



**Address of home for which you completed
the Energy Wise home diagnostic survey:**

26 BACON
PORT-CARTIER G5B1Y2

Contract Number: 4213 86

- Congratulations for taking the time to complete the ENERGY WISE home diagnostic questionnaire and returning it to us. This demonstrates your commitment to the cause of energy conservation.

Here is your personalized energy report, which contains quantitative results (in \$ and kWh) and recommendations based on your billing data and your answers to the questionnaire. This report shows an estimated breakdown of your energy consumption according to your main uses for the specified time frame, which corresponds to your latest billing periods. The recommendations below, tailored to your individual consumption profile, will help you save energy without sacrificing comfort.

Please note that the quoted savings were calculated using the electricity rates in effect during the time frame in question.

Your Top Recommendation(s)

For more information, see the appropriate section of the report.

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- 1 Insulate your basement or upgrade the existing insulation**
Potential savings: \$ 534

- 2 Lower the temperature setting in your main living areas**
Potential savings: \$ 171

- 3 Replace your mechanical thermostats with electronic ones**
Potential savings: \$ 152

Energy Expense Breakdown

Here is your annual consumption by use (The amounts are rounded.)

Analysis period : from 2002-11-16 to 2003-11-18 • Number of days : 368

Electricity	Use	Usage		Taxes	Total Cost
		kWh	\$	(GST and QST)	
	Heating	22023	\$ 1228	\$ 185	\$ 1413
	Air conditioning	372	\$ 19	\$ 3	\$ 22
	Water heating	2372	\$ 130	\$ 19	\$ 149
	Fridges/freezers	2798	\$ 152	\$ 23	\$ 175
	Laundry	441	\$ 24	\$ 4	\$ 28
	Cooking	124	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 8
	Other appliances	1540	\$ 84	\$ 13	\$ 97
	Lighting	2592	\$ 141	\$ 21	\$ 162
	Pool/spa	209	\$ 11	\$ 2	\$ 13
	Unassigned consumption	-81	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 1
	Sub Total	32390	\$ 1798	\$ 270	\$ 2068
	Fixed charge	0	\$ 143	\$ 22	\$ 165
	Total	32390	\$ 1941	\$ 292	\$ 2233
Other energy sources	Total - Wood*				\$ 550
Grand total					\$ 2783

*Midpoint of the expense or consumption range you selected, including taxes.

Please note that in the table above, a positive or negative amount can appear opposite **Unassigned consumption**. A positive amount typically includes the electricity consumption of equipment or appliances that were not covered in the survey, whereas a negative amount indicates that the estimate made by our calculation model is higher than your billing data.

Heating Key Figures

70% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 1413

Wood expense: \$ 550

Total heating expense: \$ 1963

(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► Lower the temperature setting in your main living areas (Rec: 1ABAI5-GEN_JN)

By setting your thermostats to 20°C (68°F) days and evenings when you're home and 17°C (63°F) at night, you could reduce your heating expense by approximately \$ 171 per year. To save even more, turn the heat down to 17°C (63°F) when you go out, too, and install programmable thermostats, which make it easier to control the temperature according to your needs.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 120 (1840 kWh)		
Wood	\$ 51		
Total	\$ 171		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

► Lower the temperature in unoccupied rooms (Rec: 1ABAI5_INOC)

If your rooms are equipped with individual thermostats, turn the heat down to 15°C (59°F) when they're not being used and keep the door closed. This will allow you to reduce your heating expense without sacrificing comfort.

► Replace your mechanical thermostats with electronic ones (Rec: 1THELECT_IND1)

Electronic thermostats are much more accurate than mechanical (bimetallic) thermostats. By virtually eliminating temperature variations in your home, they could help you reduce your heating expense significantly while increasing your comfort.

We recommend that you replace most of your mechanical thermostats with electronic ones, especially in rooms that you heat a lot. To maximize savings, opt for programmable units, which will turn the heat down automatically at night or when you're away. Please note that under the Québec *Building Act*, thermostats must be installed by a master electrician, i.e., a certified member of the Corporation des maîtres électriciens du Québec (CMEQ).

Based on your answers to the questionnaire, this measure would translate as follows:

Heating (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

Energy source	Potential annual savings *	Cost **	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 108 (1689 kWh)		
Wood	\$ 44		
Total	\$ 152	\$ 5	0.0 years

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

* Savings due to the greater accuracy of electronic thermostats.

