# CleanSky Energy

## Rhode Island Environmental Disclosure Label

Electricity is generated from a number of fuel sources, and this is important because customers have a choice on which fuel choice they would like to buy from. Below is the New England energy data that reflects the overall supply of the grid.

The Rhode Island Public Utilties Commission mandates that electricity suppliers must issue an environmental disclosure label to their consumers. This label contains facts used to assess the services provided by power companies and electric utilities. Moreover, it details the environmental and public health effects of electric generation. If you would like additional information, you can contact CleanSky Energy at (888) 355-6205 or the Rhode Island Public Utilties Commission website: ripuc.ri.gov

### 2026 - New England (NE) Power Grid

| Power Sources | % of Generation | NE Average |
|---|---|---|
| Biomass & Biogas | 1.56% | 1.56% |
| Coal | 0.14% | 0.14% |
| Hydro Large | 4.70% | 4.70% |
| Hydro Small | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Imported Power | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Municipal Trash | 0.46% | 0.46% |
| Natural Gas | 45.51% | 45.51% |
| Nuclear | 22.51% | 22.51% |
| Oil | 6.34% | 6.34% |
| Solar Voltaic | 8.31% | 8.31% |
| Wind | 4.06% | 4.06% |
| Other | 6.41% | 6.41% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% |

## POWER SOURCES

The electricity used by the people of New England is provided by the New England power grid, which receives energy from various power plants and distributes it to meet the requirements of all customers. When you select a power supplier, they are responsible for either generating or buying electricity that is added to the power grid in the same amount as your electricity consumption. 'Known Resources' involve resources that are either owned or contracted to the supplier. 'System Power' refers to power bought in the regional electricity market. Electric suppliers are legally obligated to acquire a certain amount of renewable energy in accordance with The Rhode Island Renewable Energy Standard (RES) Act established in 2004 through R.I. Gen. Laws Section 39-26-1-10. Furthermore, they can choose to acquire more renewable energy than what is legally required, and utilities have to provide a renewable energy choice to customers to allow them to opt in.

## EMISSIONS

The combustion of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas leads to the emission of Carbon Dioxide (CO2), which is a greenhouse gas and a major factor in global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) are created when biomass and fossil fuels are burned at high temperatures, and they can give rise to acid rain and smog, as well as cause respiratory sickness in young people subjected to frequent high levels of exposure. Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) is produced when sulfur-containing fuels are burned, mainly coal and oil. This can lead to asthma and other respiratory illnesses, as well as exacerbate existing cardiovascular problems. SO2 combines with oxygen and water in the atmosphere to create acid rain, which raises the acidity of lakes.

## AIR EMISSIONS

| Emission Type | NE Pds/MWH | NE Average |
|---|---|---|
| Carbon Dioxide (CO2) | 588.36 | 100% |
| Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) | 0.38 | 100% |
| Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) | 0.12 | 100% |

Reporting Period: 07/01/2025 - 06/31/2026