ENERGY

MONEY

First Steps to Energy Management

Save Energy & Money

Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

AESA

Agtech Centre

FIRST STEPS

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Sample energy bills provided courtesy of EPCOR, ATCO Gas and ESSO Imperial Oil.

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Contents

Energy management for your farm

Energy costs are a significant portion of total operating costs for many farms. Costs for energy sources, like natural gas, diesel, gasoline and electricity, can vary greatly, sometimes spiking unexpectedly. Improving energy management on your farm will help reduce your energy costs and lessen the impacts of price fluctuations. And better energy management is also better for the environment!

Energy management involves five main steps:

1. *adding up your energy consumption and costs, called energy accounting*
2. *assessing your options to reduce energy use and costs*
3. *developing an action plan to make your priority changes*
4. *implementing your plan, and*
5. *beginning the process again to assess the effects of implementing your plan.*

The process needs to be done on a regular basis and more often when large operational changes occur.

IN THIS PUBLICATION

This booklet provides a straightforward approach to energy accounting, the first step in the energy management process. Energy accounting is the foundation for beginning to improve energy management on your farm. It helps you to see exactly how much energy you are using and what it is costing you.

Completing this first step of the energy management process will:

- *demonstrate how important energy use is for your farm operation*
- *identify the energy costs for each energy use on your farm, and*
- *identify any spikes in your energy use*

The results from energy accounting may also suggest some simple, low-cost changes that could save a significant amount of money. To help you move towards making such changes, this booklet includes some tips for improving energy efficiency or reducing energy use. And if you do make some changes, the information from energy accounting will provide a baseline to assess the effects of the changes.

Your energy accounting results will be unique to your farm. Farms vary widely in terms of size, type of operation, climate and soil conditions, number and age of people living on the farm, and distance to town, so no two farms have the same energy use.

Energy accounting

This section provides a simple way to add up and assess the consumption and costs for each of the energy sources used on your farm.

The energy accounting process involves five steps:

1. **Gather 12 months of energy billing information for your farm.** Remember to include the bills for all your energy sources. These will likely include electricity, natural gas, diesel fuel and gasoline. They may also include other sources such as solar power, biomass, propane and coal.

2. **Sort the bills by energy source. If you have several meters for the same energy source or supplier, also sort the bills by meter.**

3. **Complete the bill trackers for the energy sources used on your farm.**

   On the following pages, you'll find a series of sample energy bills and bill trackers for four common energy sources. Each bill tracker requires energy use and cost information for **12 months.** Twelve consecutive months is usually the minimum period needed to demonstrate energy use in one production cycle and to assess the factors affecting energy consumption and costs.

   The first line of each tracker shows an example from the sample bill. Each tracker also includes a column for **Comments**, for you to note anything that seems odd or different, such as a big jump in consumption, and to record if the reading is actual or estimated. Some of the bill trackers may need to be modified to accommodate your specific bills.

> *"COMPLETING your own energy audit will take a little time and effort, but it's well worth it because defining and understanding your energy usage is half way to improving it."*
>
> *Paul Hunt, ITS – Energy & Environment Services*

Have you ever wondered...

what an increase in the cost of electricity or natural gas really means to your bottom line?

Here are two examples for an irrigated crop production:

- Every 1¢/kWh increase in the cost of electricity will cost the average irrigation producer $2 to $3/acre more to apply irrigation water to the crop.
- Every $1/GJ increase in the cost of natural gas will cost the average irrigation producer $3 to $4/acre more to apply irrigation water to the crop.

The bill trackers look only at energy consumption and the cost of consumption. They do not include other charges such as taxes, distribution and transmission charges, or fixed monthly charges. If you want to compare the costs for different energy sources, you will need to include these additional charges.

The bill trackers cover only the most common energy sources: electricity, natural gas, diesel fuel and gasoline. If you use other energy sources, such as wind, solar, coal or propane, you'll need to include the use and costs for those sources too. You may be able to do this by modifying one of the bill trackers to suit your needs. For renewable energy sources, like wind and solar, you'll need to factor in the capital costs for equipment and to calculate the value of the energy you use *(see Calculating the payback period for energy systems on page 16)*.

4. Complete the bill tracker summary.

5. Consider what the results from the bill tracker summary mean in terms of your energy use and what changes you might make to reduce your use. The summary form includes some key questions to help you assess your energy use and possible options for changes.

