

Know your solar options

A growing number of homes and businesses are installing rooftop solar systems to produce their own power from the sun. Nearly 70,000 solar installations have been connected to SDG&E's electric grid as of October 2015, representing the most solar customers per capita of any California utility.

Cost-saving technology, online tool

If you're considering a rooftop solar system, these options can help you save time and money:

- The **Renewable Meter Adapter** connects existing electric meter panels in as little as an hour, helping many customers avoid expensive panel upgrades and related time delays.
- An **easy-to-use online tool** calculates your solar project costs, estimated energy production, expected paybacks and potential incentives.

Solar/grid connection goes both ways

If you choose to install solar, you'll have reliable power from SDG&E's two-way connection to the local electric grid that allows you to:

- **Send excess solar power** to the grid for bill credits whenever your system generates more electricity than you use.
- **Receive electricity from SDG&E** whenever the sun isn't shining or you need more electricity.

Equal access to the grid

You'll still have the same 24/7 access to the grid as all customers do. The wires, poles, meters, substations and power plants are ready to deliver electricity to you safely and reliably, day or night, rain or shine.

This equal access to the grid is why the cost to serve customers with or without solar is nearly the same. This cost is built into

electric rates, yet it isn't shared equally by all customers. Since solar customers usually buy less electricity, they end up paying less to use the grid. Those who don't have solar end up paying more to make up the difference - an average of \$100 per year on every electric bill, which will rise to roughly \$360 per year on electric bills by 2025 if existing rules don't change.

Reform to balance cost-sharing

These subsidies are changing as part of statewide Net Energy Metering (NEM) reform. State legislation directs the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to decide by Dec. 31, 2015, on new rules for solar pricing that will replace the rules currently in place.

Rule changes tied to NEM cap

The new rules take effect once rooftop solar installations reach the NEM cap - or program limit - set by state law. For SDG&E, the cap is 617 megawatts (MW), and solar connections passed the 450 MW milestone in October 2015. SDG&E customers are on track to fill up available room in the existing solar rooftop program by summer 2016. You'll find daily updates on the NEM cap at sdge.com.

- If you install solar before the cap is reached, your billing will be based on the current NEM rules for 20 years from the time of installation.
- If you install solar after the cap is reached, the CPUC's new rules will apply.

Learn more

For news about solar rate changes, visit sdge.com/newsroom. To learn more about going solar and to use the solar calculator, visit sdge.com/solar and click "Getting Started with Solar."

Be prepared for stormy weather

Strong El Niño conditions are present and will likely contribute to significant storms this winter. To help make sure your home or business is ready for heavy rainfall, flooding and mudslides:

- **Check the roof** and make repairs to prevent leaks.
- **Clear debris from rain gutters and drainage systems**, and make sure they work correctly so water doesn't get indoors.
- **Stock up on sandbags** to help divert water, mud and debris from your property and prevent soil erosion.
- **Remove dead or diseased trees** before rain-soaked soils make it easy for gusty winds to knock them down.

It's also important to update your emergency plan, practice it and keep your emergency kit and supplies stored in a dry place. Visit sdge.com/stormprep for tips on preparing for storms and links to more information about emergency preparedness.

SDG&E meteorologists are ready with tools to anticipate storms and their impact to our system. We've also stepped up our tree-trimming efforts. In addition, field offices have extra inventory of fuses, power poles and sandbags on hand.



For safety, learn how you can spot signs of carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide is a harmful gas that can take your breath away. Its ability to rob you of oxygen can lead to serious illness or even death. Because you can't see, taste or smell carbon monoxide, it can sneak up on you. Knowing the following information can help you stay safe.

How it can enter your home

One of the ways that carbon monoxide can enter your home is through a malfunctioning natural gas appliance, such as a furnace or stove. Carbon monoxide is formed when a carbon-based fuel - such as kerosene, gasoline, propane, natural gas, oil, charcoal or wood - doesn't burn completely (incomplete combustion). That's why it's important to keep your natural gas appliances in good working order.