** \$40 per thermostat before taxes, excluding installation charges.

► Make sure your doors are airtight (Rec: 0ETANCH_PORTE)

Weatherstripping eliminates drafts and keeps warm air indoors. That's why it's important to check the condition of the weatherstripping around your doors and replace it if needed.

► Make sure your windows are airtight (Rec: 0ETANCH_FENET)

To minimize air leaks and cold drafts, check the seal around your windows and apply caulking if necessary. Drafty windows can also be made more airtight by installing a plastic film across them that will act as a storm window.

► Eliminate air infiltrations (Rec: 0ETANCH_GEN)

Before the onset of winter, it's important to seal gaps and openings where cold air can infiltrate your home. Here are some of the things you should do:

- Make sure that the hatch to your roof space is airtight and well insulated.
- If you have access to your roof space, caulk any gaps around pipe penetration points, light fixtures and other such openings.
- Seal all openings in your exterior walls, including electrical outlets, light switches, pipes and duct vents.
- Install an airtight flap on all exhaust vents (clothes dryer, bathroom fans, range hood, etc.).
- If you have an attached garage, insulate the wall and the door separating it from the house. You should also insulate the ceiling if there's an occupied room above it.

To maximize your savings and get help to carry out your project, take advantage of the Rénoclimat program offered by Québec's Agence de l'efficacité énergétique. During an on-site visit, a certified advisor will look at your home's energy efficiency and conduct a "blower door" test to locate air leaks. Based on the results, he or she will give your home an energy rating and suggest retrofits that will improve its efficiency. You can also obtain information about home ventilation as it applies to your specific situation as well as financial assistance for the retrofits, provided you meet certain conditions.

► Remember that ... (Rec: 0RIDEAU_FERM)

Windows are the weakest components of the building envelope in terms of heat transfer. In winter, shut your curtains and blinds at night to minimize heat loss, and keep them open in the daytime to allow sunlight into your home. These simple measures will help you reduce your heating expense.

Heating (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

► When replacing your windows, opt for energy-efficient ones (Rec: 0REEMPL_FENET)

Generally speaking, it is not cost-effective to replace your windows for the sole purpose of saving energy. However, if you're planning to upgrade them for other reasons, such as water infiltration, drafts, difficult operation or aesthetic considerations, it's probably in your best interest to choose a high-performance model. Such models cost more than conventional windows, but you should normally be able to recover the differential cost in a reasonable period of time given the energy savings you'll achieve.

A window's energy performance is based on the Canadian Standards Association standard CSA-A440.2, which establishes three basic evaluation criteria: heat loss, solar heat gains and airtightness.

- Heat loss is represented by the **U-value**. The lower the U-value, the better the window's insulating value.
- Solar heat gains are represented by the solar heat gain coefficient (**SHGC**). The higher the SHGC, the greater the amount of solar heat a window can let in.
- Airtightness is measured in terms of three ratings: **A1**, **A2** and **A3**. The highest rating, A3, is assigned to the most airtight windows.

To make it easier for consumers to compare the energy performance of different types and models of windows during the heating season, CSA-A440.2 defines an overall energy rating, **ER**, based on the above three factors. **The higher the ER number, the more energy-efficient the window during the heating season.**

The following table lists typical ER ratings for different types of windows:

Typical ER Ratings as per CSA-A440.2						
Window Category	Type of Spacer	Type of Glazing (No. of Panes)	Fixed Window Without Sash*		Operable Window	
CSA-A440.2			2004**	1998	2004**	1998
Common	Aluminum	Double	18	-15	8	-25
High-performance	Insulated	Double, low-E coating, argon gas	33	0	25	-8
Very-high-performance	Insulated	Triple, two low-E coatings, krypton gas	41	8	34	1

* Fixed windows with sashes, which are more common in the residential market, have the same typical ratings as operable windows.

** The ER rating method was modified in the 2004 version of CSA-A440.2.

The U-value and SHGC of windows bearing the **ENERGY STAR**® symbol are certified by an independent organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. The U-value and SHGC of all **ENERGY STAR** qualified windows, as well as their A rating and ER number, are available on the Web at www.oeenrcan.gc.ca/energystar, under the heading **Qualified Products**. For other useful information, visit www.oeenrcan.gc.ca/residential.

