



Amp up operation efficiency with electrification

By 2030, energy-related emissions are expected to fall 25% below 2005 levels due to improved equipment efficiencies and increased electrification.¹ In almost every facility, there's opportunity to upgrade to electric equipment for long-term cost and maintenance savings. Businesses powering equipment with electricity using a clean energy mix will lower operating costs, reduce carbon emissions and contribute to sustainability goals.

Whether you're upgrading your existing facility or planning to purchase new equipment, we are here to help with rebates for qualifying energy-saving projects. Flip to the back to learn more about how to transform your work environment with electric equipment.

Utilize electrification to transform your business.

Common benefits of electrification:



Reduced environmental impact with decreased reliance on fossil fuels.²



Quieter operation due to the absence of fuel combustion reduces noise complaints and stress.²



Reduced maintenance costs due to fewer fluids and lack of combustion engine.³



Enhanced air quality with fewer emissions depending on the equipment, improving health and well-being of employees.⁴

Examples of electric equipment:

- **Forklifts** – offer longer lifespan, significant noise reduction and improved air quality.
- **Standby truck refrigeration** – quieter equipment due to lack of generator noise and intelligent technology.
- **Belt loaders** – use 10-15% of energy costs compared to internal combustion belt loaders.
- **Baggage and pushback tugs** – boast a compact design with improved towing capacity.
- **Electric buses** – offer improved air quality and quieter operation.
- **Electric vehicle chargers** – support adoption of electric vehicles and offer convenient fast charging.



Get started today

- Discover available rebates and submit an application at apsapplynow.com.
- Scan the QR code or call (866) 277-5605 to connect with an energy advisor.

Resources:

1. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Retrieved from <https://www.eia.gov>
2. U.S. Department of Transportation. Retrieved from <https://www.transportation.gov>
3. U.S. Department of Energy. Retrieved from <https://www.afdc.energy.gov>

4. Lifecycle cost assessment and carbon dioxide emissions of diesel, natural gas, hybrid electric, fuel cell hybrid and electric transit buses. Energy. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com>