

# **Ways to Reduce Electricity Bill**



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We do not have to be in the dark to reduce electricity bills.  
Nor do we have to stop using electrical appliances.

**What we have to do is**

using electricity efficiently  
depending on our needs.

*Let us educate ourselves to achieve that.*



## Advice

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## Why should we conserve energy?

The human energy chronicle starting with acquiring control over fire was taken into a new dimension with the usage of fossil fuels for combustion. As a result, fossil fuels, an essential component in community life has become the driving force of global political and economical processes. With the matters standing thus, fossil fuel that has been deposited as the result of natural processes over several millennia is due to be depleted in this Century. That can be a factor powerful enough to be the end of the human civilization.

Furthermore, the environmental issues caused by global warming resulting from the release of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere due to the indiscriminate burning of fossil fuel is going to escalate in the coming few decades. There is a very real danger of many living organisms including humans becoming extinct if the global temperature increases by 2°C being unable to tolerate the environmental disasters and heat.

Using energy intelligently is important as a solution for the above mentioned global issues and personally as a means of reducing our energy costs. This booklet will provide you with the necessary information to achieve that.



## Paying to stay cool?

Most people build only one house in their lifetimes. Their main objective is to live comfortably in the houses they build. Sri Lanka being a tropical country, it needless to say that coolness inside the house is an absolute necessity for comfortable living. If that coolness could be obtained naturally, won't it be a real coolness?





## **Speak with your Architect:**

If you are planning to build a house, speak about conserving energy in the house with your Architect. Then, throughout your life in that house, the electricity bill will not be a burden to you.

## **Fix more doors and windows on north and south walls of the house:**

When windows and doors are facing east, the house receives direct sun light in the morning hours, heating the air inside the house and the same condition will prevail in the afternoon when the doors and windows are facing west. Only the eastern part of the house will receive light in the morning and only the western part will receive light in the afternoon. To obtain maximum light for a longer period and to preserve the maximum coolness fix more doors and windows on walls facing north and south.

## **Grow trees and shrubs near windows:**

Growing trees and shrubs near the windows of the house and maintaining them properly cools the air entering the house. If trees and shrubs are located in such a way that they cover the entire house, the temperature inside the house could be reduced by about 2°C.

## **Fix louvers to windows:**

One reason for the rise of internal temperature of a house is the heat that is emitted by the bodies of the inmates. As the air inside is heated up, its density reduces causing it to rise. As that happens, the low-density cool air has to enter the house from below. Cold air cannot be made to enter the house by fitting louvers or fanlights above windows. To obtain optimum results, louvers should be fixed from top to bottom of a window.



# Efficient Lighting Eases Electricity Bill

About 30% - 40% of the electricity bill of a household is accounted for by lighting. So getting used to utilizing the natural light for most of the day is very important.

## Paint inside walls with light colours

- Painting the inside walls with light colours will enable obtaining more light with fewer Watts
- Use more light colours when selecting material for curtains
- White or light-coloured ceilings contribute immensely to retain artificial as well as natural light inside the house. Varnished wooden ceilings and paneling makes the inside of the house darker.

## Using lamps

Always buy CFLs, fluorescent lamps or LED bulbs instead of normal (filament) bulbs. That will enable you to save about 80% of the amount of electricity used to light your house.

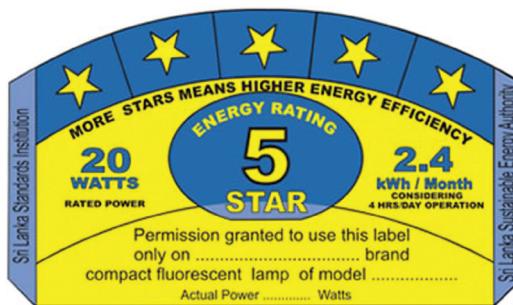
Type of lamp	Wattage	Units of electricity per month	Hours used	Life span (Hours)
Filament	100	12	4	2000
CFL	20	2.4	4	6000
LED	13	1.2	4	40,000

### Important:

CFLs and tube lights give five times electricity saving than filament bulbs. LED bulbs have a life span of over seven times than a CFL, even though they are costlier.



