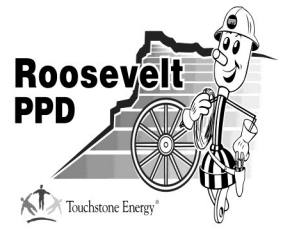


Roosevelt Public Power District

www.rooseveltppd.com



Issue 3

OCTOBER 2016

HOW WEATHER AFFECTS YOUR BILL

DURING THE SUMMER WHEN TEMPERATURES EXCEED OR NEAR 100 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT OR IN WINTER WHEN TEMPERATURES DROP BELOW 40 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT, MOST HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS REACH CAPACITY. THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SYSTEM DECREASES WHEN IT OPERATES AT OR NEAR ITS RATED MAXIMUM CAPACITY. IN OTHER WORDS, THE AMOUNT OF COMFORT BENEFIT REALIZED IS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS PER UNIT OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED. A GREAT DEAL OF ELECTRICITY IS USED AND LESS COMFORT IS ACHIEVED.

HOW DOES THIS AFFECT MY BILL?

- SIGNIFICANT SWINGS IN OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE MAY MAKE YOUR HEATING OR COOLING EQUIPMENT RUN LONGER AND USE MORE ELECTRICITY.
- ONLY A FEW DAYS OF EXTREME TEMPERATURES CAN CAUSE YOUR BILL TO BE NOTICEABLY HIGHER.
- DURING EXTREME WEATHER YOUR SYSTEM WILL WORK MUCH HARDER TO COOL OR HEAT YOUR HOME AND MAY NOT BE ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY ATTAIN THE TEMPERATURE SETTING YOU HAVE SELECTED.
- COLD WEATHER – DURING PERIODS OF COLD WEATHER, PORTABLE HEATERS ARE AMONG THE HIGHEST SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND.
- HOT WEATHER – ***EVEN IF YOU NEVER CHANGE YOUR THERMOSTAT,*** COOLING CAN ACCOUNT FOR 50% OR MORE OF YOUR ELECTRICITY BILL DURING HOTTER WEATHER. WHEN YOU LOWER YOUR THERMOSTAT TO STAY COMFORTABLE IN HUMID WEATHER, THIS CAUSES YOUR AIR CONDITIONER TO RUN LONGER WHICH INCREASES ELECTRICITY USE. TO SAVE ENERGY, COOL YOUR HOME AT 78 DEGREES OR WARMER WITH THE THERMOSTAT FAN SWITCH ON “AUTO”. FOR ADDITIONAL SAVINGS, TO 82 DEGREES OR WARMER WHEN YOU ARE AWAY FROM HOME. ALSO, CLEAN OR REPLACE YOUR AIR CONDITIONER’S FILTER EVERY MONTH TO HELP YOUR UNIT RUN MORE EFFICIENTLY.
- RELATIVE HUMIDITY – RELATIVE HUMIDITY IS THE PERCENTAGE OF WATER VAPOR PRESENT IN A GIVEN QUANTITY OF AIR COMPARED TO THE AMOUNT IT CAN HOLD AT ITS TEMPERATURE. HOW DOES IT AFFECT A COOLING SYSTEM AND YOUR ELECTRICITY BILL?
- DIRECT EFFECTS – THE COILS OF AN AIR CONDITIONING UNIT COLLECT CONDENSATION. THE MORE HUMID THE AIR, THE MORE WATER COLLECTS ON THE COILS. THIS RESULTS IN THE UNIT RUNNING LONGER.
- THE HUMIDITY IN THE AIR DOES NOT CHANGE THE THERMOSTAT READING; HOWEVER, IT DOES CHANGE HOW MUCH ENERGY IS AVAILABLE TO COOL THE HOUSE. THIS RESULTS IN THE THERMOSTAT STAYING AT THE SAME SETTING FOR LONGER PERIODS OF TIME.

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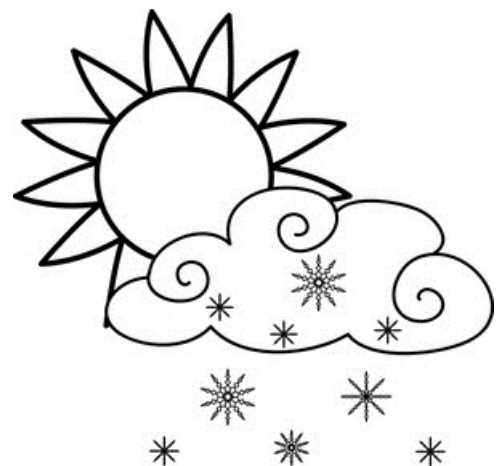
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Keith Hampton—Director

Ken Strey—Director

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SAFEELCTRICITY.ORG OFFERS MANY
VALUABLE SAFETY IDEAS
AND TIPS FOR YOU!

It is with deep sadness that Roosevelt Public Power District said Goodbye to our board member of 46 years, W. Keith Hampton, in June of this year when he passed away peacefully. We were honored by his many years of service.

Preparation and Awareness Are Keys to a Safe Harvest

Harvest season is one of the busiest times of year for farmers—and among the most dangerous. Before taking to the fields, the Safe Electricity program urges farm workers to be aware of overhead power lines and to keep equipment and extensions far away from them. Start each morning by planning your day's work. Know what jobs will happen near power lines, and have a plan to keep the assigned workers safe.

- Keep yourself and equipment 10 feet away from power lines in all directions, at all times.
- Use care when raising augers or the bed of a grain truck. It can be difficult to estimate distance and sometimes a power line is closer than it looks. Use a spotter to make certain you stay far away from power lines.
- Always lower portable augers or elevators to their lowest possible level, under 14 feet, before moving or transporting them. Wind, uneven ground, shifting weight or other conditions can cause you to lose control of equipment and make contact with power lines.
- Be aware of increased height when loading and transporting larger modern tractors with higher antennas.
- Never attempt to raise or move a power line to clear a path. If power lines near your property have sagged over time, call your utility to repair them.
- Don't use metal poles when breaking up bridged grain inside and around bins.
- As in any outdoor work, be careful not to raise any equipment such as ladders, poles or rods into power lines. Remember, non-metallic materials such as lumber, tree limbs, tires, ropes, and hay will conduct electricity depending on dampness and dust and dirt contamination.
- Use qualified electricians for work on drying equipment and other farm electrical systems.
- If you are on equipment that makes contact with a power line, do not exit the equipment. When you step off the equipment, you become the electricity's path to ground and receive a potentially fatal shock. Wait until utility workers have de-energized the line and confirmed that it is safe for you to exit the vehicle. If the vehicle is on fire and you must exit, jump clear of the vehicle with both feet together. Hop as far from the vehicle as you can with your feet together. Keep your feet together prevents you from getting a shock.

Electrical work around the farm can also pose hazards. Often the need for an electrical repair comes at a time when a farmer has been working long hours and is fatigued. At such times it's best to step back and wait until you've rested. Make sure you have the level of expertise required to do the electrical work, and never hesitate contact a qualified electrician when appropriate. Doing electrical work is also a good time to check your wires because mice and other animals tend to chew at them, leaving the electrical hazard of bare wires that can cause electrical shorts and potentially fatal shocks.

www.safeelectricity.org

Help us to help you! If you have changed your phone number or contact information, please let the office know so that we may update your account. Write it on your bill stub, send us an e-mail, or give us a call. We like to inform our customers if we have to have a planned outage in order for our linemen to work safely; however, if we have old or incorrect information it leaves us unable to contact you.