

RESIDENTIAL AND SMALL NON-RESIDENTIAL STANDARD OFFER SERVICE

CONSUMER INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

January 2026

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 *delivered by Versant Power – Bangor Hydro District, but the electricity itself* is supplied by:

New Brunswick Energy Marketing (75%) Q3 2024-Q4 2024
Constellation Energy Commodities Group (25%) Q3 2024-Q4 2024
Constellation Energy Commodities Group (75%) Q1-Q2 2025
New Brunswick Energy Marketing (25%) Q1-Q2 2025

This fact sheet provides consumer information about the power sources and air emissions of service provided by the electricity suppliers.

Power Sources

(July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)

The suppliers provided electricity with the following resources:

	<u>Supplier's</u> <u>Mix</u>	<u>New</u> <u>England</u> <u>Mix</u>
Biomass	20.7%	
Municipal Waste	5.9%	}
Fossil Fuel Cogeneration	0.0%	5.8%
Fuel Cells	0.1%	0.0%
Geothermal	0.0%	0.9%
Hydro	10.2%	0.0%
Solar	10.4%	5.7%
Tidal	0.0%	8.3%
Wind	4.8%	0.0%
<i>Other Choices</i>		3.3%
Nuclear	1.9%	
Gas	39.0%	21.8%
Oil	5.8%	46.7%
Coal	1.2%	7.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

Air Emissions

(July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025)

This table compares air emissions from this supplier's electricity mix to average emission levels from all Regional power sources.

<u>Supplier's</u> <u>Mix</u> (lbs/MWh)		
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)	1249.63	This is 79.94% more than the New England Average
Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)	1.04	This is 83% more than the New England Average
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	0.71	This is 164.88% more than the New England Average

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

Additional Information and Required Notes:

Power Sources—Maine law requires retail electricity providers to periodically provide information to their customers on the mix of power sources used by the provider to serve their Maine customers' load.

Emissions—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.