## When buying CFLs:



Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Standards Institute has introduced an Energy Label for CFLs based on efficiency. There are five stars depicted in that label and higher the number of stars, higher the efficiency of the product. So, always look for the Energy Label when buying CFLs. Maintaining stocks of CFLs without Energy Labels and selling them is an offence punishable under the law.

## When buying tube lights:

When buying tube lights, remember that the thinner the tube light is, the higher the efficiency. A 4 - feet tube light consumes 40 Watts. Even though it gives the light of 100 Watts, the thinner the tube light, electricity consumption can be as low as 28 Watts. But the light emitted is the same. There are tube lights with varying diameters in today's market and the energy consumption of various types of tube lights giving the same amount of light is given in the chart below.

Diameter inches	Wattage	Type
Tube with 1.25" diameter	40 W	T10
Thin tube with 1" diameter	36 W	T8
Very thin tube with 5/8" diameter	26 W	T5

Accordingly, the T5 very thin tube consumes only 26 Watts. So, buying a T5 tube light paves the way for more efficient lighting.



## Ballast (Choke)



There are two types of ballasts used for tube lights.

Ballast type	Wattage
Magnetic	12 – 20 W
Electronic	1 - 4 W

Accordingly, using electronic ballasts leads to high efficiency.

## Light for studying:

About 250 – 300 Lumens of light are required to study in the night. When you are studying in the night, light bulbs of more Wattage have to be used to obtain that amount of light from the ceiling light fixture.

But, the required light could be obtained to your table top by using a table lamp. LED Down Light bulbs of 5 Watts are ideal for this purpose and they are commonly available in the market now.



## Using lamps in rooms:

Though there are several rooms in a house, there is at least one room where lights are kept on for longer periods. An LED or a CFL must be used to light that room.

When you are leaving the room, turn off the light, electric fans and the air-conditioner.



# Half the electricity bill goes to the refrigerator

Is a refrigerator absolutely necessary for your home? Think for a moment. Using a refrigerator doubles the electricity bill of your home. Does the refrigerator useful enough to you compared with the increased payment?

According to our research, the refrigerators in most houses of Sri Lanka have non-essential items such as bottles of water, bottles of cool drinks or bundles of greens. But, the householders are spending Rs. 500 – 750 a month for keeping those in the refrigerator.





## When buying a refrigerator:

When buying a refrigerator be mindful of the needs of your home and decide the size of the refrigerator accordingly.

Refrigerator size	Wattage (W)	Monthly electricity consumption (kWh)
Single door refrigerator	70-100	38 - 54
Two-door refrigerator	125-140	67 - 75
Three-door refrigerator	140-180	75 - 97

- As an efficient refrigerator works for less than 18 hours a day, calculations are done on that basis.

When buying a refrigerator, buy a refrigerator consuming less Wattage, as per your requirements. Keep in mind that refrigerators with the automatic defrosting facility consume very high levels of electricity and refrigerators with inverter technology consume about 45% less electricity than conventional refrigerators.

## Environment temperature makes refrigerator inefficient:

- When positioning the refrigerator, keep a gap of 10 inches or more between the back of the refrigerator and the wall.
- Refrain from using cookers and heating appliances close to the refrigerator.
- Place the refrigerator so that it is not exposed to direct sunlight.
- Let hot foods cool before placing them in the refrigerator.

## For an efficient refrigerator

- When placing food items in the refrigerator it is important to place them in their appropriate places.
- Placing or wrapping wet foods in polyethylene bags leads to increased refrigerator efficiency.



- Pack food items loosely. The ice melts by placing them in the lower part of the refrigerator leading to the absorption of heat as the coolness wears off reducing the energy consumption of the refrigerator.
- The time spent on searching for items with the refrigerator door open can be minimized by pasting a list of what is in the refrigerator on its door or memorizing the locations of various food items.
- The electricity consumed could be minimized by lessening the number of times the refrigerator door opening and closing.
- Keeping the refrigerator switched off when there are no foods to be refrigerated will also help to reduce your electricity bill.

### **Maintenance is also important:**

- Correct maintenance is very important for the efficiency of the refrigerator.
- If the rubber beading in the refrigerator is hardened or damaged, replace it.
- If foreign matter or foodstuffs such as rice and sugar has fallen inside the upper rubber beading, clean it without delay.
- Remove the water in the receptacle in the back of the refrigerator and wash it once a week. This will help in avoiding the dreaded Dengue Fever, a scourge today.



