

HEATING AND COOLING



Heating and cooling makes up the majority of your monthly bill (approximately **52 percent** of your average power bill). One way to manage your heating and cooling costs is to set your thermostat at 78°F or higher in the summer and 68°F or lower in the winter. Each degree increase on your thermostat in the winter and decrease in the summer increases your cost for heating and cooling by as much as 3 percent!

If your heating and cooling system is 12 to 15 years old, consider replacing it with a higher SEER and/or ENERGY STAR® qualified system. Newer equipment is typically more energy efficient, which saves you money.

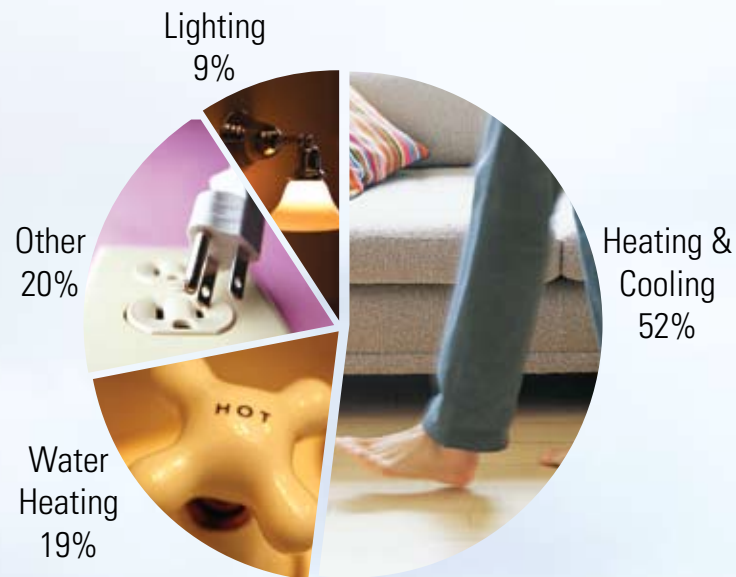
Average costs during heating and cooling months below.*

Heating and Cooling	Est. Cost Per Month*
ENERGY STAR® qualified** – 14 SEER <i>(w/electric water heater)</i>	\$151
Electric Heat Pump – 13 SEER <i>(w/electric water heater)</i>	\$152
Dual Fuel Heat Pump <i>(w/gas water heater)</i>	\$162
A/C with Natural Gas Furnace <i>(w/gas water heater)</i>	\$223

** See back of brochure for information about ENERGY STAR.

Easy ways to save:

- Make sure furniture and curtains do not block heating and air conditioning vents.
- Properly maintain your heating and cooling unit by changing your filters monthly during the heating and cooling season. If you have pleated filters, change them at least every three months.
- Using a ceiling or area fan in the summer will make the air feel up to six degrees cooler. However, use fans only if you are in the room. Running the fan doesn't actually lower the temperature; it just makes you feel cooler.
- Set the thermostat up or down a few degrees if you are going to be gone for an extended period of time. Do not turn your heating or cooling system off completely.



Where do I use electricity?

The average family spends about \$100 per month* on electricity. Knowing where your energy dollars go can help you plan your usage and reduce your power bill.

For just a few dollars a day,

electricity provides many of the conveniences you enjoy every day. Making informed decisions about how you use electricity can help you significantly lower your electric bill. It also helps Georgia Power meet your need for energy better without having to build additional power generating plants.

How is electricity usage measured?

Electricity is measured by kilowatt-hour (kWh), which is how your bill is calculated. For example, if you used ten 100-watt bulbs (1,000 watts) for one hour, you would use one kilowatt-hour.

Ten 100-watt bulbs = 1,000 watts

1,000 watts = 1 kilowatt

1 kilowatt burning for 1 hour = 1 kilowatt-hour (kWh)

1 kilowatt-hour = watching a standard TV for almost 4 hours

ENERGY STAR®

ENERGY STAR is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy designed to educate the public on ways to save money and protect the environment through energy efficient products and practices.

An easy way for you to save is to look for the ENERGY STAR label when buying new appliances. ENERGY STAR qualified appliances can use 10 to 50 percent less energy and water than standard models.

For example:

An ENERGY STAR qualified refrigerator requires about half as much energy as models manufactured before 1993.

Visit the ENERGY STAR Web site at www.energystar.gov.

Georgiapower.com/save

Georgia Power provides many useful online tools to help you save money and save energy:

- Virtual House: A tool that gives you energy-saving tips for every room in your house.
- Interactive Thermostat: Learn how much you can save by setting your thermostat at different temperatures.
- Energy Check-Up: Tell us about your home and receive custom information and energy-saving recommendations.

To speak with a representative or to schedule a free in-home audit, call Georgia Power – The Energy Expert® at 1-800-524-2421.

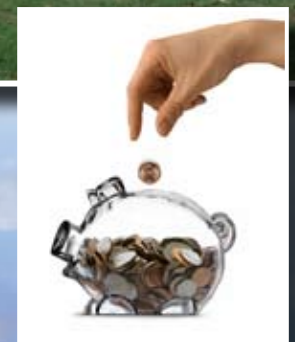


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Energy Usage Guide

Save money and save energy



WATER HEATING



After your heating and cooling system, your water heater is the next largest user of electricity (approximately **19 percent** of your average power bill). Every time you turn the water on, consider whether you can use cold water instead of hot water.

