



New Hampshire Environmental Disclosure Label Calendar Year 2017 - 100% Renewable Energy

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 electric 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 Sources (January 1, 2017 -December 31, 2017)			Air Emissions (January 1, 2017 -December 31, 2017)		
North American Power provided electricity to its customers within the New England power grid with the following resources:			This table compares air emissions from North American Power's electricity mix to average emissions levels from all New England power sources:		
	<u>North American Power's 100% Mix</u>	<u>New England Mix</u>		<u>North American Power's 100% Mix</u> (lbs/MWH)	<u>New England Mix</u> (lbs/MWH)
Biodiesel	0.0%	0.0%	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	0	842.782
Biomass	0.0%	2.0%	Nitrogen Oxide (NO _x)	0	0.901
Coal	0.0%	5.0%	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0	1.391
Diesel	0.0%	1.0%			
Digester gas	0.0%	0.0%			
Efficient Resource (Maine)	0.0%	0.2%			
Fuel cell	0.0%	0.3%			
Hydroelectric/Hydropower	27.0%	7.0%			
Jet	0.0%	0.0%			
Landfill gas	0.0%	0.5%			
Municipal solid waste	0.0%	1.0%			
Natural Gas	0.0%	38.0%			
Nuclear	0.0%	29.0%			
Oil	0.0%	7.0%			
Solar Photovoltaic	0.0%	2.0%			
Trash-to-energy	0.0%	2.0%			
Wind	73.0%	3.0%			
Wood	0.0%	2.0%			
Energy Storage	0.0%	0.0%			
Total	100%	100%			

Notes: lbs/MWh = pounds per Megawatt-hour
1Megawatt-hour = 1,000 kilowatt-hours

Additional Information and Notes:

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. North American Power will purchase Renewable Energy Certificate Credits ("RECs") for the percentage of each product as indicated on the enclosed Product Content Label. Our purchasing of RECs combines electricity from the grid with national RECs generated by wind, and hydro-electric. As your generator, North American Power purchases power that is added to the grid equivalent to your electrical usage. Power plants can generate electricity from a number of different fuel sources, resulting in different emissions. North American Power will report fuel sources and emissions annually, allowing customers to compare data among the companies providing electricity in Pennsylvania. North American Power purchases and retires Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs") to match 100% of your electricity usage, above and beyond any state renewable portfolio standard requirements. A REC represents the environmental attributes associated with electricity generated by renewable facilities. The percentages of each type of REC that made up NAP's 100% Renewable Product last year are set forth above. Each REC represents 1 MWh of renewable generation.

Emissions:

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.

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 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.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. CO₂, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to climate change.

For further information on the formation of ozone, its sources and its health effects, see:
<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/air/do/asab/ozone/categories/overview.htm>

If you have any questions regarding this disclosure label or need further explanation, please contact North American Power and Gas, LLC at 888-313-9086, info@napower.com or visit www.napower.com