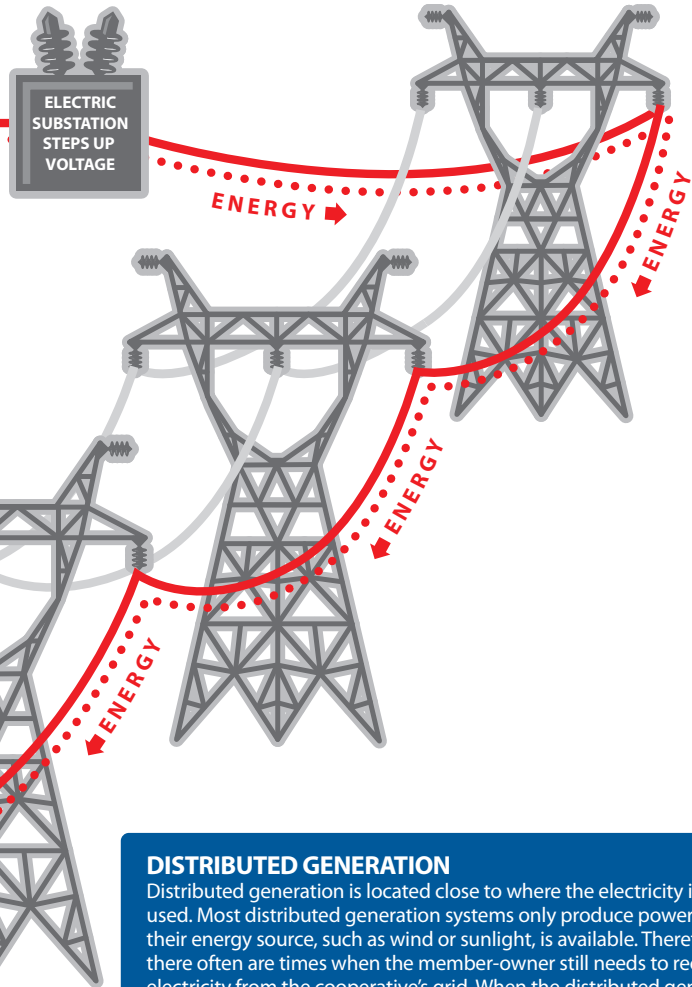
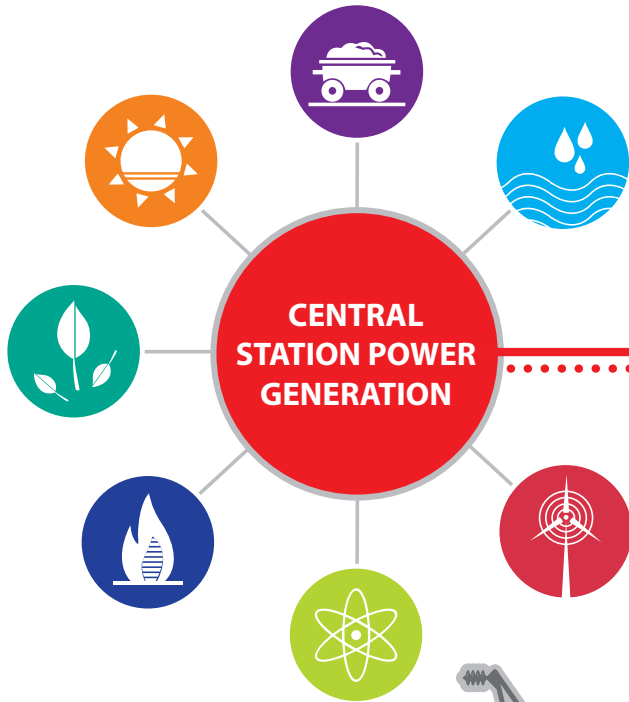


How the Grid Works

GENERATION

Electricity is efficiently and affordably generated at centralized power generation plants and distributed to a wide group of users. These plants often use a diverse mix of traditional and renewable fuel sources, including coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, hydro, wind, solar and biomass. Base load central station generation resources (e.g. coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas) can operate 24/7 and also can be dispatched as needed to meet load, regardless of factors such as weather.

