

UNIFORM INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LABEL for

**Standard Offer Service provided by Energy Atlantic, LLC
(Meets or Exceeds Maine's 30% Renewable Requirement)**

Residential & Small Commercial Class
February 2002

Generation Price:

Average price per kWh at different levels of use. Prices do not include regulated charges for customer service and delivery:

| Ave. Use per Month | 250 kWh | 500 kWh | 1000 kWh | 2000 kWh | 10,000 kWh | 20,000 kWh | 40,000 kWh |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ave. Price per kWh | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ | 4.089 ¢ |

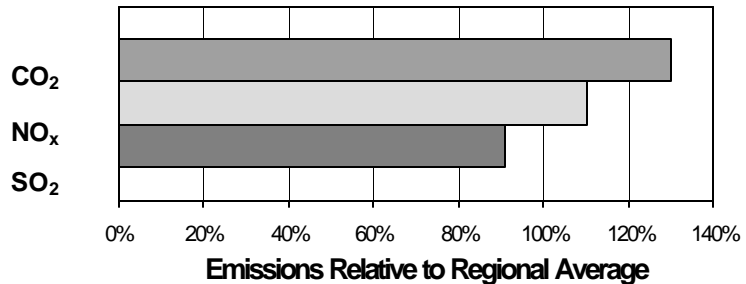
Power Sources:

Demand for this electricity product was assigned generation from the following sources:

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Biomass | 14 % |
| Coal | 13 % |
| Hydro | 9 % |
| Nuclear | 15 % |
| Natural Gas | 13 % |
| Solar | 0 % |
| Oil | 26 % |
| Other Renewables | 7 % |
| Wind | 0 % |
| Municipal Trash | 3 % |

Air Emissions:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emission rates from these sources, relative to the regional average:



LABEL DESCRIPTION

Generation Price: To determine your average monthly supply price, multiply your average monthly use by the per kWh rate. See your bill to determine average monthly use.

Power Sources: The actual electricity you use will be indistinguishable from the electricity used by your friends and neighbors. There is no way to identify the actual power plant that produced the electricity you consume in your home because everyone is served through the same transmission and distribution system. But it is possible to track the dollars you pay for electricity. Your electricity dollars will support electricity generation from various energy resources in the proportions listed on the power content label.

Emissions: Emissions for each of the following pollutants are presented as a percent of the regional average emission rate. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when certain fuels are burned. It is considered a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) form when certain fuels are burned at high temperatures. They are considered contributors to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog). Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned. Major health effects associated with SO₂ include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. The production of electricity can produce other harmful emissions and have other environmental impacts. Environmental impacts differ among individual power plants.

NOTE: A more comprehensive disclosure label is available by visiting www.energyatlantic.com or upon request by calling Energy Atlantic toll-free at 1-888-373-7911.