

NORA News



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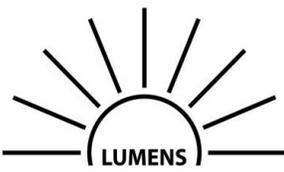
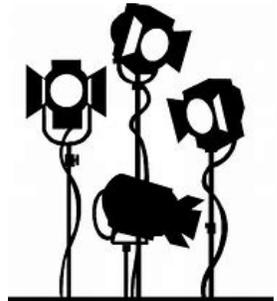
Putting a Spotlight on Lighting



Between five to ten percent of overall energy use in the typical home is spent on lighting with an average cost of around \$50 to \$150 per year. For homes and retail spaces with more extensive indoor or outdoor lighting, or if any lights are left on all night, the annual lighting expense could be considerably higher. Property owners should consider switching to energy-saving lighting technologies when illuminating their homes.

To understand the savings that can be realized by switching to more efficient lights, we have to understand how light and electricity are measured.

Power input is measured in wattage while light output, or brightness, is measured in lumens. Some examples of wattage to lumen output for specific types of bulbs



illustrates just how easily savings can be recognized by making some simple adjustments. A standard 75 watt incandescent bulb uses 75 watts of power to produce about 1200 lumens of light. An 18 watt compact fluorescent bulb or LED uses only 18 watts of power to produce 1100 lumens. The CFL and LED bulbs use significantly less electricity to produce nearly the same output as the standard incandescent bulb.



Another factor in selecting lighting is the pleasantness of the light produced. The color of light depends on its wavelength. Most incandescent bulbs emit light with a continuous spectrum, meaning they emit light at every wavelength simultaneously.

The spectrum of an incandescent lamp (filament temperature about 4000°F) has its highest levels in the invisible infrared. The continuous spectrum of incandescent light produces a very pleasant light because it has a full range of colors and it mimics the light produced from the sun. The disadvantage of this light is that much of its energy is wasted in the infrared or the ultraviolet, and most of that energy is lost as heat. The wasted energy makes the incandescent bulb much more expensive.

Most of the light energy coming from the fluorescent lamp is in the visible range. The ultraviolet rays coming from the gas in the lamp strike phosphor molecules which then emit visible light. The difference between this light and incandescent light is that it is produced over a few narrow ranges of frequencies. This is also true for other high-efficiency lamp types such as metal-

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**IMPORTANT
NOTICE**

Notice to members: Please be advised that NORA will be scheduling a planned outage this spring in order to energize ten and a half miles of new transmission line between state road 115 from Canjilon to the Spills Substation. The outage will last approximately 10 hours. The date and time of this outage will be announced and posed on NORA's sign once we determine when conditions permit us to do so.

If you are currently experiencing financial difficulty, or if you are in a low income status and are continuing to have difficulty paying your utility bills, please contact the NORA office for options on setting up payment arrangements. You can also request financial assistance through LiHEAP by calling 800-283-4465.



Emphasizing Safety Around Electricity



Typically, we are safe around every day uses of electricity; however, it's very important to be aware of the dangers associated with electricity and how to keep ourselves protected when situations arise that could potentially put us in danger of electric shock or fire. Injuries and accidents happen when electrical appliances are used improperly, procedure is not followed, or when safety systems are disregarded. Only adequately trained qualified workers should attempt to work on repairing a potentially dangerous electrical situation. For electricity to work, it travels in a completed circuit, it always travels in the path of least resistance, and it tries to travel to the ground. Use of common sense and following simple safety precautions can help avoid senseless injury and/or tragedy.

Exercise extreme caution when encountering any of the following conditions:

- ◆ Working around overhead high-voltage powerlines: Trimming trees, climbing ladders, and flying kites can turn deadly if contact is made with a non-insulated overhead power line.
- ◆ Digging Near Buried Lines: Always call your local utilities before digging. This applies to gas, water, and telephone lines as well.
- ◆ Overloaded Circuits: Plugging in too many cords in a single outlet can be very dangerous causing the circuit to overheat and start a fire.
- ◆ Damaged Cords or Insulation on Wires: Immediately stop using a cord that is damaged or has exposed wire. Have a qualified electrician repair or replace any damaged wires.
- ◆ Using Portable Power Tools: Never use around wet areas. Immediately stop using if the tools overheat or start sparking. Repair or replace any damaged tools.

April is Lineman Appreciation Month

Thank You to Our
NORA Line Crew
for your hard
work & sacrifice.



Touchstone EnergySM

Our linemen are
on call
24 hrs/day, 7 days a
week. Please call
575-756-2181 to report
power outages.



(Continued from page 1)

halide, sodium, and mercury vapor. Lamps with a limited spectrum use their input energy much more effectively because they don't waste energy on invisible infrared and UV light. The disadvantage of this is that within the visible region the spectrum is spiky, not smooth, so that the light is stronger in some colors than in others. As a result, colors appear less vivid and the light is less pleasant. For example, low pressure sodium lamps, used for streets & parking lots, emit a single-color orange light. The only visible colors are different shades of orange.



Since the invention of fluorescent lights, engineers have been working to improve the color spectrum. The goal is to provide a spectrum that is nearly continuous in the visible region, but doesn't waste any energy. Consumers can choose from "Daylight" for lamps that try to simulate sunlight, "Cool White" for lamps that are slightly less blue, and "Warm White" for lamps that have a more yellowish light. The quality of fluorescent light has reached a satisfactory level for most home situations.



Billing Schedule April 2022

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Bill Due Date | 21-Apr |
| Usage From | 28-Feb |
| Usage To | 31-Mar |
| SEDC Pickup @11:59pm | 1-Apr |
| Bill Sent | 1-Apr |
| Late Notice Sent | 22-Apr |
| Disconnects/Cut Off | 10-May |
| Contact/Follow Up | 3-May |



Touchstone EnergySM