Your best defense is prevention

If you receive natural gas service from SDG&E, we can help by providing an annual safety checkup for your gas appliances. Visit sdge.com/serviceorder to schedule this service online or call **1-800-411-7343** and select the "gas appliance order" option, or contact a licensed, qualified professional.*

Look for telltale signs

When using your furnace or other natural gas appliances, be alert for the following warning signs of carbon monoxide:

- A yellow, large and unsteady burner flame (except in decorative logs with gas flames).

- Built-up soot in the appliance.
- An unusual, pungent odor that may indicate a different byproduct of the same process (incomplete combustion) that produces carbon monoxide.
- Triggering of a carbon monoxide detector or alarm.
- Household members with unexplained nausea, drowsiness, mental confusion or flu-like symptoms, such as headaches, dizziness, vomiting or shortness of breath. Such signs may indicate the early stages of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Take steps immediately

If you suspect you've been exposed to carbon monoxide, take the following steps:

- Immediately turn off the suspected gas appliance, if it's safe to do so.
- Get everyone out of the house and call **911**.
- Seek medical attention for anyone who feels ill.
- Arrange an inspection immediately and don't use the appliance until a licensed, qualified professional or SDG&E confirms it's safe.

For more gas safety tips, visit sdge.com/gassafety.

***NOTE:** If you receive natural gas service from another company, SDG&E encourages you to contact your gas company directly regarding services available to you.

Por seguridad, descubra señales de monóxido de carbono

El monóxido de carbono es un gas nocivo que puede dejarle sin aliento. Su capacidad de privarle de oxígeno puede conducir a una enfermedad grave o incluso a la muerte. Ya que no puede ver, probar ni oler el monóxido de carbono, puede sorprenderle inesperadamente. Conocer la siguiente información puede ayudarlo a permanecer seguro.

Cómo puede entrar en su hogar

Una de las maneras que el monóxido de carbono puede entrar en su hogar es a través de un aparato doméstico de gas natural que funcione mal, tal como un calefactor o una estufa. Esta es la razón por la que es importante mantener sus aparatos domésticos de gas natural en buen estado de funcionamiento.

Su mejor defensa es la prevención

Si usted recibe el servicio de gas natural de SDG&E, podemos ayudar brindando una revisión anual de seguridad para sus aparatos domésticos de gas. Visite es.sdge.com/serviceorder para programar este servicio en línea o llame al **1-800-311-7343** y seleccione la opción de "servicio para su aparato de gas" o póngase en contacto con un profesional cualificado con licencia.*

Busque señales de advertencia

Cuando use su calefactor u otros aparatos domésticos de gas natural, manténgase alerta ante las siguientes señales de advertencia de monóxido de carbono:

- Una llama de quemador que sea amarilla, grande e inestable (salvo en las llamas de gas de los leños decorativos).
- Acumulación de hollín en el aparato doméstico.
- Un olor acre poco común que puede indicar la presencia de otro producto derivado del mismo proceso (combustión incompleta) que produce monóxido de carbono.
- El que se accione un detector o una alarma de monóxido de carbono.
- Miembros de la casa con náusea, somnolencia, confusión mental o síntomas parecidos a los gripales.

Tome medidas inmediatamente

Si sospecha que ha estado expuesto a monóxido de carbono:

- Apague inmediatamente el aparato doméstico de gas del que sospecha, si es seguro hacerlo.
- Saque a todos de la casa y llame al **911**.
- Busque atención médica para cualquiera que no se sienta bien.
- Haga los arreglos para una inspección inmediatamente y no utilice el aparato doméstico en cuestión hasta que un profesional cualificado con licencia o SDG&E confirme que es seguro.

***NOTA:** Si otra compañía le distribuye el servicio de gas natural, SDG&E le sugiere que se ponga en contacto directamente con su compañía de gas con respecto a los servicios que le pueden ofrecer.