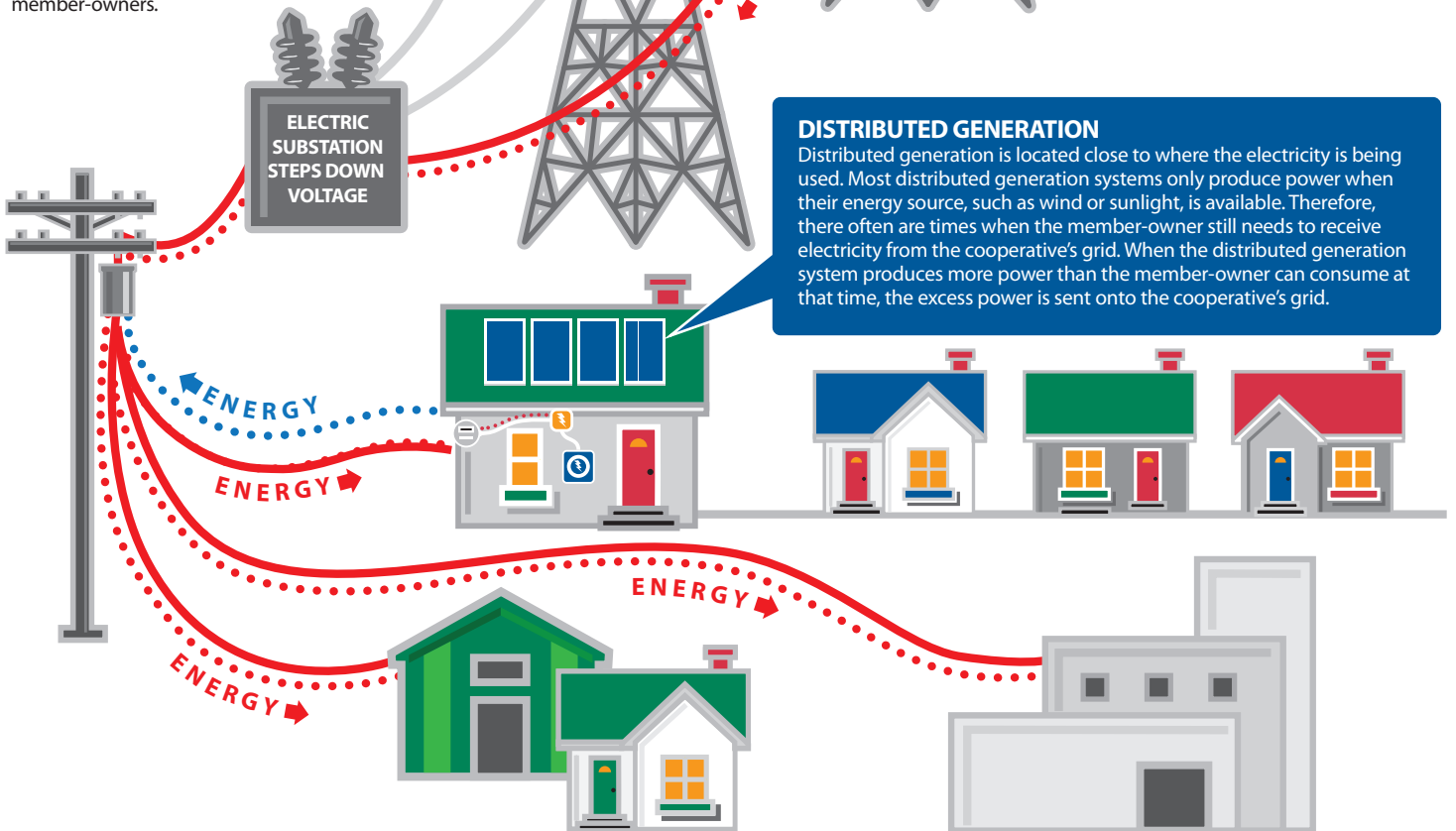


TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATION

Electric power from generating plants is carried via high-voltage transmission lines to substations and distribution lines that safely deliver power to cooperative member-owners.

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

Distributed generation is located close to where the electricity is being used. Most distributed generation systems only produce power when their energy source, such as wind or sunlight, is available. Therefore, there often are times when the member-owner still needs to receive electricity from the cooperative's grid. When the distributed generation system produces more power than the member-owner can consume at that time, the excess power is sent onto the cooperative's grid.



FARMING OPERATION

INDUSTRIAL USERS