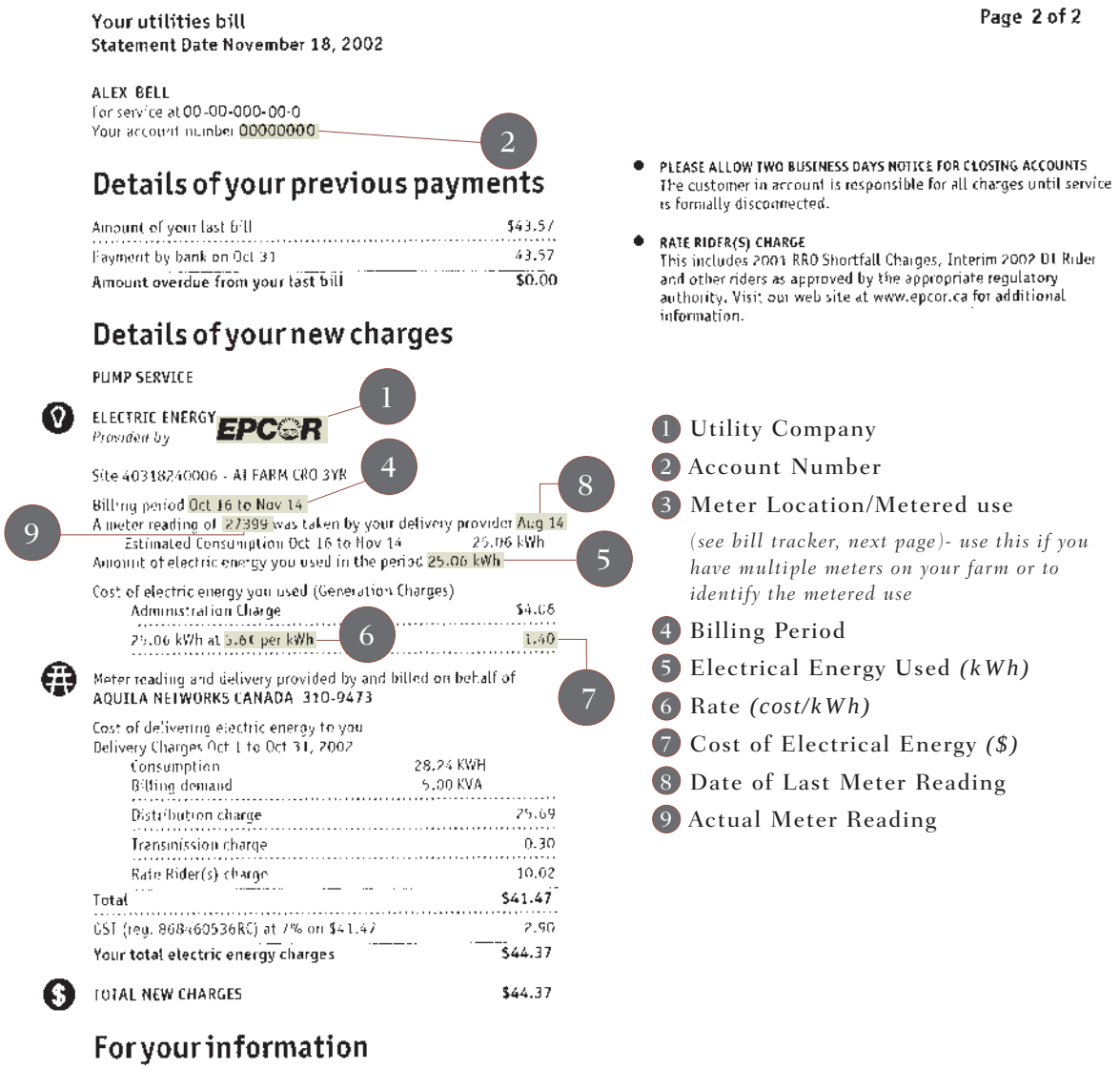
How to track your electricity costs

The following is a sample of an electricity bill. The circled numbers show what billing information needs to be recorded on the bill tracker.

The bill tracker may need to be modified to accommodate your electricity bills.

1. Utility Company
2. Account Number
3. Meter Location/Metered use
   (see bill tracker, next page)- use this if you have multiple meters on your farm or to identify the metered use
4. Billing Period
5. Electrical Energy Used *(kWh)*
6. Rate *(cost/kWh)*
7. Cost of Electrical Energy *($)*
8. Date of Last Meter Reading
9. Actual Meter Reading

Source: EPCOR. 2003. Understanding Your EPCOR Bill- Electricity Billing. [on line] http://www.epcor.com/Farms/Your+Bill/Understand+Your+Bill/Electricity+Billing.htm [accessed January 2003]



Your utilities bill
Statement Date November 18, 2002

Page 2 of 2

ALEX BELL
For service at 00-00-000-00-0
Your account number 00000000 — 2

Details of your previous payments

Amount of your last bill	$43.57
Payment by bank on Oct 31	43.57
Amount overdue from your last bill	$0.00

Details of your new charges

PUMP SERVICE

ELECTRIC ENERGY *Provided by* EPCOR — 1

Site 40318240006 - A1 FARM CRO 3YR — 4

Billing period Oct 16 to Nov 14

A meter reading of 27399 was taken by your delivery provider Aug 14 — 8, 9

Estimated Consumption Oct 16 to Nov 14 25.06 kWh

Amount of electric energy you used in the period 25.06 kWh — 5

Cost of electric energy you used (Generation Charges)

