

## PJM Regional Average Disclosure Label for 2006

# Electricity Facts

PJM System Mix Data

**Electricity supplied from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006**

### Supply Mix

The following distribution of energy resources was used to produce electricity in the PJM Region.

Coal	57.4790 %
Oil	0.3085 %
Natural Gas	5.1416 %
Nuclear	34.9755 %
<i>*Biomass</i>	0.0000 %
<i>*Captured Methane Gas</i>	0.1520 %
<i>*Solar Voltaic</i>	0.0000 %
<i>*Solid Waste</i>	0.5695 %
<i>*Water</i>	1.1204 %
<i>*Wind</i>	0.1159 %
<i>*Wood / Wood Waste</i>	0.1376 %

Total	100.000 %
<b><i>*Renewable Energy Resources Subtotal</i></b>	<b>2.0954 %</b>

### Air Emissions

Average Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>x</sub>), and Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions for the PJM Region.

<u>Emission Type</u>	<u>Lbs. per MWh</u>	<u>Percentage of PJM Regional Average</u>
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	2.2145	100.0 %
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	7.9886	100.0 %
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	1251.7519	100.0 %

The benchmark emission levels that are shown approximate the emission rate for all electricity generation in the PJM region. Data used to calculate the emission profile came from: 1) generator owner-entered values, 2) EPA generator-specific emission factors based on 2004/2005 CEMS data, 3) EPA plant emission factors from eGRID, or 4) fuel type default

CO<sub>2</sub> is a "greenhouse gas" which may contribute to global climate change. SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> released into the atmosphere react to form acid rain. Nitrogen Oxides also react to form ground level ozone, an unhealthful component of "smog".