Rhode Island

Power Disclosure Label

April 2026

Power Sources

Demand for electricity from all Direct Energy customers in the period of 1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025 was met by generation from the following sources.

NEPOOL System Mix BY Fuel

(Contribution to 1mWh of System Mix emissions from each Fuel in lbs/mWh)

Year	Fuel	Fuel %
2025	Air-source heat pump	0.35
2025	Biogas	0.01
2025	Biomass	1.57
2025	Coal	0.25
2025	Diesel	1.69
2025	Digester gas	0.10
2025	Energy Storage	0.07
2025	Fuel cell	0.95
2025	Geothermal	0.00
2025	Ground- and Water-source heat pump	0.04
2025	Hydroelectric/Hydropower	4.93
2025	Hydrokinetic	0.00
2025	Jet	0.01
2025	Landfill gas	0.38
2025	Liquid biofuels	0.12
2025	Municipal solid waste	0.48
2025	Natural Gas	45.49
2025	Nuclear	22.78
2025	Oil	5.68
2025	Solar Photovoltaic	8.56
2025	Solar Thermal	0.00
2025	Trash-to-energy	1.74
2025	Wind	3.86
2025	Wood	0.93
	Total:	**100.00**

Air Emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and sulfur dioxide (SO_X) emission rates from these sources:

NEPOOL SYSTEM MIX - System Mix

(Emission in lbs./mWh)

Year 2026

Quarter 1st

Fuel	System Mix Average
Carbon Dioxide	694.13
Carbon Monoxide	2.72
Mercury	0.00
Nitrogen Oxides	0.57
Particulates	0.29
Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.24
Sulfur Dioxides	0.30
Organic Ciompounds	0.04

Notes

1. Electricity customers in New England are served by an integrated power grid, not particular generating units. The above information is on generating units under contract to DEB in the period 1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025
2. You may also call DEB at 1-844-737-6742 or email ClientSupport@nrg.com or the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carrier at 1-401-941-4500

Rhode Island

Power Label Description

Power Sources:

The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid, which receives power from a variety of power plants and transmits the power throughout the region as needed to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power that is added to the power grid in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. Known Resources include resources that are owned by, or under contract to, the supplier. System Power represents power purchased in the regional electricity market. Biomass refers to power plants that are fueled by wood or other plant matter. Hydro resources of greater than 30 megawatts in size are deemed "large hydro." All other hydro resources are deemed "small hydro." Other Renewables include fuel cells utilizing renewable fuel sources, landfill gas and ocean thermal.

Emissions:

Emissions for each of the following pollutants are presented as a percent of the regional average emission rate. Arrows represent, for each pollutant, the emission rate from a hypothetical new generation facility.

- Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) is released when fossil fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is 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), and may cause respiratory illness in children with frequent high-level exposure. NO_x also contribute 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 SO_2 include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO_2 combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay of buildings and monuments.

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