

MONEY - SAVING TIPS



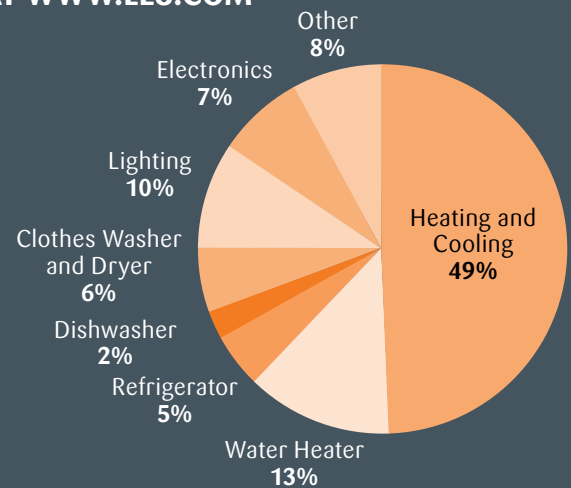
This brochure offers you tips about the wise use of appliances in your home or apartment. Using efficient electric appliances is one way of controlling home energy costs. Reducing your electrical usage can be simple—and the results can be far-reaching. On a personal level, you save money. Regionally, we all benefit because reducing your electrical use can delay the need for new power plants.

Heating and cooling accounts for the most energy usage in a home. Water heaters are the next biggest user. Those two sources alone generally account for 62 percent of most residential bills.

Your electric usage will vary from that of your friends and neighbors. The number of people in your household, your lifestyle, the size of your home, and the insulation levels in your home are among the reasons for the differences.

MONEY-SAVING INFORMATION AT WWW.LES.COM

Find out what comprises your total energy bill and what you can do to save money. The Online Energy Checkup tells you what drives your costs and the Energy Savings Calculator reveals how much energy different appliances use. You'll find a wealth of information in the Energy Library and you can also e-mail our Energy Advisor for answers to specific questions.



Source: www.energystar.gov

Use the Comparison Tool to compare energy use, costs, potential savings, and paybacks for replacing your existing heating and air conditioning system, water heating equipment, or lighting. Visit www.les.com, select "Online Energy Checkup" and choose "Comparison Tool."

PURCHASE ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS

The purchase price is only one expense of an appliance. You will also pay for the cost to operate the appliance. For example, refrigerators may have the same capacity and features, but may use more electricity. Look for the ENERGY STAR® symbol on appliances to save 15 to 40 percent on operating costs.



YEAR-ROUND TIPS FOR SAVING ENERGY

- Clean or replace furnace filters regularly. A dirty filter reduces your system's efficiency, increases your heating/cooling cost, and shortens equipment life.
- Seal air leaks by caulking and weatherstripping windows, doors, and building penetrations in walls and the roof.
- Make sure air registers are not obstructed by furniture, carpeting, or drapes.
- Keep windows tightly latched so less air will leak through gaps around window sashes.
- Keep windows near the thermostat tightly closed.
- Keep fireplace damper closed unless in use. An open damper can be compared to leaving a 48-square-inch window open.
- Dress in appropriate clothing for comfort: sweater for winter warmth, short sleeve shirt for summer heat.
- Talk to all family members about the importance of energy conservation.

AIR CONDITIONING

- Set your thermostat no lower than 78°F. You can reduce your cooling costs 3 to 5 percent for each degree you set your thermostat higher.
- Raise your thermostat 3 to 4 degrees above your normal setting when gone for more than four hours.
- Have the air conditioner cleaned and serviced regularly by a licensed heating and air conditioning contractor to ensure efficient performance and to extend equipment life.
- Use heat-generating household appliances in the morning or late evening when outdoor temperatures are at their daily low points.
- Close shades and drapes on sunny sides of your home during the day, especially during the afternoon on the west side of the house where the sun is the most intense.
- Relative Humidity (RH) is the amount of moisture in the air. The optimum RH level is between 30 to 50 percent. Many dehumidifiers include a built-in humidistat that you set to the desired RH level. Once the room reaches the desired RH level, the dehumidifier will cycle on and off automatically to maintain the level. If a humidistat does not exist, hang a hygrometer near the dehumidifier to measure the RH level so you can monitor when to turn the dehumidifier on and off.

