

- Install awnings to keep the sun off windows in the summer. When installed at the proper angle awnings allow sun to enter in the winter when extra heat is welcome.

- Ensure that all windows have a tight fit. Seal any exterior cracks and holes and install weather stripping and caulking around windows.

- Install insulating gaskets behind outlet and switch plates on exterior walls.



- When buying replacement windows install double-pane windows and look for the ENERGY STAR logo to help reduce your heating and cooling costs by as much as 15 percent. Having the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) label means the window's performance is certified.

Water Heating

- Reduce the temperature on the water heater to 120 degrees F. This is an optimal level for safety and savings and provides comfortable hot water for most uses. Should you require a higher temperature for a specific piece of equipment, such as restaurant dishwasher, consider a booster heater.
- When purchasing a new water heater consider an energy-efficient water heater. While it may cost more initially than a standard water heater, the energy savings will continue during the lifetime of the appliance.
- Insulate your hot water storage tank and supply pipes with an approved blanket or wrap. Be sure to leave the air intake vent uncovered when insulating a gas water heater.

- Repair leaky water fixtures. A leak on the hot water line wastes gallons of water and increases energy use in a short period of time.

Appliances/Refrigeration

- Consider replacing an older model refrigerator with a new energy efficient one. A 20-year-old refrigerator uses nearly twice as much energy as a new model. When shopping for a refrigerator compare operating costs and use the energy guide label for a guide. The energy guide will show the average yearly operating cost of the unit. Keep in mind that this is a national average and that your actual cost can vary.



- Keep refrigerator evaporator coils clean. Dust can build up and cause the refrigerator motor to work harder. Make sure refrigerator doors are airtight.
- Look for a refrigerator with automatic moisture control. Models with this feature have been engineered to prevent moisture accumulation on the cabinet exterior without the addition of a heater.
- Purchase insulated cooking equipment whenever possible. Insulation retains more heat in the equipment and transmits less to the environment.

EFFICIENCY

Energy Saving Tips

FOR YOUR BUSINESS



Making Your Business More Energy Efficient

Jackson Energy Authority wants to help you impact your bottom line through safe and efficient energy use. When you apply the energy saving tips included in this booklet, you can save valuable dollars as well as make your office more energy efficient. Most of the tips listed are no-cost or low-cost and easy to implement right away. Conserving energy means lower utility bills plus helps to maintain a cleaner, healthier environment.

For more energy efficiency tips, visit www.jaxenergy.com or give us a call at 422-7500.



Jackson Energy Authority
One thing you can count on.

Lighting

- Turn off lights when not in use. This is often overlooked and so simple to do.
- Install an occupancy sensor switch in seldom-used offices and areas like closets, storage areas, bathrooms and conference rooms.
- Install more efficient security and parking lot lighting such as high-pressure sodium fixtures.
- Use time clocks or photoelectric cells to handle exterior lighting or advertising signage.
- Use natural lighting when at all possible. Paint walls and ceilings a light color as well as use light colored flooring or carpet to maximize the effect of natural light.
- Replace incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent lighting wherever possible. Compact fluorescents use one fourth the energy and last longer, saving on replacement cost and labor.
- Replace incandescent and fluorescent exit signs with newer light emitting diodes (LED's). These use about 1/10 the energy of an incandescent bulb and they can last up to 100,000 hours.
- Use task lighting to illuminate work areas instead of area lighting. Lower the height of light fixtures to increase usable light.
- Replace T12 lights with magnetic ballasts to T8 lights with electronic ballasts.



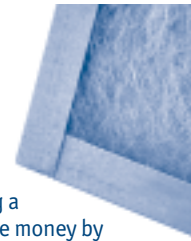
Office Equipment

- Purchase ENERGY STAR products and equipment when upgrading, replacing or adding new products and equipment. The ENERGY STAR logo tells the consumer that the product or equipment meets federal standards for energy efficiency. Since most ENERGY STAR equipment powers down during periods of inactivity, you'll also save on air conditioning costs.

- Reduce the hours your equipment is left running unnecessarily. PCs, monitors, printers, copiers and scanners should be turned off at night and over weekends if they aren't needed. If the equipment has a power-saver mode, be sure it is enabled.

Heating, Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC)

- Lower the thermostat to 68 degrees or less in the winter. You can save three percent on heating bills for every one-degree you lower your thermostat. In the summer, raise the thermostat to 78 degrees or higher to achieve a 1% savings per degree raised.
- Install time clocks or setback programmable thermostats for efficiency. This can help optimize your building's heating and cooling needs.
- Adjust thermostats when the building is unoccupied.
- Install locking covers on thermostats to eliminate tampering with the temperature settings.
- Replace air filters regularly and follow maintenance schedules for furnace and air conditioning equipment. Replacing a dirty air filter can save money by reducing the amount of electricity needed to run a blower motor. Keep your furnace clean, lubricated and properly adjusted.



- Regularly inspect and clean both the indoor and outdoor coils of your air conditioner. Dirt build-up in your coils is the single most common cause of poor efficiency.
- Close HVAC dampers in unused areas. Storage areas are a good example of areas not needing heating or cooling.

- Seal heating and cooling ductwork. Leakage from areas such as joints, elbows and other connections can be substantial—as much as 20% to 30%. This is especially costly if the ducts travel through unheated or uncooled spaces such as attics, basements, or crawlspaces. Use duct tape or caulk to seal ducting. If you use duct tape to repair and seal your ducts, look for tape with the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) logo to avoid tape that degrades, cracks and loses its bond with age.
- Consider installing an air conditioning economizer to bring in outside air when cool outside.
- Select energy-efficient equipment when you buy new heating and cooling equipment. Look for a high Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) rating and the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER). The national minimums are 78% AFUE and 13 SEER.



Weatherization

- Use drapes or blinds to reduce radiant heat in the summer and increase it in the winter. Close drapes or blinds on cloudy days and open them on sunny days to increase the radiant heat in the winter. In the summer open drapes or blinds on cloudy days and close them on sunny days to reduce the radiant heat.
- Install weather stripping around exterior doors and around doors between heated and unheated or cooled and uncooled spaces.
- Install door bottoms or thresholds to seal gaps beneath exterior doors.
- Insulate exterior walls and floors and insulate roof and ceilings spaces to R-19 standards or above wherever possible.