In the case of fixed windows without sashes, we recommend ENERGY STAR qualified products with an ER of 31 or higher. The harsher the climate, the more you stand to gain by choosing a high ER number.

In the case of operable windows, fixed windows with sashes and patio doors, we recommend ENERGY STAR qualified products with an ER of 21 or higher. Once again, the harsher the climate, the more you stand to gain by choosing a high ER number.

A simple comparison of ER numbers is usually sufficient to guide you in your choice of windows. However, a more in-depth analysis is warranted if you're designing a very-high-efficiency home or one that relies on passive solar heating, if you want to optimize your windows based on their orientation or if you're faced with special problems, such as solar overheating or extremely high air-conditioning costs.

When you're in the market for new windows, consider that the choice of a sealed double-glazed model with low-conductivity spacer, low-emissivity (low-E) coating, argon gas and an ER number ranging between 21 and 25 - rather than regular sealed double-glazed windows with an ER number of 6 to 8 - would translate as follows:

Annual savings: about \$6.48/m-squared(81 kWh/m-squared*), i.e., about \$0.60/sq ft(7.5 kWh/sq ft*)

Differential cost: \$30 to \$43/m-squared, or \$2.75 to \$4.00/sq ft

Payback period: about 5 to 7 years

** Average savings for all windows of a typical detached home with uniform fenestration on all four sides.*

We also recommend choosing windows that can be installed in the centre of the insulated wall cavity or closer to the inside wall. This will prevent excessive cooling of the frame and glazing and thus reduce the risk of condensation.

Finally, have your windows installed by a professional, since proper installation will prevent air infiltration and heat loss around the frame. Professionals often inject urethane insulation with a low expansion rate between the frame and the wall structure.

To obtain more information or assistance for your project, take advantage of the services offered by Québec's Agence de l'efficacité énergétique.

► **Insulate your basement or upgrade the existing insulation** (Rec: 0ISOL_SSOLFNI)

If you renovate your basement, take the opportunity to insulate the walls.

Case 1 - If your basement walls are made of poured concrete

Choose R-15 to R-20 (RSI 2.6 to RSI 3.5) insulation, depending on the method and materials used.

Even though it's common practice to insulate foundation walls to 0.6 m (2 ft) below grade, we recommend insulating them all the way down to the floor.

Cover the surface of the insulation facing inside the house with a continuous vapor barrier, taking care to seal all joints.

Before you begin, make sure that there's **sufficient soil** around the exterior of the foundations to keep the footings from freezing, and correct the problem if need be. You should also check for major cracks in the walls that could compromise their stability or cause water seepage.

We also recommend that you **seal** and **insulate the header or rim joist** - which covers the space between the floor joists - around the entire perimeter of the house, since it's a prime area for air infiltration.

Based on your answers to the questionnaire, this measure would translate as follows:

Heating (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost *	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 378 (5885 kWh)		
Wood	\$ 156		
Total	\$ 534	\$ 267	0.5 years

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

* Assuming that the work is done by a contractor. The cost includes materials and labor and covers the installation of:

- rigid and/or batt-type R-17 (RSI 3.0) insulation over the full height of the walls. If you opt for batt insulation, you'll also have to install a moisture barrier on the inside surface of the below-grade portion of the concrete wall.
- header insulation
- wall studs (or furring strips in the case of rigid insulation)
- a sealed vapor barrier

Drywall installation is not included but is necessary if you choose rigid insulation.

Case 2 - If your basement walls are made of rubble, brick or concrete blocks

Consult a professional before undertaking your insulation project. Generally speaking, it's preferable to insulate this type of foundation on the outside.

To obtain more information or assistance for your project, take advantage of the services offered by Québec's Agence de l'efficacité énergétique.

► Insulate your roof space or upgrade the existing insulation (Rec: 0ISOL_TOITCAT)

Roofs with a slight pitch or steep roofs with cathedral ceilings are hard to access and generally have little cavity space. That's why it's better to insulate these types of roofs on the inside, by adding insulation over the ceiling joists.

The ideal time to do this is when you're doing renovations that have an impact on the ceilings.

