



On Electronics

- Consider a laptop next time you're looking to buy a computer – they use less energy than desktop computers.
- Avoid energy vampires. Even when they're turned off, home electronics in “standby” mode use energy to power features.
- Set your computer to sleep or hibernate mode instead of using a screen saver so it uses less electricity during periods of inactivity.
- Unplug battery chargers when the batteries are fully charged or the chargers are not in use.
- Plug electronics into a power strip, then turn the strip off when not in use to save in energy costs.

Contact Us:



Consumer Welfare and Promotion Office
Department of Energy
G/F Annex Building
Rizal Drive
Bonifacio Global City
Taguig City, 1632



Telephone Numbers:

(02) 479– 2900 loc. 329
(02) 840– 2267



E-mail Address:

energycwpo@gmail.com

Reference:

100 ways to save energy at home. (2015). <https://www.progress-energy.com/carolinas/home/save-energy-money/energy-saving-tips-calculators/100-tips.page?>

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

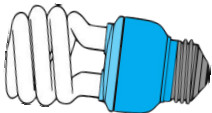


Household Energy Conservation Tips



On Cooling

- Buy an aircon with high Energy Efficiency Ratio indicated in the Yellow Label.
- Change or clean your AC's air filters regularly.
- Block the sun from overheating your home! Inside, use shades, blinds and drapes. Outside, use awnings, trees and shrubs.
- Repair leaky ducts to reduce heating and cooling costs.
- Decorate for a cooler home by hanging light-colored curtains that allow light to enter a room while blocking some of the sun's rays, and light-colored paint to reflect heat.
- Determine your comfort level. When using an air con, set the temperature at 25°C.



On Lighting

- Replace standard bulbs with CFLs. Compact fluorescent light bulbs are more energy-efficient than regular bulbs, while giving off the same amount of light.
- Use the right bulb. Make sure you're using the appropriate CFL bulb for your light fixture – they come in various sizes and types for different lighting needs.
- Put off lights that are not needed.
- Clean the tubes of the lamp regularly.
- Use natural lighting when feasible.

On Appliances

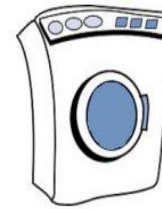
Refrigerator

- Repair refrigerator door seals if you feel cold air around the closed door or if moisture is collecting.
- Clean the condenser tube regularly.
- Minimize door openings as much as possible. Cool air escapes every time the refrigerator door is opened.
- Buy ref with high Energy Efficiency Factor and preferably one with an inverter technology.
- Replace old refrigerators.



Washing Machine

- Buy washing machine with a front loader. They are infinitely more efficient than top loaders.
- Separate wash loads into light and heavy fabrics for the shortest drying times. Or better yet – air-dry your lightest fabrics.
- Wash full loads of clothes when possible. When smaller loads are necessary, use less water.
- Avoid over-drying your clothes.
- Wash and dry several loads at once, so that your dryer isn't completely cooled down when it heats up for the next load.
- Hang dress clothing to air dry on portable laundry racks.
- Clean the dryer lint filter before every load to keep your dryer running efficiently.



TV

- Power down and unplug the TV completely when you're not using it.
- Check the volume. The higher the volume, the higher the electricity usage.
- Lower the contrast and brightness on your set and watch TV in low light.
- Disable any "Quick Start" option that leaves the TV on standby mode as default.



On Cooking

- Plan before you cook.
- Match your pot size to the burner on your stove.
- Use tight-fitting covers on pots and pans when cooking on the stove to shorten your cooking time and save energy.
- Turn off your oven or burners when food is almost ready and let existing heat finish the cooking for you.
- Use copper-bottomed pots and pans that use heat more efficiently when cooking on the stove.
- Use microwaves and toaster ovens to cook or warm leftovers.



Energy Consumption is dependent on the following:

- (a.) wattage rating/size of the appliances/equipment,
- (b.) Length of time of usage,
- (c.) User's needs and behavior in the use of appliance/equipment; and
- (d.) Due to economic and technical considerations, some appliances/equipment are inherently inefficient.