



Editor: Brian W. Coughlan, PE
BSEE, MSEE, MBA, CEM, CEA, CEP,
CDSM

POWER NOTES - DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS EDITION

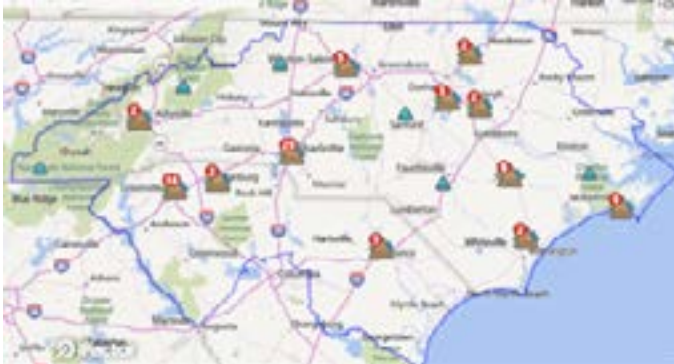
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WANT TO KNOW WHEN YOUR POWER WILL BE RESTORED?

Duke Energy Progress has a page on their site that shows current outages. It shows the number of customers affected by each outage and the estimated restoration time. To get the information for your outage, simply keep clicking until your outage is shown. This information will help you decide whether or not to send employees home during an outage.

Here is the address for the page:
<http://outagemap.duke-energy.com/ncsc/default.html>



WANT TO SAVE MONEY ON MORE OF YOUR ACCOUNTS?

Do you have accounts that we did not audit on our initial review? Have you added new accounts since we did our initial review? If so, provide them to us now so we can search for more savings for you. Simply scan and email a copy of the electric bills for those accounts to BCoughlan@utilmanagement.com. We will let you know if we find additional savings.

ALL UMS CUSTOMERS INVITED TO THE WORLD ENERGY ENGINEERING CONGRESS AS UMS GUESTS

**Location: Orange County Convention Center
Orlando, Florida**



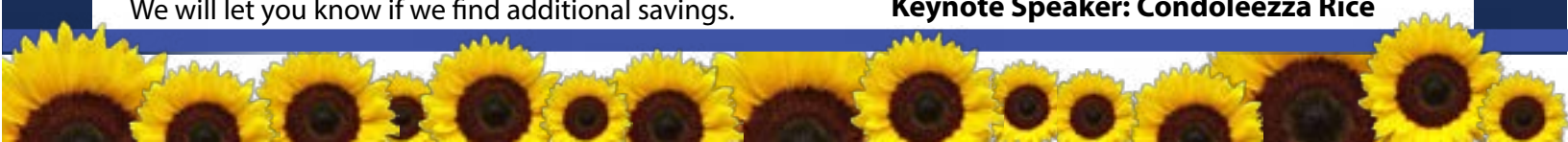
UMS is again a sponsor of the World Energy Engineering Congress. You are invited to attend the expo at the WEEC as our guest. Your two passes will arrive in September.

Dates: 9/30 thru 10/2/2015

The WEEC is well-recognized as the most important energy event for end users and energy professionals in all areas of the energy field.



Keynote Speaker: Condoleezza Rice



IMPORTANT ENERGY TERMS

DEMAND

Electrical demand, measured in kiloWatts, is a big part of the electric bill for most business customers. Taking a few simple steps to reduce your demand can significantly reduce your electric bills. This page covers the basics of electrical demand and how you can reduce your demand and bills.

Demand is a measure of how much equipment a customer has running at the same time. Running a lot of equipment at the same time places a larger burden on the power company's system.

SIMPLE DEMAND EXAMPLE

- Electric water heater: 4,500 Watts (4.5 kW)
- Electric oven: 6,000 Watts (6.0 kW)
- Hand held blow dryer: 1,500 Watts (1.5 kW)

Running this equipment at the same time would result in a peak demand of 12.0 kW. If the equipment was not run at the same time, you could have a peak demand of only 6.0 kW.

DEMAND INTERVAL

Peak demand is the average demand established over a pre-determined interval. Most power companies use a 15 minute or a 30 minute demand interval. There will be one 15 or 30 minute interval during the month that will determine your peak demand and your demand charges for the month.

DEMAND CHARGES

Demand charges vary widely depending on your power provider and the rate under which you receive service. Smaller customers (less than about \$500/month) often do not have a demand charge. Other customers will typically have a demand charge that varies from \$2/kW to \$20/kW.

UMS ACCEPTS CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS

To pay your UMS bill by credit card, please contact Mary Mooney at (910) 793-6232 x 109.

RATCHET DEMAND

Many electric rates charge a percentage of the power demand established in a rolling 12 month period. Therefore, establishing a high peak demand in one 15 minute interval can increase your electric bills for a full 12 months! This is called a demand ratchet.

REDUCING YOUR DEMAND

The easiest way to reduce your peak demand is by working to minimize the number of pieces of equipment that run at the same time. Minimizing the number of pieces of thermostatically controlled equipment that run at the same time can significantly reduce your peak demand.

Thermostatically controlled equipment includes heat pumps/air conditioners, refrigerators/freezers, stoves/ovens, water heaters, Coke machines, water fountains, coffee pots, space heaters and more.

To help reduce your peak demands, do the following:

- Avoid starting all of your HVAC equipment at the same time. Start this equipment in part of your building, wait for those parts of the building to achieve the desired temperatures and then start the HVAC equipment in the rest of the building.
- Turn off some HVAC equipment and water heaters during a power outage. Turn them back on after the power returns and the temperatures in the rest of the building achieve the desired levels. Otherwise, the outage is likely to increase your bills for the next 12 months.

Utility Management Services, Inc.

6317 Oleander Drive, Suite C
Wilmington, NC 28403
888.867.3230

www.UtilManagement.com

**Payments ONLY to:
PO Box 890134, Charlotte, NC 28289**