Administration Charge	$4.06
25.06 kWh at 5.6¢ per kWh — 6	1.40

Meter reading and delivery provided by and billed on behalf of AQUILA NETWORKS CANADA 310-9473 — 7

Cost of delivering electric energy to you
Delivery Charges Oct 1 to Oct 31, 2002

Consumption	28.24 KWH	
Billing demand	5.00 KVA	
Distribution charge		25.69
Transmission charge		0.30
Rate Rider(s) charge		10.02
Total		$41.47
GST (reg. 868460536RC) at 7% on $41.47		2.90
Your total electric energy charges		$44.37

TOTAL NEW CHARGES $44.37

For your information

- **PLEASE ALLOW TWO BUSINESS DAYS NOTICE FOR CLOSING ACCOUNTS**
  The customer in account is responsible for all charges until service is formally disconnected.
- **RATE RIDER(S) CHARGE**
  This includes 2003 RRO Shortfall Charges, Interim 2002 DI Rider and other riders as approved by the appropriate regulatory authority. Visit our web site at www.epcor.ca for additional information.

1. Utility Company
2. Account Number
3. Meter Location/Metered use
   (see bill tracker, next page)- use this if you have multiple meters on your farm or to identify the metered use
4. Billing Period
5. Electrical Energy Used *(kWh)*
6. Rate *(cost/kWh)*
7. Cost of Electrical Energy *($)*
8. Date of Last Meter Reading
9. Actual Meter Reading

ELECTICAL BILL TRACKER

Utility Comapany: 1

Account Number: 2

Meter Location/Metered Use: 3

Use a new sheet for each meter on your farm.

Record billing information for at least 12 months.

The first line of the tracker shows an example from the sample bill.

Billing Period	Electrical Energy Used *(kWh)*	Rate *(¢/kWh)*	Cost of Electrical Energy($)	Meter Reading		Comments
				8 Date of Last Reading	9 Actual Meter Reading	
4 Oct 16-Nov 14	5 25.06	6 5.6	7 1.40	Aug 14	27399	Estimates. Comsumptions seems o.k.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
TOTAL						

TIP

Flourescent lighting is about four times more efficient than incandescent and lasts 10 times longer. Replacing one 90 watt incadescent bulb with one 23 watt compact fluorescent will save 67 watts. The cost-savings of this change, based on use for 8 hours a day, 365 days a year, is:

a. if electricity rate is $0.06/kWh:
$11.74 per bulb

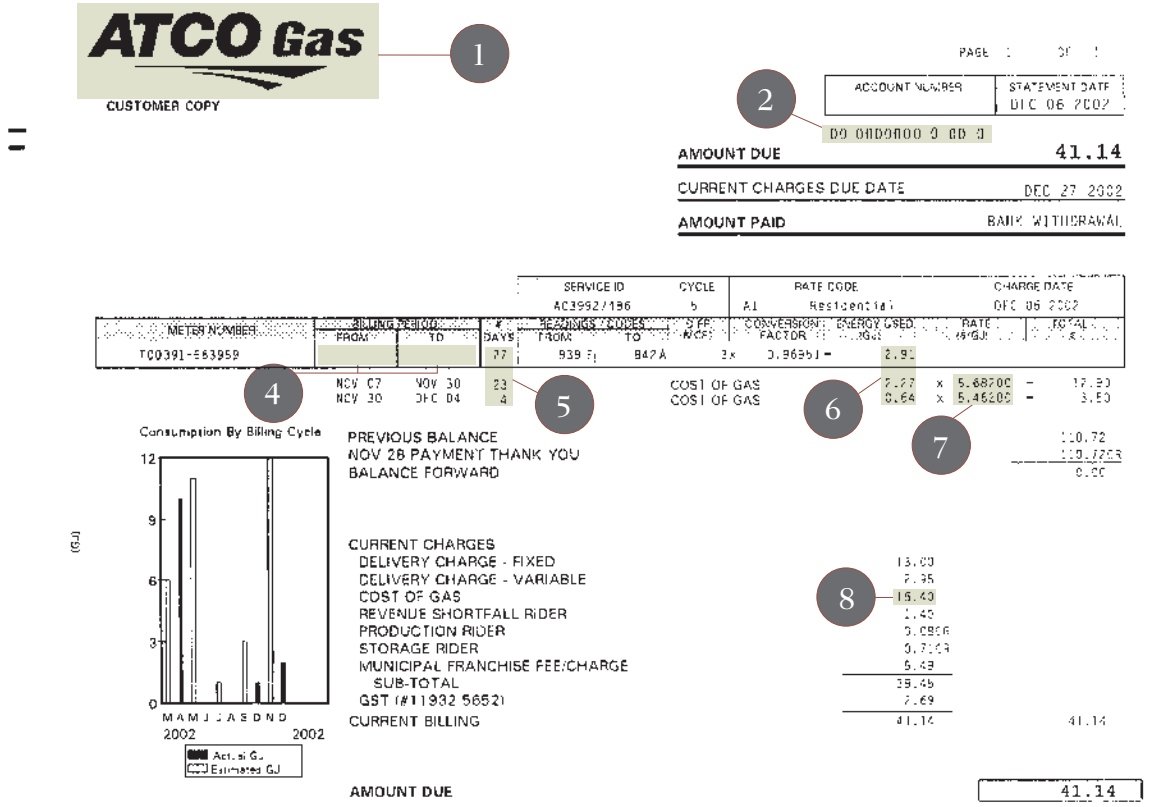
b. if electricity rate is $0.10/kWh:
$19.56 per bulb