## Air conditioning - comforts body, fires mind

Air-conditioner is the appliance with the highest electricity consumption in a home. A room air-conditioner generally consumes about 1000 – 1300 Watts.

If such an appliance is used for about eight hours in the night, 240 – 310 units will be added to the electricity bill of that house.





Obtaining the required coolness naturally and keeping the same with electric fans will supply a great backing to personal as well as the national economy.

### **For air-conditioner efficiency:**

When using an air-conditioner, keep the temperature at 26 °C. Electricity usage increases by 4% by lowering the temperature by one degree.

Grow trees around the house and maintain them to curtail air-conditioned rooms getting direct sunlight.

Keep the air-conditioned spaces sealed. Stop cooled air leakage to outside.

Avoid placing furniture and other things blocking the flow of cold air from the air-conditioner and using heat-emitting electrical appliances in air-conditioned spaces.

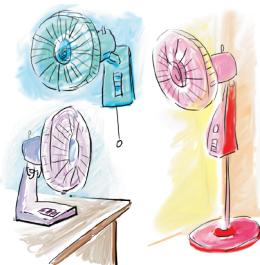
Keep the heat outlets of the air-conditioner well maintained without blockages.



# Learning about electric fans

There are several models of electric fans in the market and the amount of electricity consumed by each model is given below.

Type of fan	Wattage (W)	Units consumed monthly by using 4 hours a day	Units consumed per day by using for 8 hours while sleeping (kWh)
Ceiling fans	75-80	9 - 9.6	0.4 - 0.64
Table fans	35-50	4.2 - 6	0.28 - 0.4
Stand fans	35-50	4.2 - 6	0.28 - 0.4
Wall-mounted fans	35-50	4.2 - 6	0.28 - 0.4



Accordingly, the amount of electricity consumed by ceiling fans is comparatively about twice the electricity consumed by other types. Always use electric fans with low electricity consumption.

## Think:

When newly wiring a house, arrange to fix wall-mounted fans for small areas such as rooms.

When buying any electric fan, consider its wind speed as well as its wattage.

Dimmer controls are more suitable for electric fans and increase their efficiency.



# Ironing clothes

The kerosene lamp went out of use and electric lamps came in when a house was supplied with electricity and the coconut-shell iron went out of use and the electric iron came in, in the same way.



## Selecting an efficient electric iron:

There are three types of electric irons in the market.

- |                          |   |                 |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1) Normal electric irons | - | 750 W – 1000 W  |
| 2) Spray irons           | - | 750 W – 1200 W  |
| 3) Steam irons           | - | 1200 W – 2400 W |



At a home with people going for work and children going to school, 20 – 30 minutes a day are spent for ironing cloths. Accordingly, ironing adds 8 – 24 units to the electricity bill.

Even though their wattage is high, out of those three types of irons, steam irons are high in efficiency. Accordingly, this type of iron is more suitable for families with more members requiring extensive ironing.

As the steam can be directed on the cloth being ironed, areas with more wrinkles can be ironed with one stroke. Accordingly, the time spent on ironing is 50% lesser than with the normal iron.

Even though the wattage of a normal iron is less, the time it takes to heat up and iron clothes is more and, when compared with other types of irons, it consumes more electricity.

Before starting ironing clothes, making arrangements to minimize the ironing time is of utmost importance for energy conservation. So, before starting ironing clothes get ready the hangers to hang clothes on. Separate the garments that are essential to be ironed and requiring light ironing.

### For the efficiency of the iron:

- Clean the bottom plate of the iron by ironing a raw banana leaf.
- Use distilled water for steam irons.
- Follow manufacturers' instructions to prevent steam exit holes from blocking up.
- Clean steam exit holes with some cotton often.

### Ironing clothes methodically:

- Before ironing, grade clothing according to thickness.
- Start ironing with thicker material and finish up by ironing thinner cloths. Reduce the temperature control of the iron accordingly.
- Disconnect the iron before ironing the last few pieces.
- When placing the iron aside during ironing, keep the bottom plate of the iron vertically.
- Get used to ironing clothes once a week especially if a normal iron is used.
- When ironing, place a thin aluminum foil under the table cover, enabling the ironing of both sides of the garment ironed.