HEATING

- Set the thermostat at 68°F unless you have medical needs which require higher settings. When away from home for more than four hours or when sleeping, set the thermostat to 60°F. You can reduce heating costs 3 to 5 percent for each degree below 68°F.



- Have the furnace cleaned and serviced regularly by a licensed heating and air conditioning contractor to ensure efficient performance and extend equipment life.
- Make sure attic, walls, and floors are properly insulated and have enough ventilation.
- Keep radiators and air diffusers clean and free of obstruction.

WATER HEATING

- Set the water heater thermostat at 125°F or lower for safety and energy cost reduction. A temperature of 120°F is ideal.
- If the water heater was purchased before 1992, wrap it with an insulated blanket. Check the water heater instructions before installing an insulation jacket.
- Take showers instead of baths. Install a low-flow shower head which uses about 2.5 gallons of water or less per minute.
- Repair leaking or dripping hot water faucets. Leaky hot water faucets that drip once per second will waste about 2,500 gallons of hot water per year. Seal leaks in hot water pipes.

REFRIGERATION AND FREEZING

- Avoid placing refrigerators or freezers in unconditioned spaces such as the garage. Evaluate your use of the second appliance and if it is worth the extra cost to operate.
- Cover liquids and wrap foods stored in the refrigerator.
- Clean the condenser coils once a year to eliminate dirt, which reduces efficiency.
- Keep the refrigerator temperature between 36–38°F for the fresh food compartment; 0–5°F for the freezer section.
- If you have a separate freezer, it should be kept at 0°F. Defrost the freezer when more than one-quarter inch of ice builds up.

BAKING AND COOKING

- Don't cover oven racks with foil. Food cooks more quickly and efficiently when the heated air can circulate freely. Stagger pans on upper and lower racks to improve airflow.
- Use glass or ceramic pans in your oven. You can turn down the temperature about 25 degrees and foods will cook just as quickly.
- Clean a self-cleaning oven right after you've used it to take advantage of residual heat.
- Occasionally check the seal on your oven door for cracks or tears. Even a small tear or gap can allow heat to escape. Also, a clean seal will provide better heat retention.
- Keep range-top burners and reflectors clean and properly working.
- Match the size of the pan to the heating element, e.g., use a small pan on a small burner.
- When boiling water in a pan, use a cover.
- Turn off electric burners or oven several minutes before the allotted cooking time is up. The heating element will stay hot long enough to finish the cooking without using more electricity.





WASHING AND DRYING

- Wash full loads, but don't overload the dishwasher. Use "airdry" or turn off the control after the final rinse and prop the door open slightly so dishes dry faster.
- Match the water level and temperature settings to the size and type of your clothes washer load. Use cold water rinse to save on water heating costs and wash only full loads.
- Clean the dryer's lint screen before every load.
- Make sure the outside dryer exhaust vent has a bird screen and clean the lint from it several times per year.

LIGHTING

- Turn off lights that are not needed. Consider using occupancy sensors, timers or motion sensors to switch room lighting on and off.
- Replace incandescent light bulbs with energy efficient compact fluorescent lights (CFL) in frequently used rooms where lights are left on for extended periods of time such as the family room or kitchen. CFLs use up to 66 percent less energy and last up to 6 times longer. Most CFLs can not be used with dimmer switches.
- Use task lighting instead of brightly lighting an entire room. When possible, use one large bulb rather than several smaller ones, taking care not to exceed the fixture rating.
- Reduce the wattage of light bulbs in lamps and light fixtures.

