

Rhode Island	April 2025 Power Disclos	sure Label
Power Sources	NEPOOL System Mix By Fuel (Contribution to 1 mWh of System Mix emissions from each Fuel in lbs/mWh)	
Demand for electricity from all Direct Energy customers in the period of 1/1/2024 - 12/31/2024 was met by generation from the following sources:	Year Fuel	Fuel %
	2024 Air-Source Heat Pump	0.39%
	2024 Biogas	0.01%
	2024 Biomass	1.51%
	2024 Coal	0.24%
	2024 Diesel	1.12%
	2024 Digester Gas	0.10%
	2024 Efficient Resource (Maine)	0.00%
	2024 Energy Storage	0.07%
	2024 Fuel Cell	0.87%
	2024 Geothermal	0.00%
	2024 Ground and Water-source heat pump	0.04%
	2024 Hydroelectric/Hydropower	5.91%
	2024 Hydrokinetic	0.00%
	2024 Jet	0.01%
	2024 Landfill Gas	0.40%
	2024 Liquid Biofuels	0.35%
	2024 Municipal Solid Waste	0.49%
	2024 Natural Gas	47.75%
	2024 Nuclear	22.52%
	2024 Oil	4.66%
	2024 Solar Photovoltaic	7.86%
	2024 Solar Thermal	0.00%
	2024 Trash-to-Energy	1.88%
	2024 Wind	3.04%
	2024 Wood	0.78%
	Total	100%
Air Emissions  Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), and sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) emission rates from these sources:	NEPOOL SYSTEM MIX - System Mix (Emissions in lbs/mWh)	
	Year 2025	
	Quarter 1st	
	Fuel System Mix Av	erage
	Carbon Dioxide	734.46
	Carbon Monoxide	0.60
	Mercury	0.00
	Nitrogen Oxides	0.57
	Particulates	0.33
	Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.28
	Sulfur Dioxides	0.23
	Organic Compounds	0.04



# Rhode Island

# Power Disclosure Label

## **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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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<sub>x</sub>) 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<sub>x</sub> also contribute to oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters, which is destructive to fish and other animal life.
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal and oil. Major health effects associated with SO<sub>2</sub> include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO<sub>2</sub> 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.

### Notice to Renewable Product Customers:

When you enroll in a renewable energy plan, we purchase Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) equal to your energy usage. You will not have electricity from a specific generation facility in your state or elsewhere delivered directly to your service address. Rather, the RECs are used to help fund the generation of renewable energy for the power grid from renewable energy sources located in the United States. We may take up to three months following the close of the calendar year to make up any deficiency in the renewable resource content for your electricity product.