

September 2020

EVERSOURCE



EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Energy Label

Your Energy Disclosure Label and Basic Service Prices

This label is updated quarterly and provides you information about electricity you are buying.

For Residential and Small Commercial/Industrial customers, Basic Service pricing is fixed for six months (either Jan. 1 to June 30 or July 1 to Dec. 31).

For Large Commercial/Industrial customers pricing is fixed for three months (Jan. 1 to March 31; April 1 to June 30; July 1 to Sept. 30; and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31).

Please note, Basic Service prices are for the generation/electric supply portion of your bill and do not include regulated charges for customer service and delivery.

Labor Information:

Currently 16.0% of the electricity came from power sources with union contracts with their employees.

Power Sources:

The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid and is generated by a variety of power plants throughout the region. When you choose a power supplier it is responsible for generating or purchasing power that is added to the power grid in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. Please see the power sources chart on the reverse for more information.

Basic Service Pricing

cents per kilowatt hour (kWh)

Month	Residential	Small Commercial & Industrial	Large Commercial & Industrial (NEMA)	Large Commercial & Industrial (SEMA)
Fixed	9.877	9.460	8.490	8.024
July	9.005	9.030	8.507	8.056
August	8.924	8.842	8.444	7.991
September	9.421	8.853	8.521	8.026
October	9.717	8.797	-	-
November	10.643	9.858	-	-
December	11.877	11.378	-	-

Emissions:

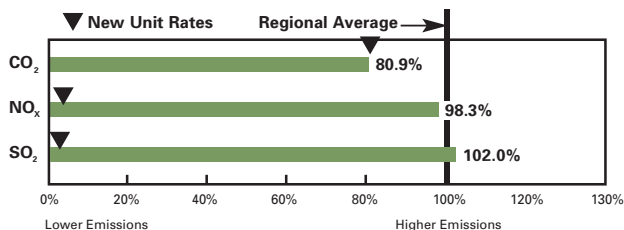
Emissions for each of the pollutants listed are represented as a percent of the regional average emission rate. Arrows in the illustration to the right represent the emission rate from a hypothetical new generation facility.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when fossil fuels are burned. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to global warming.

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). They may cause respiratory illness in children with frequent high exposure. It also contributes 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 Sulfur Dioxide include asthma, respiratory illness, and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. It combines with water and oxygen in the air to form acid rain – raising the acid level of lakes and streams and accelerating the decay of buildings and monuments.

Air Emissions:



Power Sources - 1/1/19 to 12/31/19

Power Source	Known Resources**	System Power	Total
Biomass (Wood & Plant Matter)	0.00%	0.16%	0.16%
Coal	0.00%	1.87%	1.87%
Hydro: Large (>30MW)	0.00%	0.92%	0.92%
Hydro: Small (<30MW)	2.68%	0.00%	2.68%
Imported Power	0.00%	16.43%	16.43%
Municipal Trash	3.5%	0.26%	3.76%
Natural Gas	3.55%	29.74%	33.29%
Nuclear	0.00%	16.48%	16.48%
Oil	0.00%	4.24%	4.24%
Other Renewable*	1.43%	0.07%	1.50%
Solar	6.05%	0.20%	6.25%
Wind	12.4%	0.02%	12.42%
Total	29.61%	70.39%	100.00%

*Other Renewable includes fuel cells utilizing renewable fuel sources, landfill gas and ocean thermal.

**Known Resources include resources owned by or under contract to the supplier.
System Power represents power purchased in the regional electricity market.