to 1 mWh of System Mix emissions from each Fuel in lbs/mWh)

Year	Fuel	Fuel %
2016	Biomass	2.09%
2016	Coal	3.38%
2016	Diesel	0.78%
2016	Digester Gas	0.07%
2016	Efficient Resource (Maine)	0.30%
2016	Fuel Cell	0.28%
2016	Hydroelectric/Hydropower	4.84%
2016	Jet	0.01%
2016	Landfill Gas	0.62%
2016	Municipal Solid Waste	1.19%
2016	Natural Gas	36.49%
2016	Nuclear	34.49%
2016	Oil	6.85%
2016	Solar Photovoltaic	1.41%
2016	Trash-to-Energy	2.23%
2016	Wind	3.09%
2016	Wood	1.87%
	Total	100%

Air Emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission rates from these sources:

NEPOOL SYSTEM MIX - System Mix

(Emissions in lbs/mWh)

Year	2016
Quarter	4
Fuel	System Mix Average
Carbon Dioxide	803.68
Carbon Monoxide	0.75
Mercury	0.00
Nitrogen Oxides	0.58
Particulates	1.02
Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.47
Sulfur Dioxides	0.87
Organic Compounds	0.05



NOTES

- Electricity customers in New England are served by an integrated power grid, not particular generating units. The above information is on generating units under contract to DEB in the period 1/1/2016- 12/31/2016.
- You may also call DEB at 1-888-925-9115 or the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers at 1-401-941-4500.

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 throughout the region 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. Biomass refers to power plants that are fueled by wood or other plant matter. Hydro resources of greater than 30 megawatts in size are deemed "large hydro." All other hydro resources are deemed "small hydro." Other Renewables include fuel cells utilizing renewable fuel sources, landfill gas and ocean thermal.

Emissions:

Emissions for each of the following pollutants are presented as a percent of the regional average emission rate. Arrows represent, for each pollutant, the emission rate from a hypothetical new generation facility.

- **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)** is released when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to global warming.
- **Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)** 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 in children with 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, primarily coal and oil. 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 buildings and monuments.