




ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE LABEL

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 www.puc.nh.gov or on your electric provider's website.

The Coalition has contracted for electricity supply from **System Power** contracts on behalf of Portsmouth Community Power, and will procure **Renewable Energy** (New Hampshire Renewable Portfolio Standard Renewable Energy Credits) in the following proportions depending on the product you choose. 

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 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.

System Power Sources and **Emissions** are reported as specified in the system mix report available from the New England Power Pool Generation Information System (NEPOOL GIS, for Q3 2021 through Q2 2022):

- ⚡ Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is a greenhouse gas, released when certain fuels are burned (e.g., coal, oil, natural gas), that contributes to climate change.
- ⚡ Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) form when certain fuels are burned at high temperatures, and contributes to acid rain, ground-level ozone (or smog), oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters, and may cause respiratory illness (with frequent high level exposure).
- ⚡ Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned (e.g., coal and oil), and contributes to acid rain (which raises the acidity of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay of buildings and monuments) and health effects (primarily asthma, respiratory illness, and cardiovascular disease).

PUBLIC ADVOCACY

Portsmouth Community Power and the Coalition represent your interests before state policymakers and regulatory agencies, including the Public Utilities Commission (a quasi-judicial board that supervises New Hampshire's electric distribution utilities). The Coalition estimates that **building community-scale renewables and battery storage systems across New Hampshire may save up to 30%** compared with power purchased and delivered from the New England regional electricity market. Unlocking this opportunity requires the political will to put in place new market mechanisms that appropriately compensate local projects for the benefits they create for our customers and communities.

Sign up to receive the Coalition's 'Action Alerts' and join our campaigns to advance energy reforms at:

www.cpcnh.org/community-leader-sign-up

SUPPLIER RENEWABLE ENERGY

Granite Basic	23.4%
Granite Plus	33%
Clean 50	50%
Clean 100	100%

KNOWN RESOURCES	0%
SYSTEM POWER	100%
	100%

SYSTEM POWER SOURCES

Supplier / NEPOOL System Mix	
Biomass	1.61%
Coal	0.28%
Hydro	10.49%
Imports	11.85%
Landfill Gas	0.86%
Municipal Waste & Trash	2.29%
Natural Gas	36.49%
Nuclear	18.63%
Oil, Diesel & Jet Fuel	5.73%
Other Renewables	1.92%
Solar PV & Thermal	4.48%
Wind	5.35%
	100%

SYSTEM POWER EMISSIONS

Supplier / NEPOOL System Average	
Carbon Dioxide	648 lbs /MWh
Nitrogen Oxides	0.56 lbs/MWh
Sulphur Dioxides	0.34 lbs/MWh

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