How to Track Your Natural Gas Costs

The following is a sample of a natural gas bill. The circled numbers show what billing information needs to be recorded on the bill tracker.

The bill tracker may need to be modified to accommodate your natural gas bills.

1. Supplier
2. Account Number
3. Meter Location/Metered use
   (see bill tracker, next page)- use this if you have multiple meters on your farm or to identify the metered use
4. Billing Period
5. Days
6. Energy Used *(GJ)*
7. Rate *($/GJ)*
8. Cost of Gas *($)*



Source: ATCO Gas. 2003. Your Bill. [online] http://www.atcogas.com [accessed January 2003.]

NATURAL GAS BILL TRACKER

Supplier: 1

Account Number: 2

Meer Location/Metered Use: 3

Use a new sheet for each meter on your farm.

Record billing information for at least 12 months.

The first line of the tracker shows an example from the sample bill.

Billing Period 4	Days 5	Energy Used (GJ) 6		Rate ($/GJ) 7	Cost of Gas ($) 8	Comments
Nov 7-Dec 4	27	23 4	2.91	2.27 .64	5.682 5.462	16.40	Cold Snap. Cost higher then usual. Estimate
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
TOTAL							

YOU CAN...

increase heating efficiency by:

- ensuring doors and windows fit tightly.
- replacing worn weather stripping.
- caulking all building joints.

How to Track Your Diesel Costs

Diesel fuel refers to dyed diesel, purple fuel, or farm fuel.

The following is a sample of a diesel bill. The circled numbers show what billing information needs to be recorded on the bill tracker.

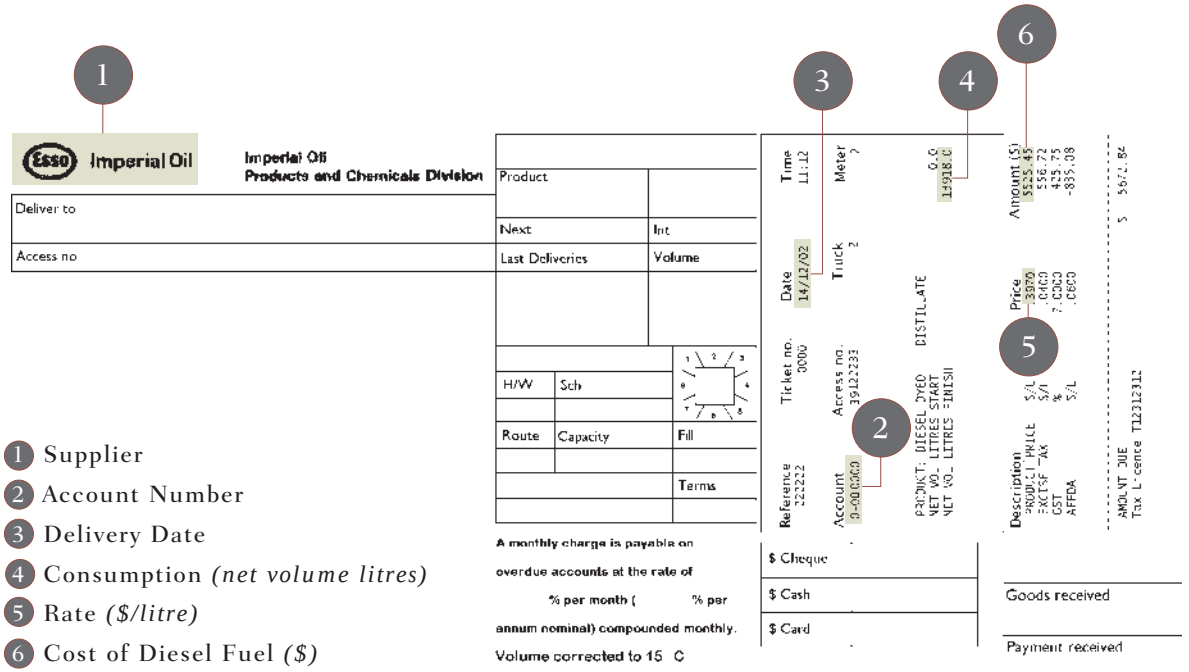
The bill tracker may need to be modified to accommodate your diesel bills.

