



The Disclosure Label

Electric providers are required by the New Hampshire Department of Energy 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 Department of Energy. Additional information on disclosure labels is also available at www.energy.nh.gov or on your electric provider’s website.

We are pleased to provide you with the latest energy disclosure label for the Default Service you are currently receiving from Unitil Energy Systems d/b/a Unitil (“Unitil”). The label is updated annually and provides the latest information on the power sources and air emissions for the electricity you are buying.

All licensed electricity suppliers in New Hampshire are required to provide this information in a standard format, so you can make an informed decision if you choose to buy power from a competitive supplier.

On the reverse side, we have provided definitions for the terms used in this label. You will also find phone numbers for the New Hampshire Department of Energy. They can answer your questions and provide you with a list of electricity suppliers licensed to sell electricity in New Hampshire.

If you have more questions about your bill or this energy disclosure label, please call Unitil’s Customer Service Center at 1-888-301-7700.

Electricity Facts - May 2025

Power Sources

Demand for this electric product in the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 was assigned generation from the following services:

| Power Sources | UES Known Resources | UES System Power | UES Total | NEPOOL System Mix |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Biomass | 8% | 0% | 8% | 2% |
| Coal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Hydro | 4% | 1% | 5% | 8% |
| Imports | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Landfill Gas | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Municipal Trash | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| Natural Gas | 0% | 66% | 66% | 47% |
| Nuclear | 0% | 3% | 3% | 24% |
| Oil | 0% | 7% | 7% | 5% |
| Other Renewable Resources | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Solar | 0% | 1% | 1% | 7% |
| Wind | 7% | 0% | 8% | 3% |

Air Emissions

Air emissions relative to New England regional average emissions.

| | Air Emissions in lbs/MWh | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | CO ₂ | NO _x | SO ₂ |
| NEPOOL System Average | 710 | .56 | .22 |
| Unitil | 895 | .76 | .25 |

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

Definitions

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.

Air Emissions:

Emissions for each of the following pollutants are shown in lbs/MWh:

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.

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 with 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.

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.

For Further Information Contact:

Unitil:
website: www.unitil.com

1-888-301-7700

New Hampshire Department of Energy:
website: www.energy.nh.gov

1-800-852-3793



www.unitil.com