MAKE MONEY WITH YOUR GENERATOR

Do you have a generator with a capacity of at least 200 KW? If so, we can help you use it to make money. Please call Brian Coughlan at (910) 793-6232 x 102 to learn more.

CONSIDERING A GENERATOR?

Do you have critical electrical loads? Will you incur significant losses or damages if you have a prolonged power outage? Have you considered procuring a generator before but don’t know where to start?

At no cost to you, we can help you obtain competitive bids from multiple generator vendors. We can also help you use your new generator to make money.

Call Brian Coughlan for details 910-793-6232 ext. 102.
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.

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.

IMPORTANT ENERGY TERMS

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UMS ACCEPTS CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS

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