DID YOU KNOW

The Alberta Government is already helping to reduce on-farm energy costs with the Alberta Farm Fuel Distribution Allowance (AAFRD). Farm fuel dealers are reimbursed with a credit of:

- $0.09/litre for gasoline (January 2003)
- $0.15/litre for diesel fuel (January 2003) and the dealers pass it on to Alberta farmers and ranchers.

The credit results in a saving of $15 on a 100-litre tank of diesel fuel. On an annual basis, it provides a major cost-savings for every farm in Alberta.



1. Supplier
2. Account Number
3. Delivery Date
4. Consumption *(net volume litres)*
5. Rate *($/litre)*
6. Cost of Diesel Fuel *($)*

Source: Courtesy of ESSO Imperial Oil. 2003.

DIESEL FUEL BILL TRACKER

Supplier: 1

Account Number: 2

Record billing information for at least 12 months.

The first line of the tracker shows an example from the sample bill.

Delivery Date 3	Consumption 4	Rate ($/litre) 5	Cost of Diesel Fuel ($) 6	Comments
Dec. 14, 2002	13918.0	0.3970	5525.45	Typical
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
TOTAL				

TIP

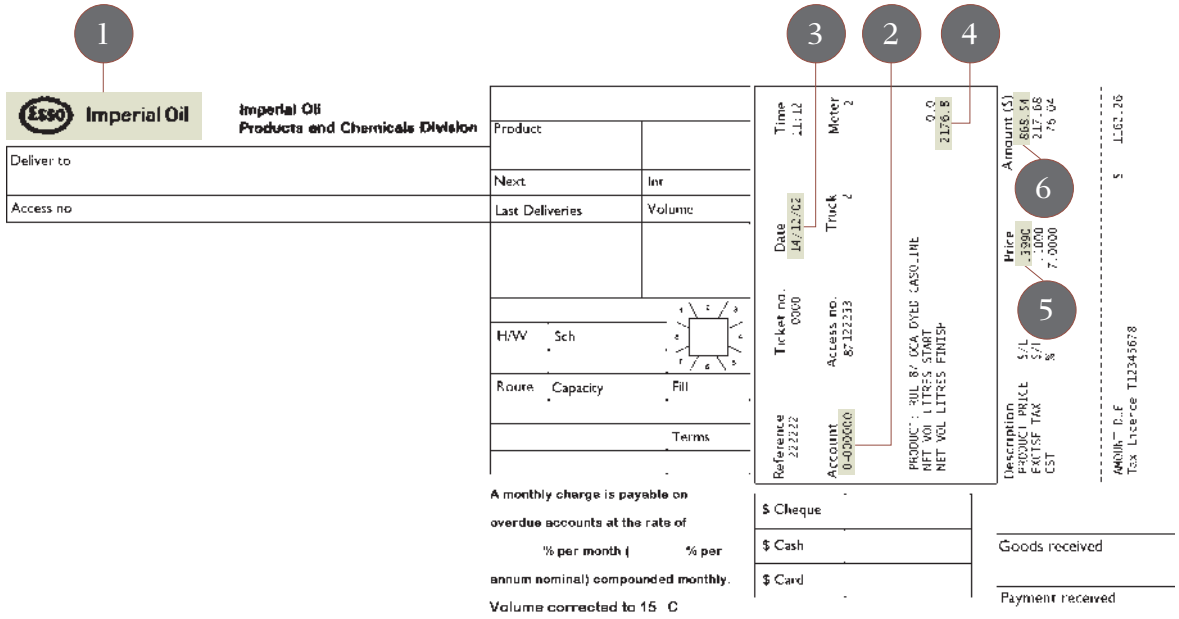
Using the correct tire inflation pressure on your tractor conserves energy and saves time and money. For a 640-acre field, you can save about $352 plus 2 hours and 20 minutes for farm operations each year, just by using the correct tire pressure.

How to Track Your Gasoline Costs

The following is a sample of a gasoline bill. The circled numbers show what billing information needs to be recorded on the bill tracker.

The bill tracker may need to be modified to accommodate your gasoline bills.

1. Supplier
2. Account Number
3. Delivery Date
4. Consumption *(net volume litres)*
5. Rate *($/litre)*
6. Cost of Gasoline ($)



Source: Courtesy of ESSO Imperial Oil. 2003.

GASOLINE BILL TRACKER

Supplier: (1) _____

Account Number: (2) _____

Record billing information for at least 12 months.

The first line of the tracker shows an example from the sample bill.

Delivery Date (3)	Consumption (4)	Rate *($/litre)* (5)	Cost of Gasoline ($) (6)	Comments
Dec. 14, 2002	2176.8	0.3990	868.54	High. Had to pump water from dugout
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
TOTAL				

TIP

On average, farm energy costs can be reduced by 10 to 15% by practicing proper maintenance and making minor modifications to operating practices. That's $10 to $15 saved on every $100.