# Washing clothes also an exercise:

Even though washing clothes by hand is healthier, at present especially in urban households, the tendency of using washing machines has increased. However, let us be vigilant that it does not increase our electricity bill.

## When buying a washing machine:

Before buying a washing machine, the requirement of the house and the number of people living in the house have to be considered. A washing machine with the capacity of 4 kilograms is sufficient for a house with 3 to 4 family members. Accordingly, decide the capacity of the washing machine your home requires, on the number of members in your family.





There are two types of washing machines available, automatic and semi-automatic, and the automatic washing machines consume relatively more electricity.

There are two varieties, top loading and front loading washing machines, available in the market. Out of these two varieties, the front loading washing machine is more efficient. However, a washing machine consumes about 1500 Watts of electricity. As about two units of electricity are consumed for one operation of the washing machine, it is advisable to load it with clothes close to its maximum capacity.

#### For an efficient wash:

(Semi automatic)



(Automatic)



(Top loading)



(Front loading)

- Load washing to the weight indicated on the washing machine.
- When the washing load weights more, cloths will not be washed properly and the motor of the washing machine could get damaged.
- Washing less than the indicated weight is also an inefficient use of the washing machine.
- Use sufficient water for washing
- Do not wash cloths for an unnecessary period and times.
- Drying consumes about 500 Watts of electricity. Whenever possible, dry washing in the sun.
- Using hangers when hanging washing to dry and to store cloths after drying minimizes wrinkles and saves the time and electricity for ironing.



# Enjoying without high electricity bills

The most common domestic device the majority of Sri Lankans use for entertainment is the television. It is no secret that not only in over 45 lakhs of houses supplied with electricity but also in houses without electricity at least a battery-powered television could be seen.

## Buying a television:

When buying a television, consider not only its screen size and brand but also its electricity consumption.

Television type	Screen size	Wattage (W)	Electricity Units consumed when used 4 hours a day
Normal black & white	14 inch	40	4.8
Normal colour	21 inch	100	12
LCD	22 inch	48	5.7
LED	24 inch	28	3.3

The wattage mentioned above slightly varies with the brand of the television.

It becomes clear that, according to the chart above, a low amount of electricity is consumed by LED and LCD televisions manufactured with modern technology. Buying a modern LED or LCD television will ease the electricity bill.

## Watching television:

- Switch off the unnecessary lights in the house when watching television.
- A television turned off by the remote control unit, and thereby in the standby mode still generally consumes 10 – 18 Watts of electricity. To avoid this wastage of electricity, turn the television off only by its on/off switch or the wall outlet. Use the remote control unit only to change channels.



- Follow the above-given advice not only for the television but also for cassette players and DVD/CD players.
- Remember the daily television programme information. That will help to avoid switching on the television at unnecessary times ‘just to see what’s on TV.’
- As radio is a very good medium to lessen loneliness, get out of the habit of using television for that purpose.



# When buying electrical appliances:

Most people in our country are compelled to buy electrical appliances because of so-called ‘easy payment schemes’ and being duped by advertising campaigns using catchwords like “Sale” and “Big Discounts.”

But, especially when we are buying electrical appliances, we have to consider our need, the size of the appliance suiting that need and the life cycle cost of that appliance. Just buying electrical appliances because they could be bought cheaply or on easy payment terms, our money is wasted during the time we use that appliance.

## Life Cycle Cost



**Life Cycle Cost = Price of the Appliance + Energy Cost + Maintenance Cost**

Let us calculate the Life Cycle Cost using an example.



## Comparison of Life Cycle Costs of filament and LED light bulbs

If you are using LED bulbs to obtain light for 40,000 hours, one bulb is sufficient as its lifetime is about 40,000 hours. If you are using CFLs, you need about 8 bulbs during this duration as the lifetime of a CFL is about 8000 hours. Accordingly if filament light bulbs are used, about 20 bulbs are required as the lifetime of a filament bulb is about 2000 hours.

