

TIPS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. Replace incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent light (CFL) or light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs. CFLs use approximately one-fourth the energy of regular incandescent light bulbs. Changing one 100-watt bulb to an equivalent 26-watt CFL saves 81 kWh and \$24.00 per year per bulb based on three hours use per day.
2. Use fans, if available, instead of air conditioners. Portable, ceiling, and whole-house fans do not remove heat from a room, but they do provide a cooling effect by circulating air and they consume only a small fraction of the energy used by an air conditioner. Two fans, rather than an 8,000 BTU room air conditioner, running four hours a day, will save over 1,150 kWh and \$345 per year.
3. Shorten showers. Cutting just two minutes per shower can save up to 1,533 kWh and \$460 per year.
4. Wash clothes in cold water. Washing clothes in cold water for just two loads a week can save 225 kWh and \$68 per year.
5. Report leaky faucets. A leaking faucet with just one hot water drop per second can waste 2,000 gallons of water and can cost up to \$120 per year.
6. Eliminate energy sneakers (phantom loads). Even when turned off, things like cell phone chargers and televisions use energy. Use a power strip to turn off computers (ensure proper logoff), monitors, printers, cell phone chargers, PDAs, camera batteries, etc., all of which use standby power when not in use. By turning off your computer using a power strip, you can save 50 kWh and \$15 per year.
7. Turn it off. Get into the habit of turning off lights, televisions, air conditioners, fans, computer equipment, etc. when you leave a room.
8. During warm/summer months, set your thermostat to the warmest comfortable setting. Each degree above 75°F saves approximately three percent of the energy used to cool your home. Do the reverse in cold/winter months so you don't overheat your home.
9. Maintain appropriate temperatures in your refrigerator and freezer. Set refrigerator temperatures between 37° and 40°F in the refrigerator section and 0°F in the freezer section.
10. If a second freezer is necessary, consider using a chest-type freezer. Chest-type freezers are less likely to lose cold air when the door is open than an upright freezer. Chest freezers can use 11 to 27 percent less energy than upright freezers.