Actual cost-savings will depend on how energy efficient your operation was before your energy accounting.

BILL TRACKER SUMMARY

Now that your bill trackers are complete, you need to assess the results. During the course of a year, there may be fluctuations and inconsistencies in the bills, seasonal and production peaks, production changes, price fluctuations, billing errors, and adverse weather conditions.

Answering the questions in this summary form will help you to analyze your energy use and costs, and to start thinking about possible changes to reduce costs. If you find many inconsistencies or unknowns when answering the questions, you will need more information. For example, you may need to complete bill trackers for another year or more to get a clearer picture of your energy use.

Farm Name: _____

Date of Energy Accounting: _____

Energy Type	Total Energy	Total Cost Consumption	Interpreting Questions	Answers/Comments
Electricity			Is this 12-month period typical of energy use on your farm? Was this a typical production period? Were there large energy price fluctuations? Are there billing inconsistencies? Have production and operating practices changed? Were there consumption fluctuations that were not related to production? Did weather affect production and operation of the farm? (e.g. drought, wet year) Have buildings been maintained? Has equipment been maintained?	
Natural Gas				
Diesel Fuel				
Gasoline				
Other Energy Sources				

NEXT STEPS: TOWARDS ACTION ON ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Now that you have completed the bill tracker summary, you have a good understanding of your energy use in terms of your operation's production cycle, and what that energy use is costing you. The next step to improving energy management is a walk-through energy assessment, a close look at energy use in each farm building and each piece of equipment.

To help you begin this process, here are some questions you can ask during your initial walk-through to look for problems and possible solutions:

- *Has equipment been regularly maintained?*
- *Have buildings been regularly maintained?*
- *Does equipment need to run as long?*
- *Can operating temperature be reduced?*
- *Can more efficient equipment be installed?*
- *Can insulation be added?*
- *Can windows and doors be improved or should they be replaced?*
- *Could automated controls help to save energy?*

Some of the energy saving tips on pages 13 and 14 may help to spark more ideas about things to watch for and possible changes to make.

Try to involve your family and farm workers in this step. Each person will have ideas about where and how energy inefficiencies can be improved.

For a comprehensive walk-through energy assessment, you will need to make a much more detailed inspection and ask very specific questions every step of the way. The lighting worksheet on page 15 shows the level of detail and kind of information needed for a comprehensive assessment.

TIP

You can hire a consultant to assess your energy use and costs, and prepare an action plan for your farm. Costs start at about $150 and increases significantly with the complexity of the operation and the degree to which the plan is tailored specifically to your farm.

TIP

Energy use is just one aspect of your farm's operation. The Alberta Environmental Farm Plan (AEFP) program offers a voluntary, confidential self-assessment process for you to evalute your whole farm operation. It helps you identify environmental opportunities and risks on your farm, and then to develop your own action plan to address the risks and realize the opportunities.

Energy saving tips

Tractors and equipment

- Much of the work performed by a large farm tractor is "light load work." It is estimated that a farmer with an annual fuel bill of $2000 could save $400 per year by shifting up and reducing engine speed when doing light work.
- Match implements and tractor so the tractor is operating at its full rated load.
- Improve tractor fuel efficiency by: maintaining tires at the lowest correct pressure for the load the tires are carrying; using the right fuel for the season; and performing regular maintenance. Fuel-saving measures can also prolong the life of the tractor.
    - Maintain engines regularly. Poor maintenance schedules can reduce the life of an engine by one-quarter to one-half.
    - The average tractor gets less than 4,000 hours of operation before an engine overhaul is needed. With proper maintenance, it should get about 6,400 hours before an overhaul is needed.
- A $9,000 turbocharged engine, amortized over five years, costs a farmer an average of $1,800 per year to own. If maintenance is neglected and it lasts only three years, then the cost goes up to $3,000/year, plus the cost of overhauling the engine.
- If the load on the tractor reduces the engine speed to less than half of its original setting, cylinder wall scarring may occur due to improper lubrication. Use the gear-speed ratio recommended in the user's manual to prevent needless repairs.
- Keep a list of all electric motors in use, and record the preventive maintenance measures performed on each to be sure they are checked, cleaned and lubricated regularly.

Irrigation

- Irrigate at the right time and apply just the amount of water required by the crop. This will result in better crop yields, less water lost to deep percolation and runoff, and lower energy costs.

Seeding

- The annual cost for fuel and lube for the seeding operation (including seed placement, fertilizer placement, and tillage if used) varies with the tillage system. For example, seeding 2000 acres on an Alberta farm costs about: $4000/year ($2.00/acre) for direct seeding; $6200/year ($3.10/acre) for minimum tillage; and $9600/year ($4.80/acre) for conventional tillage.

Grain drying

- Newer, more efficient grain dryers can reduce energy consumption by as much as 35%. Energy savings can be increased by using other drying methods, such as aeration, low-temperature drying or combination drying.
- Use an accurate moisture tester to determine the precise moisture content of the grain to avoid over-drying.
- Dry grain in smaller batches in the bins. This allows the air and heat to pass through the grain so it will dry more easily and quickly, and require less energy.