HOME ELECTRONICS

- Use the power management wizard software tool to program your monitor and computer to enter low-power states when sitting idle. For information, visit www.energystar.gov and enter "wizard" in the search box. If possible, plug all your electronics into a power strip with an on/off switch so you can easily power off all equipment. Turn off the monitor if you must leave your computer on for network applications.
- A typical laptop computer has a maximum power consumption of 15 watts and extensive power management capabilities. A typical desktop PC with display consumes about 10 times the power of a laptop.
- Select the best printer for your needs. Laser printers consume more energy than ink-jet printers. Some printers and fax machines have power management capabilities which enable equipment to generate up to 25 percent less heat. Printers with automatic "power down" features can reduce electricity use by more than 65 percent. Fax machines with power management features can reduce energy costs by almost 50 percent.



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SAVE MONEY ON HOME OPERATING COSTS



MANAGE YOUR ENERGY USAGE TO SAVE MONEY.

This list includes some of the most popular appliances with average wattages and operating costs for typical usage. Your electricity use will vary from that of your friends and neighbors. The number of people in your household, your lifestyle, the size of your home and the insulation levels in your home are among the reasons for the differences.

HOW TO CALCULATE OPERATING COSTS.

The most convenient way to calculate operating costs is to visit www.les.com, click the **Online Energy Checkup** link for homes and:

- Select **Energy Calculator** and input your usage to calculate the operating cost.
- Select **Comparison Tool** and input your existing heating and air conditioning system, water heating equipment, or lighting to compare costs to alternative equipment.

Or you can estimate the cost of operating any appliance by using this formula:

Appliance wattage divided by 1,000 x Operating Hours x kWh cost = operating cost for time period

50 Watts ÷ 1,000 x 360 x .0663 = \$1.19 per month for an Air Cleaner operated 360 hours per month



APPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE WATTAGE	AVERAGE COST/ MONTH	AVERAGE COST/ HOUR
COMFORT				
Air Cleaner		50	\$1.30	0.4¢
Dehumidifier		257	\$6.02*	2.4¢
Electric Blanket		150	\$1.11**	0.9¢
Electric Motor (Furnace Fan)	1/2 HP	373		2.4¢
Fan – Ceiling		108	\$3.04*	1.0¢
Hot Tub		5,500		30.3¢ **
Humidifier		177	\$1.64**	1.1¢
Portable Space Heater	High Setting	1,400		7.7¢ **
Water Heater		4,500	\$30.91	32.5¢
Waterbed – King Size		375	\$8.70	2.7¢
AIR CONDITIONING				
Average Cost/Season				
Window Unit – 13 SEER – 12,000 BTU	1 TON	930	\$69.71*	8.7¢
Central Unit – 13 SEER – 24,000 BTU	2 TON	1850	\$138.68*	17.3¢
Central Unit – 13 SEER – 36,000 BTU	3 TON	2770	\$207.64*	26.0¢
Window Unit – 10 SEER – 12,000 BTU	1 TON	1200	\$89.95*	11.2¢
Central Unit – 10 SEER – 24,000 BTU	2 TON	2400	\$179.90*	22.5¢
Central Unit – 10 SEER – 36,000 BTU	3 TON	3600	\$269.86*	33.7¢
Window Unit – 6 SEER – 12,000 BTU	1 TON	2000	\$149.92*	18.7¢
Central Unit – 6 SEER – 24,000 BTU	2 TON	4000	\$299.84*	37.5¢
Central Unit – 6 SEER – 36,000 BTU	3 TON	6000	\$449.76*	56.2¢
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD				
Clock		2	\$0.11	0.0¢
Curling Iron		40	\$0.01	0.3¢
Electric Motor (Pond Pump)	1/5 HP	150	\$7.81	1.1¢
Fish Tank (Pump, Heater, Lights)		125	\$2.60	0.7¢
Hair Dryer		1,000	\$0.29	7.2¢
Treadmill		75	\$0.02	0.5¢
Fluorescent Lamp – 4 Foot	40 WATT	46	\$0.31	0.3¢
Compact Fluorescent Lamp (replaces 60-75W Incandescent Bulb)	20 WATT	20	\$0.13	0.1¢
Compact Fluorescent Lamp (replaces 100W Incandescent Bulb)	28 WATT	28	\$0.19	0.2¢
Incandescent Bulb	60 WATT	60	\$0.40	0.4¢
Incandescent Bulb	75 WATT	75	\$0.50	0.5¢
Incandescent Bulb	100 WATT	100	\$0.67	0.7¢





