

**THIS IS INFORMATION PROVIDED BY GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES & YOUR
PROPERTY MANAGER**

Remember to only flush the 3Ps: Paper, Poo and Pee!

BOSS FLOSS: RINGLEADER & EXPERT PIPE TANGLER

A.K.A. Dental Floss, Flosser T

Proper Disposal: The trash can.

Quick Fact: Dental floss is made of nylon or Teflon and is not biodegradable, so it will not break down overtime. If you floss daily (which you should), the little pieces of string add up. Dental floss can easily become wrapped around wipes and feminine hygiene products and other floss creating larger blockages. So, a little floss could definitely hurt your pipes.

FLO: UNSUSPECTING MEMBER OF THE UNFLUSHABLES

A.K.A. Feminine products, Maxi Paddington, Tammy Crimson, Rouge Rebel

Proper Disposal: Wrap it in toilet paper and toss it into a lined trash can.

Quick fact: Aunt Flo accounts for about 8 percent of trash found at our wastewater treatment plan.

WRECK-IT WIPES: NOTORIOUS TROUBLEMAKER

A.K.A. Baby Wipes, Wet Ones, "Flushable"

Proper Disposal: The trashcan

Quick fact: Over 1/2 of our wastewater overflows are caused by improper disposal of wipes. ALL wipes should be placed in the trash and not the toilet, including flushable wipes, cleaning wipes, make-up wipes, feminine hygiene wipes, and baby wipes.

Additional items which you must be careful to not put down your drains: grease, oil, hair, bones, hard seeds, pits, rice, pasta, coffee grounds, all food debris, paper, paper towels, metal, dental floss, tampons, tampon applicators, cigarette butts, Q-tips, sanitary napkins, condoms, "flushable" wipes, "flushable" toilet cleaners; etc. all should be placed in garbage cans. This is not an all-inclusive list.

Normal plumbing systems cannot accept these items. Toilet tank cleaning tablets are not to be used as they can break down plastic components causing parts to need replacement or clog plumbing.

Ask your property manager if you have any questions!

HOW TO USE GARBAGE DISPOSALS: a strainer basket should always be used in the opening and only removed when actively using the disposal. There is a charge to come remove shot glasses, bottle caps, or reset because it was jammed or clogged

- 1. Always use the disposal with active COLD running water. Start running the water.**
- 2. Turn disposal on**
- 3. Feed small pieces into the disposal at a time**
- 4. Make sure waste is fully ground up before adding more waste.**
- 5. Run COLD water for a few minutes after the last of the waste is ground up to clear disposal and drain line.**

Never put the following down the disposal as it will cause damage, jams and drain clogs: grease, liquid fat, meat fat trimmings, potato peels, expandable foods (like pasta, oats and rice), animal bones, nuts, pits, stringy vegetables (like celery and asparagus) coffee grounds, eggshells or onion skins. Not an all-inclusive list but gives you a good start to know what cannot be grinded in the disposal.

TENANT SIGNATURE _____ DATE: _____

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IMPORTANT AC INFORMATION FOR TENANTS

*Air filters get covered in dust and debris. If you don't change them regularly, the caked dirt will block airflow. This, in turn, will cause your AC unit to work harder (and drive up your energy bill) without really cooling down your home. How often you need to change your air filters depends on how many people live in your home & how clean you keep it, whether you have any pets, whether you have any allergies, and which type of air filters you use (**DO NOT USE REUSABLE FILTERS IN CENTRAL SYSTEMS**).

Documentation of filters must be sent to the property manager monthly, even if the filter does not need to be changed/cleaned. To ensure updated documentation is sent, there will be specific documentation required each month. Each month, on the **"Property Supplies" tab** of our website, you will find that month's specific instructions. For those with changeable AC filters you will find a word/phrase to write on that month's filter; and for those with cleanable filters you will find directions on what to include in the picture with your filter.

*When air filters are not replaced or cleaned out it adds strain upon the AC because it is now more restrictive than before. This means less air gets through the filter and less air is conditioned. If this happens, it also causes the evaporator coils to ice up while the system overheats.

Filters that are not replaced (or cleaned in window/wall units) are the number one reason for system shutdowns. A clogged drain pan/line is the number two reason for central system shutdowns. If the drain line is clogged, the invoice to correct will be tenant responsibility. Clogged drain lines can be avoided by adding ¼ cup vinegar once a month to drain line. If you find the smell of vinegar foul, you can also use peroxide. **DO NOT USE BLEACH.**

*Each central air system works to cool air by 15 to 20 degrees at a time. As an example, if the indoor air temperature is at 80 degrees, the AC system takes that supply of air and subtracts 15 to 20 degrees of heat before releasing it back into the home air supply. Because it mixes with the other 80-degree air that has not been conditioned yet, the air you feel will be cooler but not necessarily the temperature that you set on your thermostat. It takes time for the indoor air to reach temperature equilibrium. Unfortunately, even if the air conditioning never turns off, it may take hours to lower indoor room temperature (as a whole) from 88 degrees to 75 degrees.

*On most days, a 20-degree temperature drop is perfectly fine, and your home will stay right around the temperature at which you set your thermostat. On extremely hot days, however, your air conditioner might not be able to cool down your home to its normal temperature. If it's 100 degrees outside, for example, your air conditioner might only be capable of cooling your home down to 80 degrees (although likely a bit lower since your indoor return air is usually cooler than the air outside).

*The worst thing you can do on an extremely hot day is to set your thermostat temperature even lower than usual to make your home cooler. All this will do is force your air conditioner to work non-stop and will greatly increase the likelihood of something going wrong. The longer your air conditioner runs, the higher your electric bill will be.

*The Energy Commission recommends that homeowners set their thermostat to 78 degrees when they're home and 85 degrees when they're away from home during the summer. Note that this is a better strategy than turning off your air conditioner on 100-degree days – so that you don't return home to indoor air that feels like a sauna, and so that your air conditioner won't have to run as long to cool your home upon your return.

*Close your window treatments during the day when the sun is out.

*Turn your ceiling fans in a counterclockwise direction during the warmer months. Doing so will create a literal wind-chill effect that should allow you to set your thermostat about 4 degrees higher than usual -- and you won't feel one bit warmer.

*For the same reason, place table and floor fans in strategic places, such as to cool down the kitchen while you're cooking.

*Make good use of kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans to force heat and humidity to dissipate in a hurry.

ANY QUESTIONS? ASK YOUR PROPERTY MANAGER!

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