## Large Non-Residential Standard Offer Service Consumer Information About Your Electricity Supplier

November, 2002

Electricity suppliers in Maine must, by Maine law, provide fact sheets, or "uniform disclosure labels" from time to time to educate consumers about their electricity service. Your electricity is <u>delivered by</u> Central Maine Power Company, but the <u>electricity itself</u> is supplied by your electricity supplier.

Your Electricity Supplier is: Select Energy, Inc.

This fact sheet provides consumer information about the price, power sources and air emissions of service provided by your electricity supplier.

Prices in effect March 1, 2002—February 28, 2003												
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JÚL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB
DEMAND												
Peak (\$/kW)	0.70	0.80	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.71	0.69
Shoulder (\$/kW)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENERGY												
Peak (\$/kWh)	0.04163		0.04584	0.06417			0.04407			0.05188	0.05250	
Shoulder (\$/kWh)	0.03589		0.03621	0.04453					0.03514	0.04373		0.04124
Off-Peak (\$/kWh)	0.03209	0.02683	0.02830	0.03082	0.03698	0.03656	0.03140	0.03012	0.03499	0.03973	0.04320	0.03870
Weekdays: Peak = 7 am - 12 pm, 4 pm - 8 pm; Shoulder = 12 pm - 4 pm; Off-Peak = 8 pm - 7 am   Weekends/Holidays (Dec-Mar): N/A Shoulder = 7 am - 12 pm, 4 pm - 8 pm; Off-Peak = All other hours   Weekends/Holidays (Apr-Nov): N/A N/A Off-Peak = All other hours   (Note: Prices are for supply only. CMP charges separately for delivery service.) Off-Peak = All hours												
Power Sources (July, 2001 – June, 2002)					Air Emissions (July, 2001 – June, 2002)							
This supplier provided electricity with the					This table compares air emissions from this supplier's electric-							
following resources:					ity mix to average emission levels from all New England power							
Supplier's New England											0	I ····
<u>5</u>	Mix	<u> </u>	Mix		Supplier's							
		Mix										
Sources meeting Maine's		(lbs/MWh)										
and efficient resources re	-	t			<b>a</b> 1 1			1400.				
Biomass Municipal Trash	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \ \% \\ 0.0 \ \% \end{array}$	}	6.3%		Carbon	Dioxide (O	202)	1400		his is <b>80</b> he New E		
Hydro	30.0 %		4.9 %		NI:4	Oxide (N	0)	r	.8 т	"l.:.:.07 (	/	
Small generation	0.0 %		0.6 %		Nitrogen	Oxide (N	$(\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{x}})$	Z		This is <b>87 '</b> the New Ei		
Other sources	0.0 /0		0.0 /0						ι	IIC INCW E	ngianu Av	ciage
Nuclear	0.0 %		28.3 %					~				
					Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) $8.4$ This is 115 % mo							
Gas	0.0 %		22.3 %							the New E	ingland A	verage
Oil	0.0 %		20.8 %									
Coal	<u>70.0 %</u>		<u>16.8 %</u>		Notes: Ibs/MWh = pounds per Megawatt-hour							
TOTAL	100 %		100 %		1 Megawatt-hour = 1,000 kilowatt-hours							

## Additional Information and Required Notes:

The Power Sources and Air Emissions information is not specific to the actual electricity that you use. The actual electricity you use is indistinguishable from the electricity used by your friends and neighbors. This is unavoidable because everyone is served through the same transmission and distribution system and there is no way to identify which power plants produced the actual electricity *you* consume. However, it is possible to track the dollars that you pay for electricity. Your electricity dollars will support electricity generation from various energy resources in the proportions, and with the characteristics, listed under *Supplier's Mix*.

## NOTES:

<u>Power Sources</u>— Maine law requires retail electricity providers to supply no less than 30% of their total annual kilowatt-hour sales with electric energy generated from eligible resources. Either a renewable fuel or an efficient process, such as co-generation, must be used to generate the electricity used to satisfy this requirement. Co-generation sometimes uses fossil fuels, such as gas, coal or oil, and is considered to be efficient because the process yields both electricity and thermal energy.

<u>Emissions</u>— <u>Carbon Dioxide</u> (CO2) is released when certain fuels are burned. It is considered a greenhouse gas and a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) form when certain fuels are burned at high temperatures. They are considered contributors to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog). <u>Sulfur Dioxide</u> (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.

If you have questions or need further explanation, please contact Select Energy, Inc. toll-free, at 1-888-810-5678 or the Maine Public Utilities Commission, toll-free, at 1-877-782-3228. Additional information can also be found at http://www.state.me.us/mpuc.