APPLIANCE	DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE WATTAGE	AVERAGE COST/ MONTH	AVERAGE COST/ HOUR
HOME ELECTRONICS				
Answering Machine / Cordless Phone		6	\$0.31	0.0¢
Calculator, Printing		70	\$0.08	0.5¢
Computer – Monitor / CPU		260	\$5.64	1.9¢
Laptop		40	\$0.87	0.3¢
DVD / VCR / Cable-Satellite Receiver		50	\$0.43	0.4¢
Fax Machine		65	\$3.38	0.5¢
Photocopier, Small		450	\$7.81	3.3¢
Power Adapter – Cell Phones, PDAs, Digital Cameras		3	\$0.16	0.0¢
Printer – Inkjet		150	\$2.60	1.1¢
Printer – Laser		600	\$10.41	4.3¢
Radio		71	\$0.51	0.5¢
Satellite Dish Antenna		75	\$0.65	0.5¢
Stereo		100	\$0.72	0.7¢
Television – 19" Color		145	\$1.26	1.0¢
Television – 34" Standard Color		209	\$1.81	1.5¢
Television – 32" LCD		387	\$3.36	2.8¢
Television – Plasma		679	\$5.89	4.9¢

KITCHEN & UTILITY

Blender / Food Processor		300	\$0.07	2.2¢
Bread Machine		500	\$0.18	3.6¢
Coffee Maker – Brew		1,440	\$0.31	10.4¢
Coffee Maker – Warm		85	\$1.47	0.6¢
Garbage Disposal		445	\$0.19	3.2¢
Iron		1,100	\$0.95	8.0¢
Microwave		750	\$0.60	5.4¢
Sandwich Grill / Waffle Iron		1,161	\$0.19	8.4¢
Slow Cooker		200	\$0.82	1.4¢
Toaster		1,146	\$0.25	8.3¢
Toaster Oven – Toast		1,500	\$0.22	10.8¢
Vacuum Cleaner		630	\$0.27	4.6¢
Dishwasher		1,200	\$2.17	8.7¢
Oven – Bake / Broil		2,900	\$1.68	21.0¢
Oven – Convection		1,500	\$1.19	10.8¢
Range – 6" Surface Unit	High Setting	1,400	\$2.02	10.1¢
Range – 8" Surface Unit	High Setting	2,600	\$3.76	18.8¢
Clothes Dryer		4,856	\$5.97	35.1¢
Clothes Washer		512	\$0.63	3.7¢

MANUFACTURED AFTER 1993

Freezer – Chest w/auto defrost			\$3.98	0.6¢
Freezer – Upright w/auto defrost	16-19 cu. ft.		\$6.51	.09¢
Refrigerator – Side-by-Side w/auto defrost	20-25 cu. ft.		\$8.68	1.2¢
Refrigerator – Top Freezer w/auto defrost	16-19 cu. ft.		\$5.42	0.8¢
Refrigerator – Top Freezer w/auto defrost	20-25 cu. ft.		\$7.23	1.0¢

MANUFACTURED BEFORE 1993

Freezer – Chest w/auto defrost			\$5.78	0.8¢
Freezer – Upright w/auto defrost	16-19 cu. ft.		\$9.04	1.3¢
Refrigerator – Side-by-Side w/auto defrost	20-25 cu. ft.		\$18.80	2.6¢
Refrigerator – Top Freezer w/auto defrost	16-19 cu. ft.		\$12.29	1.7¢
Refrigerator – Top Freezer w/auto defrost	20-25 cu. ft.		\$15.54	2.2¢

*Summer Rate **Winter Rate Average Rate
 9.37¢ 6.17¢ 7.24¢

Electric costs are based on LES residential rates effective September 1, 2008.

