

Figure 1

This is an **example** (using \$8.40/kw) of a typical three phase motor load that elected to control their usage during the peaking time frame. As you will see, it paid off with substantial savings.

<u>The Three peaking times</u>			<u>CP</u>	<u>NCP</u>
<u>5-6 PM</u>	<u>5-6 PM</u>	<u>5-6 PM</u>	Demand set during peak hours	Demand set during non-peak hours
34	34	34		
34	34	34		
34	34	34		
34	34	34		
34	34	34	= 102 / 3 = <b>34 KW</b>	73 KW
+				

For this particular consumer to load control, they lowered their demand 39 KW. Therefore, the following occurred:

On a three-day average the consumer hit a coincident peak (CP) of 34 KW during the peaking time frame. During this month the consumer hit us with a non-coincidental peak (NCP) of 73 KW, which we will not be utilizing in our calculation.

If this consumer was **not** on the DLM Program he would be paying 73 KW x \$8.40, which is \$613.20 per month or \$7,358.40 per year, just for demand alone.

If the consumer is **on** the DLM program the NCP demand of 73 is multiplied by \$8.40. The result would be \$613.20 per month or \$7,358.40 per year. We take the difference of your NCP minus your CP, which in this case is (73 KW – 34 KW) = 39 KW and multiply it by \$6.00. The credit amount for the difference will be (39 KW x \$6.00) = \$234.00 per month or \$2808.00 per year.

Finally, to show where this program pays off.

\$ 7,358.40 total paid in demand if not on the DLM program  
~~\$(2,808.00)~~ savings per year on the DLM Program  
**\$ 4,550.40 total paid for demand while on the DLM program**

**Note: This is only an example of what you may see. Results may vary with certain loads.**

Figure 2

This is an **example** (using \$8.40/kw) of a typical single phase motor load that elected to control their usage during the peaking time frame. As you will see, it paid off with substantial savings.

<u>The Three peaking times</u>			<u>CP</u>	<u>NCP</u>
<u>5-6 PM</u>	<u>5-6 PM</u>	<u>5-6 PM</u>	Demand set during peak hours	Demand set during non-peak hours
20	20	20		
20	20	20		
20	20	20		
20	20	20		
+ 20      20      +      20			= 60 / 3 = <b>20 KW</b>	40 KW

For this particular consumer to load control, they lowered their demand 39 KW. Therefore, the following occurred:

On a three-day average the consumer hit a coincident peak (CP) of 20 KW during the peaking time frame. During this month the consumer hit us with a non-coincidental peak (NCP) of 40 KW, which we will not be utilizing in our calculation.

If this consumer was **not** on the DLM Program he would be paying 35 KW x \$8.40 plus 5 KW x \$2.00, which is \$304.00 per month or \$3,648.00 per year, just for demand alone.

If the consumer is **on** the DLM program the NCP demand of 40 is multiplied by \$8.40. The result would be \$336.00 per month or \$4,032.00 per year. We take the difference of your NCP minus your CP, which in this case is (40 KW – 20 KW) = 20 KW and multiply it by \$6.00. The credit amount for the difference will be (20 KW x \$6.00) = \$120.00 per month or \$1,440.00 per year.

Finally, to show where this program pays off.

\$ 3,648.00 total paid in demand if not on the DLM program  
~~\$(1,440.00)~~ savings per year on the DLM Program  
**\$ 2,208.00 total paid for demand while on the DLM program**

**Note: This is only an example of what you may see. Results may vary with certain loads.**