Livestock

- When using ventilation fans in livestock buildings, clean fan blades and shutters frequently and routinely to maintain efficiency.
- Do not oversize your milking centre vacuum pump; it wastes money and energy. If a 10 HP motor can get the job done but you use a 15 HP motor, the cost of running the 15 HP motor would be almost $1,100 more than the cost of running the 10 HP motor, based on operating the motor 16 hours per day for a year.
- Maintain hot water heaters regularly. A clean hot water heater operates at 90 to 95% efficiency. A dirty hot water heater can operate at as low as 73% efficiency.

Farm Buildings

- Insulate buildings to recommended levels, based on the heating level required.
- Install a continuous air/vapour barrier to keep outside air and moisture from entering a building.
- Turn off lights and turn down heat when not needed.
- Regularly check and maintain ventilation fans.

Electricity Use

- When possible, use electricity outside of peak demand times (6:30 to 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 to 9:00 p.m.). That will decrease the load on your community's electricity system and decrease the overall electricity costs for everyone on the system.

Example of Walk-Through Energy Assessment Questions

This is an example of a worksheet for a comprehensive walk-through assessment to evaluate the energy used for lighting. It shows the type of specific, detailed questions you need to consider when conducting a comprehensive assessment.

Lighting Worksheet

Existing lights and controls
(Please use a new sheet for each area, location, or room.)

Location of Lights: _____ Date: _____

Types of bulbs and wattage:
(Incandescent, fluorescent, etc.) _____

Number and type of fixtures:
(If fluorescent tubes, give length of bulbs) _____

Number of bulbs per fixture: _____

Moving Towards Solutions

Present light levels:	too bright: _____	adequate: _____	too dim: _____
Lights are on:	hours/day: _____	days/week: _____	weeks/year: _____
Hours lights could be turned off	hours/day: _____	days/week: _____	weeks/year: _____
Can lights be switched on and off as desired?		yes _____	no _____
Can lower wattage bulbs be installed?		yes _____	no _____
Can more efficient bulbs/fixtures be retrofitted?		yes _____	no _____
Are the lights manually controlled? (no timers, sensors, etc.)		yes _____	no _____
Is there an automatic timer?		yes _____	no _____
Is it set properly?		yes _____	no _____
Is there an occupancy sensor?		yes _____	no _____
Can an occupancy sensor be installed?		yes _____	no _____
Is there a photocell sensor?		yes _____	no _____
Can a photocell sensor be installed?		yes _____	no _____

Calculating the Payback Period for Energy Systems

The *payback period* is the time required to recapture the investment in a new energy system. This is the simplest way of assessing the cost of a proposed change.

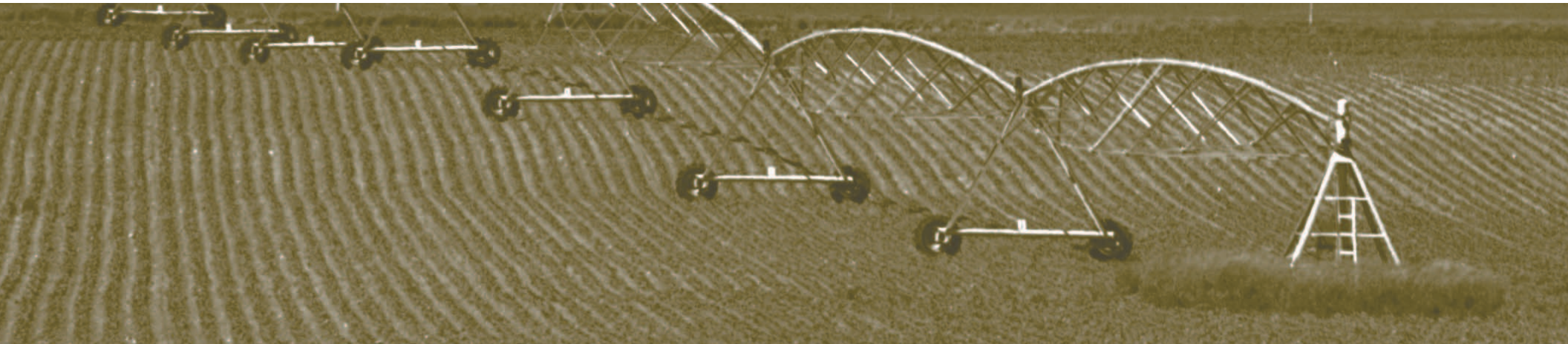
1. Determine your annual energy consumption for the use that you are considering converting to a different energy source.
2. Calculate the current annual cost of that energy use. Be sure to add in all charges and taxes from your bill.
3. Determine how much energy the proposed system will produce.
4. Determine the final installed cost of the proposed system including:
    - the power production unit *(e.g. wind turbine)*
    - the wiring and electrical components such as batteries and inverter *(including shipping)*
    - the labour costs for installation
5. Amortize the cost of the proposed system over the system's lifetime or the time required to pay off the loan, adding maintenance and financing costs, to determine a net monthly cost. For example, if the system costs $5000, at a 9% interest rate over 48 months, you would have to pay $124/month. *(Various amortizing calculators are available on the Internet, if you need assistance in calculating the payments.)*
6. Add up the monthly costs to determine the annual cost of the proposed energy system.
7. Calculate the annual cash inflow. The formula is:

    annual cash inflow = (annual cost of current energy system) - (annual cost of proposed energy system)

