

Now that you know how much energy your appliance uses and what that costs, here's how you can use it more efficiently!

REFRIGERATORS & FREEZERS

A refrigerator uses more electricity than any other appliance in the typical household.



- When it's time to replace a refrigerator or freezer, upgrade to an Energy Star rated model. Check with CEC for possible rebates and ask your salesperson about tax credits. Energy Star refrigerators and freezers use at least 20 percent less energy and Energy

Star freezers use ten percent less than standard models.

- Set your refrigerator temperature to the following temperatures: 37-40°F for the fresh food compartment and 0-5°F for the freezer section. Use a thermometer to check inside temperatures.
- Clean refrigerator condenser coils regularly. Coils are usually located underneath or on the back of the unit.
- Consolidate food items into fewer appliances. Operating one unit uses less energy than operating two.
- Some refrigerators have an "energy saver" switch in the box that prevents the unit from defrosting too often in dry climates (like Central Oregon). Set the switch to the energy saving setting.

- Defrost manual units when ice buildup exceeds ¼ inch.
- Provide enough space around the unit for air to circulate freely.
- Check door seals and replace when needed.
- Refrigerators and freezers operate most economically when filled to capacity, but don't overload to the point of interfering with interior air circulation.
- Keep refrigerators and freezers away from sources of heat such as direct sunlight, heating registers, etc.

CLOTHES WASHERS

The majority of the energy used in clothes washers is from the hot water used in the wash/rinse cycle.

- When it's time to replace a clothes washer, upgrade to Energy Star rated models. New efficient models use 37 percent less energy than standard models and 50 percent less water. Check with CEC for possible rebates (if you have an electric water heater) and ask your salesperson about possible tax credits.



- Use cold water wash and cold water detergents whenever possible.
- Run full loads whenever possible.

HOME ELECTRONICS

Many electronic devices continue to use small amounts of power, called "standby power" even when they're turned "off".

- Look for the Energy Star rating when purchasing new home electronic equipment. The Energy Star label ensures low standby power use for these devices.



- Unplug home electronics and office equipment or plug them into a single power strip with an on/off switch.

This will allow you to turn off all power to the devices in one step. Once the power strip is turned off, no power will be delivered to the outlets, thereby eliminating wasted power.

NOTE: home entertainment equipment such as TVs, cable and satellite boxes, and DVRs will need to be reprogrammed or given time to reboot and download information when turned back on. You may want to plug such devices into a separate strip and only turn them off when you plan to be away for more than a few days.

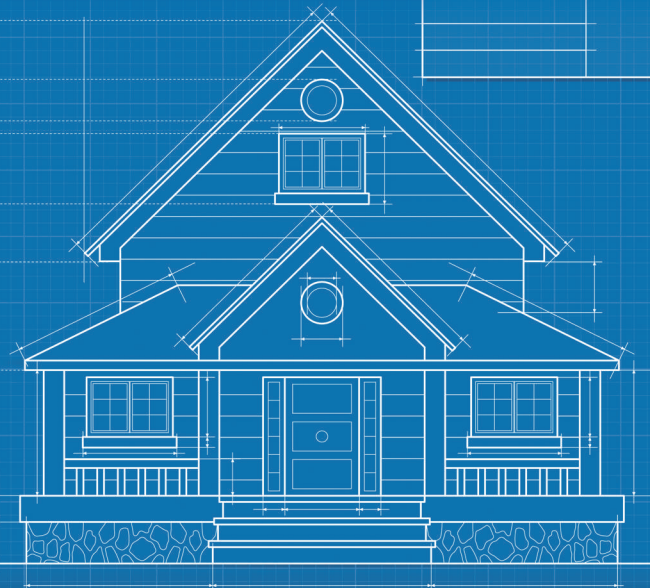
VEHICLE ENGINE BLOCK HEATERS

- Install a timer to avoid having the heater run more than necessary. 3-4 hours of operation before starting the engine should be adequate.

Central Electric is pleased to lend you this valuable tool that will help you better understand how much electricity your household appliance uses and what it costs.

Kill A WattEZ

Plug In the Power to Save Energy!



Thank you for using the Kill A WattEZ Power Meter to measure your appliances' power use.

CENTRAL  ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE

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This Kill A WattEZ Power Meter helps you:

- Measure many of your household appliances' electricity use.
- Calculate the cost by the hour, day, week, month or year.
- Learn how each appliance affects your efforts to save energy.



BASIC INSTRUCTIONS

- Connect the unit to an outlet and the appliance to the unit.
- Reset the settings, enter CEC's residential rate.
- Save the rate setting.
- Use the Menu key to display "cost" in the display window.
- Choose the period of time for which you would like costs calculated.
- Choose whether to display costs, power measurements, or total kilowatt-hours consumed.

USER TIPS

- Review the enclosed Operating Manual to become familiar with all of the unit's features.
- Choose an easy-to-see/reach outlet for your first test.
- Use a short extension cord between your Kill A Watt and your wall outlet for hard-to-see/reach locations.
- Record each appliance's test result before moving on to the next one.
- Re-set your Kill A Watt between each appliance test.



The **Kill A Watt Usage Monitor** is a valuable tool that helps you better understand how much electricity common household appliances use and how much each costs to operate. This information will help you identify where you should focus your efforts to save energy and money!

The unit is designed to monitor the usage of appliances and equipment that plug into common 120-volt household circuits. They include:

- Refrigerators
- Plug-in Air Conditioners
- Plug-in Space Heaters
- Freezers
- Home Entertainment Components

- Computers & Accessories
- Washing Machines
- Stock Tank Heaters
- Toasters
- Counter Microwaves
- Fans
- Air Purifiers
- Plug-In Lights
- Electric Blankets
- Humidifiers
- Cell Phone Chargers
- Indoor Aquariums & Water Feature Pumps
- Air Compressors



The **Kill A Watt** monitor **WON'T** let you test some of your household's biggest electricity users because they use 240-volt circuits or are hard-wired into your house's electrical system. They include:

- Electric water heaters
- Hot tubs or spas
- Central forced-air heating and cooling units
- Ducted heat pumps
- Installed wall and baseboard heaters
- Permanently installed lighting
- Electric clothes dryers
- Permanently installed water pumps

HARD-TO-MEASURE ELECTRICITY USERS

Some appliances use small amounts of electricity or only for short periods of time, or both. Examples include small lamps, hair dryers or shavers. They may not easily register on the **Kill A Watt** so you might need to do a manual calculation.

Here's How:

- Determine the "watt" rating of the device (usually printed on the device).
- Divide the watt rating by 1000 to convert watts to kilowatts.
- Multiply kilowatts by the number of hours the device is on to convert kilowatts to kilowatt-hours.
- Multiply kilowatt-hours by the electricity rate to convert kilowatt-hours to what it costs to run the device.
- Example.
 - **A 13 watt light bulb in a table lamp that is on for 3 hours a day, 30 days per month.**

$$\frac{13 \text{ watts}}{1000} = 0.013 \text{ kilowatts}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.013 \text{ kilowatts} \\ \times 3 \text{ hours per day} \\ \times 30 \text{ days per month (90 hours)} \\ \hline = 1.17 \text{ kilowatt-hours} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.17 \text{ kilowatt-hours} \times \$0.072 \\ \text{(CEC's average residential} \\ \text{electricity rate)} \\ \hline = \$0.084 \end{array}$$

In this example it costs 8.4¢ to run a 13 watt light bulb for 3 hours a day for a month.