

Your electric meter

We test all new electric meters before they're installed to make sure they accurately register the electricity you use. These meters are also randomly tested after installation to ensure they operate properly. In the rare case that a meter is inaccurate, typically it's because the meter has slowed down. If we find a defective meter, we repair or replace it and your bill is adjusted, based on your previous usage. Because of the employee time and expense involved, customers who request meter tests will be charged a fee. If the meter is found to be defective, the meter test fee is refunded.

Explanation of Terms

Kilowatt (kW):

A kilowatt equals 1,000 watts – a unit used to measure the electricity required to power electrical devices. For example, if an electric clothes dryer requires 5,000 watts, this equals 5 kilowatts.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh):

The standard unit of measure used to determine the amount of electricity a customer uses. Running a 5,000-watt electric clothes dryer for one hour consumes 5 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Estimated electric bills

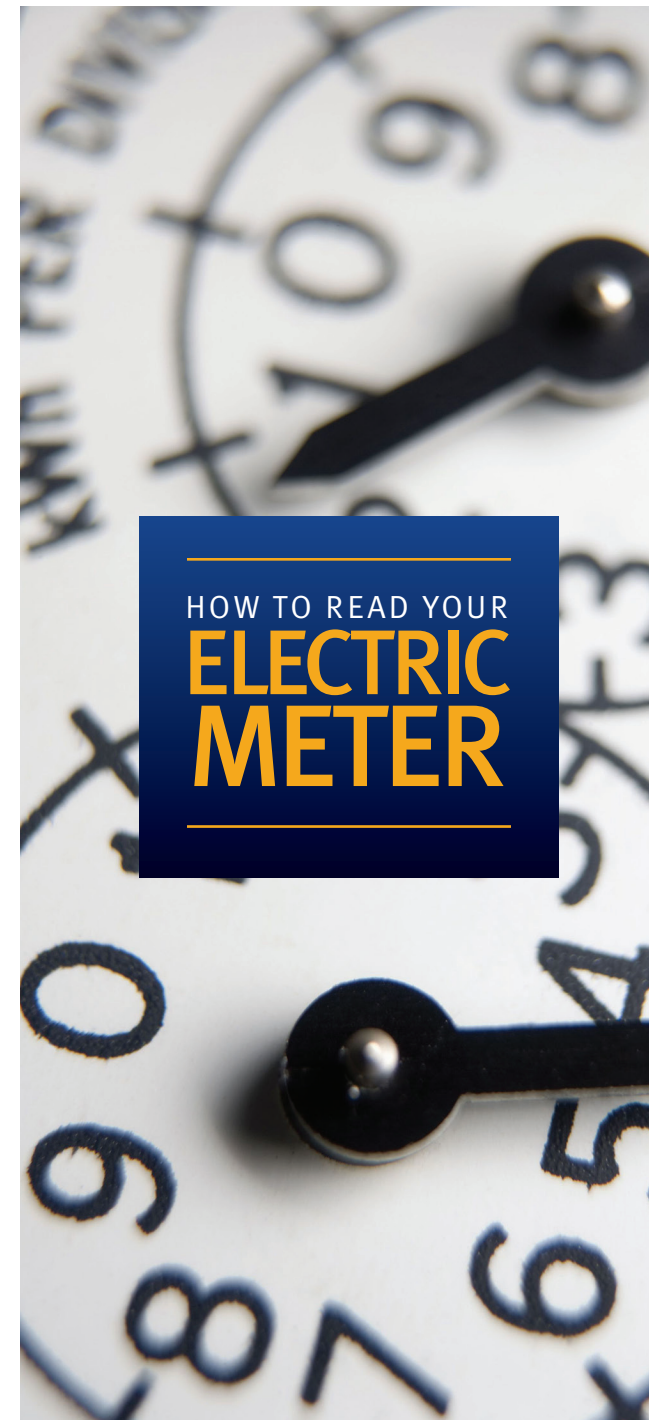
Our meter readers attempt to read your meter every month or every other month (bimonthly) depending on your operating company. Find your operating company below to see how often your meter is read.

