



What is this label about?

It's about helping you compare the benefits of generation service offers of Town Square Energy to those of other competitive electric suppliers and your utility (Eversource or United Illuminating).

To our customers:

Electric generation service in Connecticut can be provided to you by licensed suppliers or by your utility – either Eversource or United Illuminating (UI). This is a choice you can make. This Town Square Energy disclosure label can be used to compare prices and other items (such as generation power sources and renewable sources) to those that other suppliers or your utility may offer you. Suppliers are required to post their disclosure labels to their respective licensing docket.

Important considerations in making your comparisons and choice:

- Ask the supplier, Eversource or UI if its offer is all-inclusive or not all-inclusive, so you can make the right comparison and choice. Suppliers, Eversource and UI in Connecticut are required to disclose this information to you in their labels.
- An all-inclusive offer includes all charges and fees related to the generation portion of your electric bill included in the price of the Generation Service Charge (GSC). A not all-inclusive offer does not; thus, there are other charges and/or fees that you would be assessed in addition to the GSC.
- Check any contract or agreement you are considering from a supplier for specifics on price, such as whether pricing is fixed or variable, the term/ length of contract, and any other charges, enrollment fees, deposits or requirements for which you are responsible.

Other questions you can ask a potential supplier:

1. Is the supplier licensed by the CT DPUC?
2. Ask the supplier to estimate your electric generation costs relative to Eversource's/ UI's and explain other possible benefits of switching your service. The average residential customer in CT uses 700 kWh per month. This would be a good comparison starting point. Some examples of the possible benefits are cost savings, budget certainty, risk management, product offerings and renewable energy.
3. How does the supplier's all-inclusive price compare with the current Eversource or UI GSC charge?
4. Will the supplier's price change when the Eversource or UI GSC price changes or is it fixed for the term of the contract/agreement?
5. If I switch to a supplier, will my GSC charge still be on the Eversource/ UI bill or will I receive a separate bill from the supplier?
6. If a supplier issues a separate bill to me, will there be a late payment fee and, if so, what is the annual percentage charge?
7. Does the supplier offer a choice of energy sources, such as renewable energy?
8. What is the supplier's contact information if I have questions? Contact information should include the supplier's phone number, customer service hours, mailing address and contact name.

The term of your service and your all-inclusive rate are specified in your welcome letter, email confirmation

or renewal notice. Additional information can be found in your Terms of Service.

Your monthly electric bill also has a section for delivery service. This service is for the poles, wires, transformers and all of the other services to deliver electricity to your home or business. Delivery service charges do NOT include what you pay for your electric Generation Service in the GSC charge. You pay delivery service charges to your utility whether you buy your electricity from Eversource, UI or any other supplier. Additionally, your utility will include any applicable taxes on your bill.

Please contact Town Square Energy with any questions relating to your electric rate.

Environmental Information

Town Square Energy provides the following information to assist customers in understanding the environmental impact of their energy supply.

Power Sources	NEPOOL Average System Mix	About Power Sources
Coal	2.88%	
Natural gas	40.88%	
Oil	10.24%	
Nuclear	28.08%	
Hydro	5.98%	
Other Renewables	11.94%	
Total	100.00%	
<p>Source: NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending September 30, 2016. TSE’s Power Sources reflect the system mix.</p>		

CT Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total
2016	14.0%	3.0%	4.0%	21.0%
2017	15.5%	3.0%	4.0%	22.5%
2018	17.0%	3.0%	4.0%	24.0%
2019	19.5%	3.0%	4.0%	26.5%
2020	20.0%	3.0%	4.0%	27.0%

About CT Renewable Energy

To promote the development of renewable/clean sources, Connecticut, through legislation called the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), requires all Suppliers to acquire specific percentages of energy from renewable resources. CT RPS sources

are defined as Class I, Class II and Class III.

Class I renewable sources include solar power, fuel cells, methane gas from landfills, ocean thermal power, sustainable biomass, wave or tidal power, low emission advanced renewable energy conversion technologies, and certain run-of-river hydropower.

Class II renewable sources include trash-to-energy, certain biomass facilities, and certain run-of-river hydropower facilities. Electricity generation from renewables has lower emissions and less of an impact on the environment than that produced from conventional fossil fuels.

Class III sources include CT commercial & industrial facilities using combined heat and power systems with at least 50% operating efficiency, a waste heat recovery system or electricity savings from energy efficiency measures.

Town Square Energy and all other Suppliers must demonstrate compliance with renewable standards by filing RPS Annual Reports. As an alternative to providing the RPS requirements a Supplier may pay an alternative compliance payment.

NEPOOL Average Emissions		Air Emissions from Power Sources
Emission	Lbs per MWh	<p>The air emissions listed below are produced when certain fuels are used to generate electricity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when coal, oil, natural gas, trash, methane, and biomass are burned. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is thought to be a major contributor to global warming. • Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are formed when fossil fuels, trash, methane, and biomass are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground-level ozone (or smog), and may contribute to respiratory illness. NO_x also accelerates vegetative growth in lakes and coastal waters which may lead to oxygen deprivation which is destructive to fish and other aquatic life. • Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned, primarily coal, oil, and trash. Health risks associated with SO₂ include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO₂ combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, is detrimental to crops and forests, and accelerates the deterioration of buildings and monuments.
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	824.14810	
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	0.76014	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.92550	
Carbon Monoxide	0.79588	
Mercury	0.00001	
Particulates	1.05336	
Particulates (< 10 microns)	0.48784	
Organic compounds	0.06103	
<p>Source: NEPOOL GIS reports for the 4 quarters ending September 30, 2016. TSE's emissions reflect the system mix.</p>		

In the case of emergency or power outage, customers should contact their utility.
 UI Customers: 1-800-722-5584. Eversource Customers: 1-800-286-2000.

For more information contact:
 The Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)
 TEN FRANKLIN SQUARE
 NEW BRITAIN, CT 06051
 1-800-382-4586 www.ct.gov/dpuc