Average water heating cost:

Water Heating

Bathing (per use)

Tub Bath (with 4"-5" water)	\$.12
Shower (lasting 4 minutes)	\$.15

Dishwashing (per month)

By machine (30 uses)	\$ 9.96
By hand (3 times/day)	\$15.84

Clothes Washing (per load)

Cold wash, cold rinse	\$.17
Warm wash, cold rinse	\$.27
Hot wash, warm rinse	\$.76

Easy ways to save:

- Set the thermostat on your water heater at 120°F. If you have an electric water heater, wrap it with a water heater jacket (check your manufacturer's warranty before installing).
- Most of the energy used by a dishwasher goes to heating water, so run your dishwasher when it is full. Use your dishwasher's air-dry option rather than using the heat dry feature.
- Wash only full loads of laundry. Wash in warm or cold water, and rinse in cold.

LIGHTING



Lighting represents almost **9 percent** of your average monthly power bill. Make it a habit to turn lights off when you don't need them to save money and energy. Leaving lights on when no one is in the room may be costing you more than you think.

Average costs to light your home:

Lighting	Est. Cost Per Month*
Bedrooms (3) – 450 watts, 6 hrs./day	\$ 8.07
Living Room – 450 watts, 4 hrs./day	\$ 5.37
Outdoor – 100 watts, 10 hrs./day	\$ 2.99
Kitchen – 160 watts, 3 hrs./day	\$ 1.43
Dining Room – 180 watts, 2 hrs./day	\$ 1.08
Bathroom – 180 watts, 2 hrs./day	\$ 1.08

The total watts used in an average room is calculated by adding the wattage of all the bulbs in the room.
Example: Living Room 6 bulbs, 75 watts each = 450 watts

Easy ways to save:

- Change the most-used lights in your home to ENERGY STAR® qualified compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) – they use 75 percent less energy than standard lighting and last up to 10 times longer.
- ENERGY STAR qualified compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) also generate 75 percent less heat. This means your air conditioning can work less, which lowers your electricity bill.
- Remember to turn lights off when you leave the room.
- Use smaller lamps over work areas such as desktops so work can be done without lighting the whole room.

APPLIANCES



Individually, appliances may not make as much of an impact on your electric bill as your heating and cooling system, but collectively they can still be a significant part of your electricity costs. When buying an appliance, remember that it has two costs: what you pay to take it home and what you pay for the energy and water it uses.

Average cost to run common household appliances:

Refrigeration	Est. Cost Per Month*
Refrigerator	
Two door, frost-free	\$14.94
Side-by-side, frost-free	\$17.93
ENERGY STAR® models	
Two-door, frost-free	\$ 4.17
Two-door, frost-free side-by-side	\$ 5.55

For more information about ENERGY STAR qualified appliances visit www.energystar.gov

Freezer	Est. Cost Per Month*
Chest, manual defrost	\$ 5.58
Upright, frost-free	\$15.07

Cooking	Est. Cost Per Month*
Electric Range (1hr./day)	\$ 4.80
Microwave Oven	\$ 1.49

Various Appliances	Est. Cost Per Month*
Clothes Dryer (7 loads per week)	\$ 8.53
Flat Screen HDTV – 42 inch (6 hrs./day)	\$ 6.27
Color Television (6 hrs./day)	\$ 3.69
Computer (3 hrs./day)	\$ 1.25
VCR/DVD/DVR	\$.83
Stereo (1 hr./day)	\$.70
Ceiling Fan	\$.50
Hand Iron	\$.50
Hair Dryer (blow-dry)	\$.40
Vacuum Cleaner	\$.38
Toaster	\$.33
Wii, PS2 (2 hrs./day)	\$.27
Coffeemaker	\$.09



Easy ways to save:

- Allow air to circulate around the condenser coils of your refrigerator or freezer by leaving a space between the wall or cabinets and the appliance. Be sure to keep the coils clean.
- Set the refrigerator thermostat to between 35°F and 38°F, and your freezer at 0°F.
- When cooking, use the microwave or stove top instead of the oven when possible. Match pots and pans to burner size to minimize heat loss, and use lids on pots to keep in heat.
- Dry clothes in consecutive loads so the dryer does not have to reheat every time. Separate loads into heavy and lightweight items for more even drying, and remove clothes while they're still slightly damp. Always clean the lint filter after each load.

**Estimated energy costs are based on an average-size home in Georgia (1,800 sq. ft./family of three) utilizing Georgia Power's EZSimRes energy simulation program. The building envelopes are in accordance with the Georgia Energy Prescriptive Packages as specified for the Atlanta climate zone. Estimated costs include base load, heating, cooling, water heating and appliances. Electric costs are based on a Georgia Power residential R-16 including In-City Franchise Fee calculations. Natural gas costs are based on the rolling 12-month average fixed prices of the three largest competitive gas marketers (rates as of July 2008, avg. gas cost @ \$1.7425 per therm) "apples-to-apples" comparison posted on Ga. Public Service Commission's Web page. Heating and cooling equipment are 13 SEER, 80% AFUE for gas furnace and .60 energy efficiency for gas water heater, and 13 SEER heat pump with .91 energy efficiency for electric water heaters. ENERGY STAR home model uses 14 SEER heat pumps, .92 energy efficient water heaters, 2% duct leakage, low infiltration rates and ENERGY STAR appliances in the home. These figures are estimates only; actual energy costs will vary based on internal loads, location, type of residential unit and lifestyle of the occupants.*