



Town Square Energy is pleased to provide this environmental disclosure label. This label is required by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission and is intended to provide a “plain English” description of the sources of energy used to generate the electricity consumed by Rhode Island’s electrical users, as well as the environmental impacts of this generation.

Further information can be obtained by calling Town Square Energy at (877) 430-0093 or the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission at (401) 941-4500.

Power Sources	NEPOOL Average System Mix
Coal	4.4%
Natural gas	36.7%
Oil	8.6%
Nuclear	30.6%
Hydro	7.2%
Renewables	12.5%
Total	100%

Source: NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending March 31, 2015. TSE’s Power Sources reflect the system mix.

RI Renewable Energy Certifications (RECs)		
REC Type	Number of RECs	Percent of NEPOOL
RI New Renewable	2,863,802	6.4%
RI Existing Renewable	2,011,868	4.5%
Total Rhode Island	4,875,670	11.0%

Source: NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending March 31, 2015.

Rhode Island Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)			
Year Required	Existing	New or Existing	Total
2014	2.0%	6.5%	8.5%
2015	2.0%	8.0%	10.0%
2016	2.0%	9.5%	11.5%
2017	2.0%	11.0%	13.0%
2018	2.0%	12.5%	14.5%

Source: RIPUC.TSE’s RI RECs requirements are equal to the RPS Standard.

About Power Sources

Your electricity is transmitted across the New England electric system, which receives electricity from power plants throughout the region to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. The “**NEPOOL System Mix**” represents the percentage of power supply from each power source in the New England Power Pool (“NEPOOL”). Suppliers are responsible for generating or purchasing electricity that is added to the electric system in an amount equal to your electricity use.

The “NEPOOL System Mix” is representative of the electricity delivered to your Rhode Island home or business.

The table to the left summarizes the generation sources of the “Nepool System Mix” for the reporting period noted.

About Rhode Island Renewable Energy

Town Square Energy, along with other non-regulated power producers, is required, under Rhode Island law, to meet certain environmental requirements with the electricity it provides. In particular, we are required to purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) in amounts proportional to the electrical load we supply in Rhode Island.

The table immediately to the left summarizes the RECs generated within Rhode Island during the reporting period noted.

The table immediately to the left indicates the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) required to be met by Town Square Energy and all other non-regulated power producers. The percentages listed indicate the quantity of RECs that must be purchased in order for a non-regulated power producer to be in compliance with the RPS standard. The RPS standard exists to promote renewable development within Rhode Island and to ensure that an increasing fraction (during the period of the RPS) of Rhode Island’s electricity supply comes from renewable sources.

NEPOOL Average Air Emissions

Emission	Lbs per MWh	% of Nepool Average
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	161.14458	99.7%
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	0.13970	0.1%
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.04734	0.0%
Carbon Monoxide	0.13485	0.1%
Mercury	0.00001	0.0%
Particulates	0.08356	0.1%
Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.03950	0.0%
Organic compounds	0.09427	0.1%
Total	161.68382	100.0%

Source: NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending March 31, 2015. TSE's emissions reflect the system mix.

Air Emissions from Power Sources

The air emissions listed below are produced when certain fuels are used to generate electricity. The table to the left details the quantity of emissions produced when "Nepool System Mix" electricity is generated.

- **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)** is released when coal, oil, natural gas, trash, methane, and biomass are burned. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is thought to be a major contributor to global warming.
- **Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)** are formed when fossil fuels, trash, methane, and biomass are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog), and may contribute to respiratory illness. NO_x also accelerates vegetative growth in lakes and coastal waters which may lead to oxygen deprivation which is destructive to fish and other aquatic life.
- **Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)** is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal, oil, and trash. Health risks 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, is detrimental to crops and forests, and accelerates the deterioration of buildings and monuments.

For more information contact:

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