8. Calculate the payback period. The formula is:

    payback period = (cost of proposed project) ÷ (annual cash inflow)

    So, if a project costs $5,000 and it is expected to have an annual cash inflow of $1,000, the payback period would be $5,000 ÷ $1,000, or 5 years.



For more information

Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

All Alberta government offices can be reached toll-free by dialling 310-0000
Agriculture Information Centre: 1-866-882-7677
Publications: 1-800-292-5697
- Wind Power Uses and Potential (Agdex 767-2)
- A Workbook on Greenhouse Gas Mitigation for Agricultural Producers

Website: http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca

Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Program

Phone: 1-780-422-4385
Website: http://www.aesa.ca

AgTech Centre

Phone: 1-403-329-1212
Publications:
- Focus on Alternative Energy Series
- Focus on Alternative Fuels Series
- AgTech Centre Innovator, Volume 1, Issues 2 and 4

Irrigation Branch

Phone: 1-403-381-5140
Publications:
- Strategies for Lowering Irrigation Energy Costs

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA)

Publications: Contact your PFRA district office
- Wind-Powered Water Pumping Systems for Livestock Watering
- Solar-Powered Water Pumping Systems for Livestock Watering
- Livestock-Powered Watering Pumps
- Water-Powered Water Pumping Systems for Livestock Watering
- Alternatives to Direct Access Livestock Watering. Water Quality Matters. October 2001

Website: http://www.agr.gc.ca/pfra

Alberta Environmental Farm Plan (AEFP)

Phone: 1-780-436-2336, or toll-free 1-866-844-AEFP (2337)
Email: info@albertaefp.com
Website: http://www.albertaefp.com

Natural Resources Canada

Energy Resources Branch

Publications: 1-800-387-2000
- Heating Your Building with Solar Energy
- Solar Water Heating Systems: A Buyer's Guide
- Photovoltaic Systems: A Buyer's Guide
- Stand-Alone Wind Energy Systems: A Buyer's Guide

Website: http://www2.nrcan.gc.ca/es/erb/

Office of Energy Efficiency

Publications: 1-613-943-1590
- Infosearch 2001: Energy Efficiency at Your Fingertips
- R-2000 Publications

Website: http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca

Prairie Swine Centre Inc.

Publications: 1-306-373-9922
- Energy Efficiency in Barns: Part 1

Website: http://adminsrv.usask.ca/psci

Canada Plan Service

Phone: 1-519-873-4096
Publications:
- 9700 - Fan Ventilation Principles and Rates
- 9702 - Troubleshooting Livestock and Poultry Ventilation Problems
- 9705 - Selecting Fans for Livestock Buildings
- 9710 - Fresh Air Inlets
- 9750 - Ventilating and Heating Small Livestock Rooms

Website: http://www.cps.gov.on.ca/

Energy accounting terms

Account number: the number associated with the energy/fuel provided, so billing charges can be applied to the correct user. For the purpose of energy accounting, account numbers are used to keep track of the different meters and operations, and to keep consistency in the records.

Billing period: the time span over which the charges have been measured or calculated.

Comments: notes on anything that seems odd or different, like a big jump in consumption, or notes on whether the reading is actual or estimated.

Consumption: the amount used.

Cost of energy: the energy cost that needs to be paid, not including taxes, distribution and transmission charges, fixed monthly charges, etc. (When comparing different energy sources, these additional charges need to be included.)

Days: the number of days at a specific price rate (used when the cost per unit of gas changes during the billing period).

Energy accounting: the process of determining where and how much energy is being used and how much it costs.

Energy management: a continuing process of regularly assessing energy use and costs, planning changes, and implementing changes, and then beginning the process again by assessing the effects of implementing the changes on energy use and cost.

Energy used: the amount of energy consumed.

Energy sources: all the different forms of energy used (e.g. electricity, gasoline, propane, etc.).

GJ: gigajoule, the metric standard for measuring heat energy.

kWh: kilowatt hour, the energy resulting from one kilowatt (1000 watts) operating for one hour.

Meter location/metered use: where the meter is located or what the energy is being used for (e.g. irrigation).

Rate: the cost per unit of energy.

Supplier: the company supplying the energy.

Utility Company: the company supplying the energy.

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Notes

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