<i>Operating Company</i>	<i>Meter Reading</i>
Ohio Edison	Monthly
The Illuminating Company	Monthly
Toledo Edison	Monthly
Met-Ed	Bimonthly
Penelec	Bimonthly
Penn Power	Monthly
West Penn Power	Bimonthly
Jersey Central Power & Light	Monthly
Mon Power	Monthly
Potomac Edison (WV)	Monthly
Potomac Edison (MD)	Bimonthly

On the months that your meter is not read, your bill is estimated, which typically is based on daily usage from the same period during the prior year. If this is not practical, we will base it on the prior month's usage. Any difference between your estimated usage and actual usage is automatically adjusted the next time your meter is read.

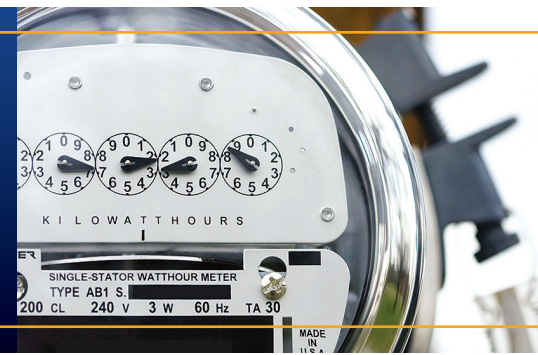
You can submit a meter reading online or by calling our Contact Center if you prefer not to receive an estimated bill.

To submit your reading, you must enter it within a three-day window, which is listed on your bill the month before a scheduled estimation. We will use your actual supplied reading to calculate your bill only if it is entered within this window. If you enter a reading outside of this window, we will prorate your bill using the reading you provided.



HOW ELECTRIC METERS

WORK



You can read your meter to determine your hourly, daily, weekly or monthly use.

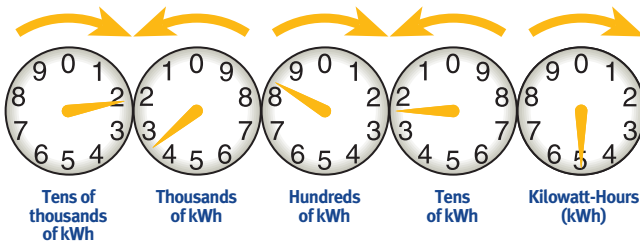
Stand directly in front of your electric meter, with the meter at eye level. Most residential meters have four or five dials. Both types are read the same way.

Each dial on the meter is numbered from 0 to 9 and has a pointer – like the hand on a clock – that turns either clockwise or counterclockwise. The pointers advance only when electricity is being used. These dials measure the number of kilowatt-hours (kWh) you use in 1s, 10s, 100s, 1,000s and 10,000s.

To correctly read your meter, read the dials in order, starting from the right and moving to the left.

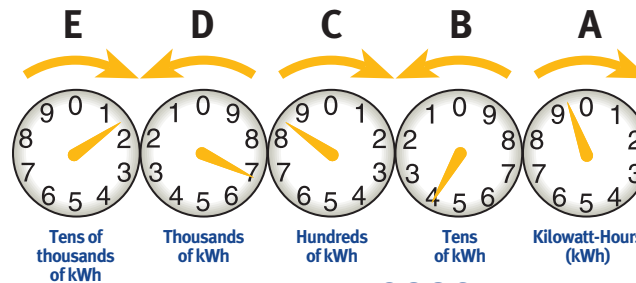
In most cases, the pointer will be between two numbers on the dial. The correct number is the lesser of the two.

A typical reading is shown below:



The reading is **23825** kWh

However, when the pointer appears to point directly at a number, use that number only if the pointer on the dial to the right has passed 0. Otherwise, use the lesser number.



The correct reading is **16839** kWh

In the illustration above, the pointer on dial B appears to be pointing directly at the number 4. Because the pointer on dial A has not passed 0, the number 4 on dial B should be read as 3.

To figure the number of kilowatt-hours you used during the month, subtract the last month's reading on your most recent bill from the present reading. This will give the kilowatt-hours you used for the period.

Follow these steps to determine your usage. The result will show how many kilowatt-hours of electricity you used and over what period you used them.

1. Enter the meter reading you just took. _____ kWh
2. Enter the reading from the last time your meter was read. _____ kWh
3. Subtract step 2 from step 1. = _____ kWh
4. Date you read the meter. _____
5. Date of previous reading. _____
6. Determine the number of days between the dates of steps 4 and 5. _____
= Days between readings.

Reading your electric meter can tell you many things, such as the effect of a large new appliance on your consumption, how well you're conserving energy, or even the effect of the weather on your usage. You may want to keep daily, weekly or monthly records.