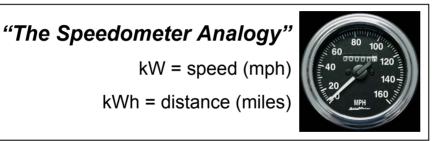
Understanding kW and kWh



Demand & Energy

Demand (kW)

- Also known as power
- The rate at which electricity is consumed
- PGN measures demand in 15 minute intervals (1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, etc.)
- Demand is average kW over that interval



Energy (kWh)

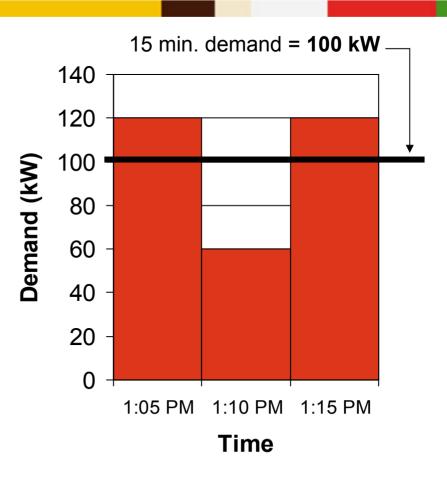
- Amount of electricity consumed over a period of time
- One kWh is equivalent to one kW of power used over a one hour period of time



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The Demand Interval

- Integrated average over the 15 minute interval
- Not an instantaneous peak
- Not caused by motor current inrush
- Not the peak for 1 minute or 5 minutes
- This example the 15 minute demand is 100 kW



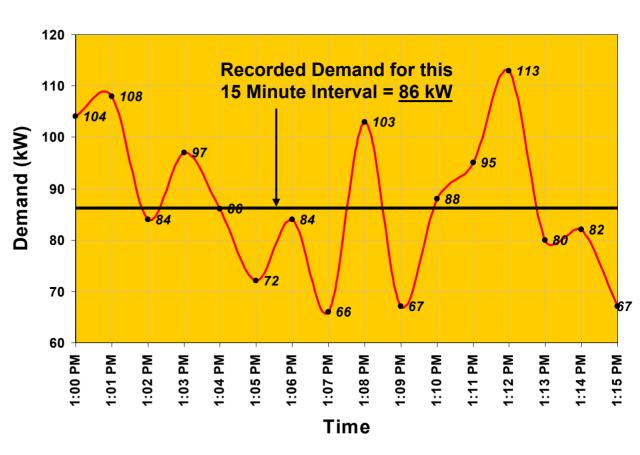




Demand in the Real World

- In the real world, demand measured at the utility meter is continuously changing over time.
- High rates of power consumption in the interval impact the integrated average, but don't set the "peak".

Actual demand for this example = 86 kW (Not 113 kW).

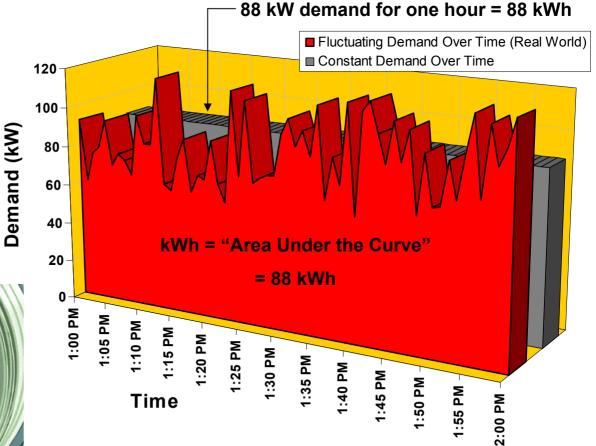




Measuring Energy Use

- Energy use is simply power (or demand) used over time
- Electric meter integrates the power over a fixed time interval







C&I Rate Availability



- Three General Service Rates
 - Small General Service (SGS)
 - Medium General Service (MGS)
 - Large General Service (LGS)
- Two Time-of-Use Rates
 - Small General Service Time-of-Use (SGS-TOU)
 - Large General Service Time-of-Use (LGS-TOU)
- Same rates in NC & SC, but demand and energy charges vary for each state



