

# **Massachusetts**

## **Electric Generation Disclosure Label**

Q2 2015 – Q1 2016 NEPOOL GIS Reporting Period 208 W Chandler Heights Rd, Suite 102, Chandler, AZ 85248 1-877-430-0093 • www.TownSquareEnergy.com

Electric providers are required by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities ("MA DPU") to provide customers with an environmental disclosure label with information to evaluate services offered by competitive suppliers and electric utilities and provide information about the environmental and public health impacts of electric generation. Further information can be obtained by calling your electric utility, competitive electric supplier, or by contacting <u>MA DPU</u>.

Power Sources	NEPOOL Average System Mix
Coal	2.33%
Natural gas	39.37%
Oil	11.16%
Nuclear	28.91%
Hydro	6.77%
Other Renewables	11.45%
Total	100.00%

**Source:** NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending March 31, 2016. TSE's Power Sources reflect the system mix.

### **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").

Electric Suppliers are responsible for generating or purchasing electricity that is added to the electric system in an amount equal to your electricity use.

MA Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)							
Year	Class I	SREC I	SREC II	Class II	Class II WTE	APS	
2014	7.9676%	0.9481%	0.0843%	1.75%	3.50%	3.50%	
2015	7.5270%	2.1442%	0.3288%	2.00%	3.50%	3.75%	
2016	8.4581%	1.7568%	0.7851%	2.5319%	3.50%	4.00%	
2017	7.5059%	1.6313%	2.8628%	2.5909%	3.50%	4.25%	
2018	TBD	TBD	TBD	2.6155%	3.50%	4.50%	

## **About MA Renewable Energy**

To promote the development of renewable and clean power sources, the State of Massachusetts, through Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS") legislation established under the Massachusetts Electric Utility Restructuring Act of 1997 and amended by the Green Communities Act of 2008, requires all Electric Suppliers to acquire specific percentages of energy from renewable resources as evidenced by Renewable Energy Certificates ("RECs").

Electric Suppliers are responsible for acquiring the required RECs to meet their RPS obligations and are required to report annually to the MA DPU to demonstrate compliance. Regulations applicable to RPS standards are found in RPS Class I Regulation 225 CMR 14.00, RPS Class II Regulation 225 CMR 15.00, and APS Regulation 225 CMR 16.00.

### **Price Information**

Your electric rate through Town Square Energy is detailed in the Terms of Service ("Agreement") that was provided to you at point of enrollment or through a subsequent rate renewal process. Reference the Agreement to understand your rate and terms and contact Town Square Energy with any questions.

### **MA Labor**

Town Square Energy does not receive power from unit-specific sources and, as such, the NEPOOL System Mix is representative of Town Square Energy's power supply. There are no unit-specific MA labor characteristics to report.

NEPOOL Average Emissions					
Emission	Lbs per MWh				
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	820.77440				
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	0.76090				
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	1.07770				
Carbon Monoxide	0.74734				
Mercury	0.00041				
Particulates	0.96779				
Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.56597				
Organic compounds	0.05281				

**Source:** NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending March 31, 2016. 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.

- 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 (NOx) 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. NOx 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:

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities

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