		<b>Filament bulb (75 W)</b>	<b>CFL (15 W)</b>	<b>Led bulb (12 W)</b>
1)	Lifetime (Hours)	2000	8000	4000
2)	Initial Cost	20 bulbs X Rs. 60.00 Rs. 1200.00	5 bulbs X Rs. 325.00 Rs. 1625.00	1 bulb X Rs.2000.00 Rs. 2000.00
3)	Electricity Cost	Lifetime Cost (75 X 40000 X 20) ----- 1000 Rs. 48000	Lifetime Cost (15 X 40000 X 20) ----- 1000 Rs. 12000	Lifetime Cost (15 X 40000 X 20) ----- 1000 Rs. 9600
4)	Maintenance Cost	None	None	None
5)	Life Cycle Cost	Rs. 49200	Rs. 13625	Rs. 11600

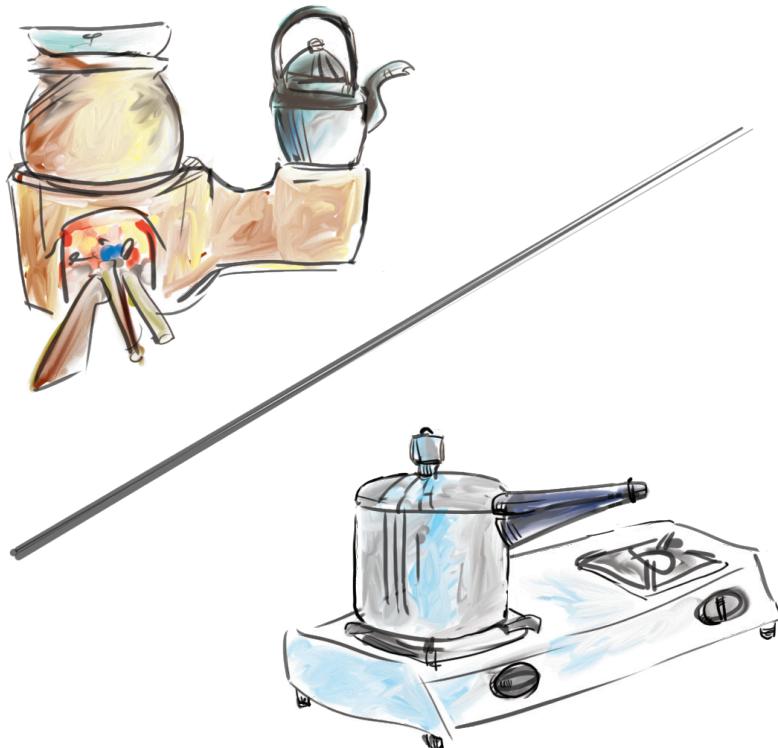
According to the above example, even though filament bulbs are inexpensive when only the price is considered, when the Life Cycle Cost is considered, CFLs give a comparatively high return to the consumer. The return of LED bulbs is even higher.

Accordingly, your electricity bill could be maintained at a low figure for ever by buying efficient electrical appliances with the capacity to fulfill your need and calculating their Life Cycle Cost.



# Energy saving in kitchen

Kitchen is the place in the house where several energy sources are used. Cleanliness and energy conservation of the kitchen has a major bearing in strengthening the family economy.





## Cooking meals:

### Blender:

Let us follow the advice given below to use the blender efficiently.

### Efficient use of blender:

- 1) Load the blender to the maximum capacity with material to be blended.  
Ex: When squeezing a small amount of coconut, squeeze it by hand.
- 2) Avoid overloading the blender.
- 3) Turning the blender off every thirty seconds increases its efficiency and protects the motor from harm caused by continuous use.
- 4) Turn on the blender methodically and bring its speed up to the maximum gradually.
- 5) Clean the blender well after use.
- 6) When the bearings of the motor are worn, the blender emits a different sound. Unless it is properly maintained, electricity will be wasted unnecessarily.
- 7) If the containers used for blending and grinding are leaking, take steps to repair or replace them.

### Cooking with firewood:

Firewood is the fuel commonly used in most homes of Sri Lanka and it can be used efficiently by using the new stoves being manufactured at present.

Type of stove	Efficiency
Three stone hearth	5% - 8%
‘Anagi’ Stove	17% - 20%
Biomass Rice Cooker	35% - 40%

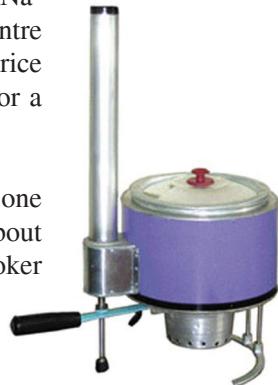
Using a new type of stove from the three-stone hearth will conserve the health of the housewife and the cleanliness of the kitchen.