MGS Example



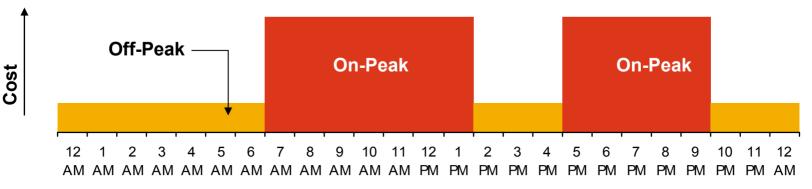
- Billing Month July
- Billing Demand 342 kW
- Energy Consumption 84,600 kWh

Customer Charge (3 ph service)						=	\$ 21.00
Demand Charge	342	kW	Χ	\$	4.89	=	\$ 1,672.38
On-Peak Energy Charge	84,600	kWh	Χ	\$	0.06195	=	\$ 5,240.97
3% NC Sales Tax							\$ 208.03
TOTAL DUE						•	\$ 7,142.38



Time-of-Use Hrs - Non-Summer

On-Peak Hours for Commercial & Industrial TOU Customers Non-summer Hours – October 1 through March 31 Monday through Friday, 6 AM – 1 PM and 4 PM – 9 PM



Weekends and holidays are off-peak



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SGS-TOU Example



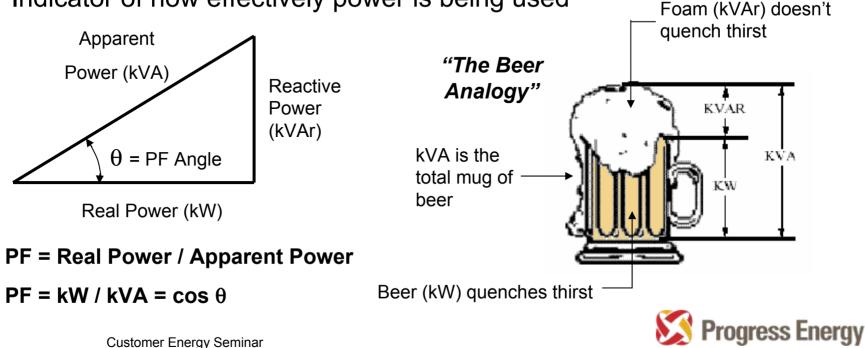
- Billing Month August
- On-Peak Demand 432 kW (Aug 30 at 11:15 a.m.)
- Off-Peak Demand 320 kW (Aug 31 at 9:00 a.m.)
 - Less than On-Peak Demand No Off-Peak Excess
- On-Peak Energy 106,800 kWh
- Off-Peak Energy 136,800 kWh

Customer Charge					=	\$ 21.00
Demand Charge	432	kW	Χ	\$ 10.10	=	\$ 4,363.20
On-Peak Energy Charge	106,800	kWh	Χ	\$ 0.05199	=	\$ 5,552.53
Off-Peak Energy Charge	136,800	kWh	Χ	\$ 0.03996	=	\$ 5,466.53
3% NC Sales Tax					_	\$ 462.10
TOTAL DUE						\$ 15,865.36

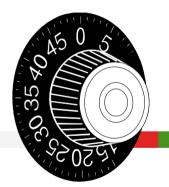


Power Factor

- Apparent Power (kVA) Total power provided by utility or generation
- Reactive Power (kVAr) Sustains electromagnetic field in inductive loads (I.e. motors, transformers, ballasts)
- Real Power (kW) Performs the actual work (I.e. motors, lights, heat)
- Indicator of how effectively power is being used



Power Factor Adjustment

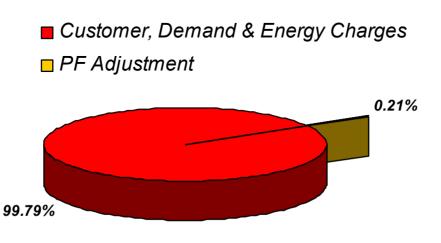


- Covers the cost of providing reactive power (kVAr) below a predetermined baseline
- Progress Energy baseline PF is 85%
- \$.40 x (Max Monthly kVAR (Max Monthly kW x 62%))
- Differences in cost are determined by each state's utility commission
- Can apply to all rates



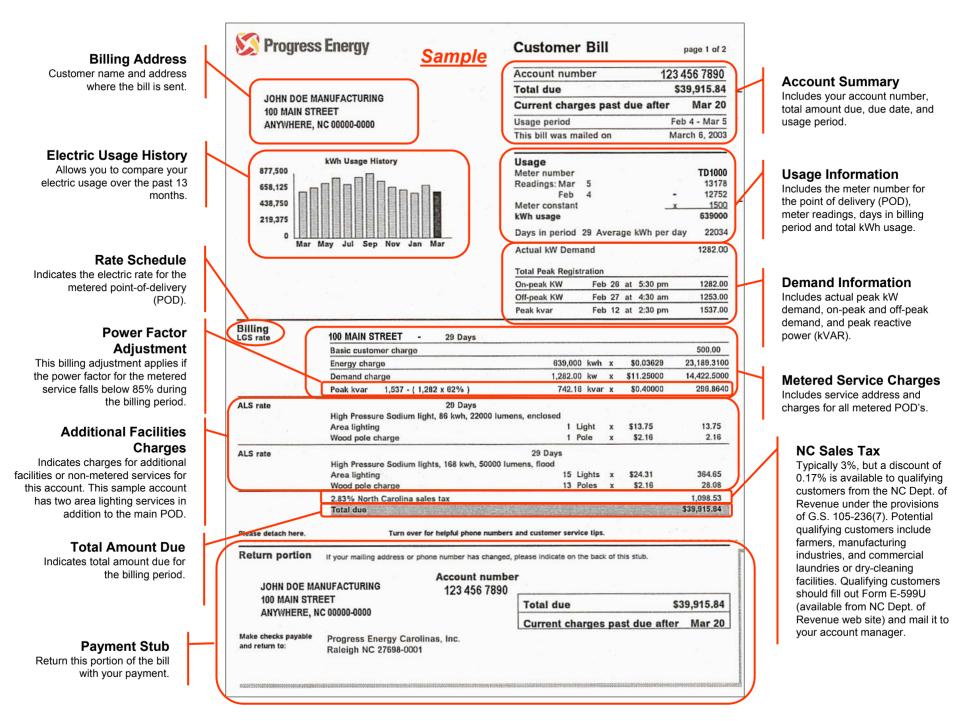
Small Piece of the Puzzle

- Only 1.6% of all large accounts are impacted by power factor adjustment
- The average power factor adjustment makes up only 0.21% of a customer's total electric bill









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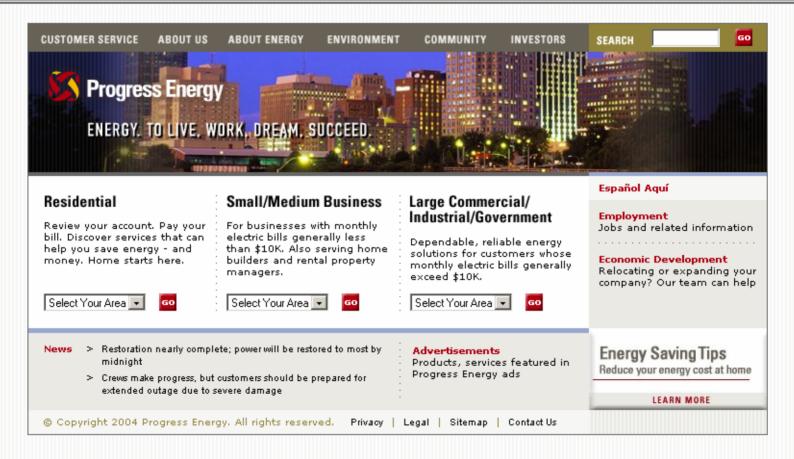
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