### Biomass Rice Cooker:

By using this Biomass Rice Cooker created by the National Engineering Research and Development Centre of Sri Lanka (NERD Centre) in place of the electric rice cooker, it will enable a saving of 15 units a month for a house where a kilogram of rice is cooked twice a day.

An electric rice cooker takes 20 minutes to cook one kilogram of rice and the biomass rice cooker takes about 45 minutes to do the same. But, the biomass rice cooker has no energy cost and only two coconut shells are required.



A biomass rice cooker that has minimal smoke and soot emissions now could be purchased from the market for about Rs. 5000.00.

### Cooking with LP Gas / Using LP Gas:

LP Gas cookers are relatively very efficient compared to cooking with fire-wood and the relative heat generation value is higher. Because of these reasons, the consumption of LP Gas in the country is increasing by about 1% every year. The LP Gas imports for the year 2011 were 24,110 Metric Tons.

So, you should use gas carefully. Otherwise, it will have bad influences on your, and the country's, economy.

### Increasing the efficiency of gas cooker:

- 1) Obtain the blue flame.

Get the blue (oxidizing) flame by adjusting the air vent on the under-side of the cooker. The yellow flame paves the way for inefficient gas consumption.

- 2) Use the Pressure Cooker whenever possible. That is more efficient.
- 3) Use cooking pots suiting the size of the cooker.
- 4) Keep the space between the pot and flame at a minimum.



- 5) Keep the air intakes in the cooker clean and clear of obstructions.
- 6) If clay pots are used for cooking with the gas cooker, use clay pots specially made for cooking with gas (thinner with flat bottoms).

### Matters to think about when cooking:

- 1) When buying potatoes and yams, select smaller ones. The boiling time decreases when potatoes and yams are cut into small pieces.
- 2) Soaking cereals before boiling and adding Baking Soda reduces boiling time.
- 3) When boiling cereals and eggs and boiling water for tea, use the sufficient amount of water. Put leftover hot water in a vacuum flask for later use.
- 4) Covering pots with a lid when cooking prevents water boiling away and contains water vapour inside the pot and speeds up the cooking process.

### Safety first:

- Keep gas cylinders vertical while being transported and at home.
- Check the regulator at every cylinder replacement.
- Check the hose that delivers gas from the cylinder to the cooker often for damages.
- If you can smell gas when the cooker is on, immediately get the cooker repaired. Otherwise gas will get wasted.
- If the kitchen smells of gas, do not smoke or use lighters. Block the path of gas reaching the cooker by the regulator.



# Energy Price Index

The energy management level of the house can be identified by using the Energy Price Index.

Use the following charts to find out the essential parameters of energy cost and total cost.

## Energy Price Index

Monthly total income of the family : Rs. ....

Monthly total expenditure of the family : Rs. ....

Electricity Bill : Rs. ....

Diesel/Kerosene/LPG : Rs. ....

Firewood : Rs. ....

Tax : Rs. ....

Telephone Bill : Rs. ....

For food : Rs. ....

Water Bill : Rs. ....

For clothing : Rs. ....

Transport cost : Rs. ....

Other : Rs. ....

Total : Rs. ....



## Energy Price

## 2. Energy Consumption:

Month : ..... Year : .....

## Electricity Bill (Units) kWh

LPG .....kgs

Kerosene .....liters

Diesel .....liters

Petrol ..... liters

Firewood .....kgs

Other .....  
.....

Other .....  
.....

Monthly Income - A Rs. ....

Monthly Expenditure - B Rs. ....

Monthly Energy Expenditure - C Rs. ....

Energy Price Index - D=C/B

## **Notes :**



## Electricity Tariff Revision – September 2014

The electricity tariff effective from 16<sup>th</sup> September 2014 is given below.

### Monthly Electricity Consumption from units 0 – 60

Consumer category and monthly usage (kWh)	Unit charge (Rs. / kWh)	Fixed charge (Rs. / month)
0 – 30	2.50	30
31 – 60	4.85	60

### Monthly electricity consumption exceeding 60 units

Consumer category and monthly usage (kWh)	Unit charge (Rs / kWh)	Fixed charge (Rs. / month)
0 - 60	7.85	Not applicable
61 - 90	10.00	90
91 - 120	27.75	480
121 - 180	32.00	480
Over 180	45.00	540

### Electricity Bill is prepared this way

#### 1) If the electricity consumption is 30 units

For the first 30 units – Rs. 2.50 X 30	Rs. 75.00
Fixed charge	Rs. 30.00
	<b>Rs. 105.00</b>

**2) If the electricity consumption is 60 units**

For 60 units – Rs. 2.50 X 30	Rs. 75.00	
Rs. 4.85 X 30	Rs. 145.50	Rs. 220.50
Fixed charge		Rs. 60.00
		<b>Rs. 280.50</b>

**3) If the electricity consumption is 61 units**

For first 60 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 1	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 481.00
Fixed charge		Rs. 90.00
		<b>Rs. 571.00</b>

**4) If the electricity consumption is 90 units**

For 90 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	Rs. 771.00
Fixed charge		Rs. 90.00
		<b>Rs. 861.00</b>

**5) If the electricity consumption is 91 units**

For 90 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	Rs. 798.75
Rs. 27.75 X 01	Rs. 27.75	Rs. 480.00
Fixed charge		<b>Rs. 1278.75</b>

**6) If the electricity consumption is 120 units**

For 120 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	
Rs. 27.75 X 30	Rs. 832.50	Rs. 1603.50
Fixed charge		Rs. 480.00
		<b>Rs. 2083.50</b>

**7) If the electricity consumption is 121 units**

For 121 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	
Rs. 27.75 X 30	Rs. 832.50	Rs. 1635.50
Rs. 32.00 X 1	Rs. 32.00	Rs. 480.00
Fixed charge		<b>Rs. 2115.50</b>

**8) If the electricity consumption is 180 units**

For 180 units – Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	
Rs. 27.75 X 30	Rs. 832.50	Rs. 3523.50
Rs. 32.00 X 60	Rs. 1920.00	Rs. 480.00
Fixed charge		<b>Rs. 4003.50</b>

**9) If the electricity consumption is 181 units**

For 181 units –	Rs. 7.85 X 60	Rs. 471.00	
	Rs. 10.00 X 30	Rs. 300.00	
	Rs. 27.75 X 30	Rs. 832.50	
	Rs. 32.00 X 60	Rs. 1920.00	
	Rs. 45.00 X 1	Rs. 45.00	Rs. 3568.00
Fixed charge			Rs. 540.00
			<b>Rs. 4108.50</b>

The chart on the next page shows the normal household electrical appliances and their general electricity consumption capacity, and the number of units added to the monthly Electricity Bill by using them every day.

Accordingly, when the electricity consumption capacity is not indicated on appliances you can consider the general electricity consumption capacity and calculate the contribution of each appliance to your household Electricity Bill.



Usage	Electrical appliance	Wattage	Hours used per day normally	Units consumed in a month
Lighting	Filament bulbs	75	4	9
	Tube lights	40	4	5
	CFL bulbs	15	4	2
	LED	5	4	0.6
Communication	TV (Black & white)	40	4	5
	TV (Colour)	100	4	12
	Radio	40	4	4.8
	Desktop Computer	80/150	4	9.6 / 18
	Laptop Computer	20/50	4	5
	Mobile Phone Charger	05	4	0.15
Boiling water	Electric Kettle	1500	½	5
	Geezer	3000	¼	12
	Immersion Heater	1000 / 1500	½	4.8
Cooking	Grinder	250	¼	2
	Electric Cooker	4000	1 ½	180
	Rice Cooker	600	½	9
Cooling and preserving food	Refrigerator	130	15	58
	Deep Freezer	120	16	58
Cooling the environment	Table Fan	40	8	10
	Ceiling Fan	75	8	18
	Air Conditioner (Small window unit)	1100	8	265
Washing and ironing cloths	Washing Machine	1500	¼	11
	Dryer	500	¼	4
	Electric Iron	750	¼	7 - 8
Other	Floor Polisher	500	¼	4
	Vacuum Cleaner	850	¼	6