Proceed by installing 3.8- to 7.6-cm (1.5- to 3-in) rigid insulation on the ceiling joists after removing the drywall and the vapor barrier, if any. Alternatively, you can build a wood frame under the ceiling and fill the resulting cavity with batt insulation.

Cover the surface of the insulation facing inside the house with a continuous vapor barrier, taking care to seal all joints. Also check whether there's adequate ventilation in the roof space and add air vents if necessary.

Based on your answers to the questionnaire, this measure would translate as follows:

Heating (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost *	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 35 (543 kWh)		
Wood	\$ 15		
Total	\$ 50	\$ 229	4.6 years

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

* Assuming that the work is carried out by a contractor when the ceilings are being redone. The cost includes materials and labor and covers the following:

- removing the existing drywall and vapor barrier, if applicable
- installing 3.8-cm (1.5-in) rigid insulation with an R-value of R-7.5 (RSI 1.32) over the ceiling joists
- installing a sealed vapor barrier

The cost of installing and finishing new drywall ceilings is not included.

To obtain more information or assistance for your project, take advantage of the services offered by Québec's Agence de l'efficacité énergétique.

► Adjust your heat exchanger's operating cycle as needed (Rec: 1ECHAIR_REDVE)

Adjust your ventilation system's operating cycle as needed to maintain the desired comfort level in your home. Normally, you should run your system for longer periods in the fall, before it gets too cold and while the building envelope still contains excess humidity accumulated over the summer months. As the days get cooler, you can increasingly rely on natural ventilation, since the cold, dry air will absorb humidity faster. You can then use mechanical ventilation to control air quality and adjust the humidity level to your liking.

Ventilation needs vary from one home and one household to another. Smoke from cigarettes or woodburning appliances, new furniture or carpets, a fresh paint job or the presence of animals or visitors are all factors that call for increased ventilation. Other things to take into account when programming the operating cycle of your heat recovery ventilator (HRV) or air exchanger are your home's airtightness and your family's sensitivity to various pollutants.

In summer, operating your HRV or air exchanger on cool, dry nights can lower the temperature in your home, but you should turn it off - or switch it to recirculation mode if necessary - as soon as the temperature or humidity level rises.

Air conditioning Key Figures

0% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 22
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► General advice on central cooling systems (Rec: 2CLIMCEN_GEN)

There are several ways to minimize heat gains in your home and reduce your air-conditioning expense:

Air conditioning (continued) *To optimize your consumption...*

- In summer, keep your curtains and blinds drawn during the day, especially in the case of windows facing east or west, in order to keep the sun out. Protect your south-facing windows with awnings.
- Plant deciduous trees that will provide shade in summer on the south, east and west sides of the house. On the north side, choose evergreens that will act as a windbreak in winter. To find out more on this topic, order a copy of the brochure entitled *The Right Tree in the Right Place*, published by Hydro-Québec.
- On especially hot days, avoid using electrical appliances (stove, oven, television, computer, lamps, etc.) as much as possible, since they give off heat.
- Limit air infiltration by making sure the openings in your home are as airtight as possible. Hot outside air generally has a high moisture content that your air conditioner will have to eliminate.
- Periodically clean your air conditioner filters, since clogged filters impede air flow and reduce the system's efficiency.
- If you're in the market for a new air conditioner, check the EnerGuide label before you buy. It specifies the seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER) in the case of a central cooling system, or the energy efficiency ratio (EER) in the case of a room air conditioner. The higher the number, the more efficient the unit.

► **Raise the temperature setting of your central cooling system** (Rec: 2CLIMCEN_25DC)

You could reduce your air-conditioning expense by about \$ 20 per year by setting your system's thermostat to 25°C (77°F). To save even more, install a programmable thermostat: it will raise the temperature when you're out and lower it back to the desired level before you return.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 20 (337 kWh)		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

► **General advice on room air conditioners** (Rec: 2CLIMIND_GENP)

There are several ways to minimize heat gains in your home and reduce your air-conditioning expense:

- In summer, keep your curtains and blinds drawn during the day, especially in the case of windows facing east or west, in order to keep the sun out. Protect your south-facing windows with awnings.
- Plant deciduous trees that will provide shade in summer on the south, east and west sides of the house. On the north side, choose evergreens that will act as a windbreak in winter. To find out more on this topic, order a copy of the brochure entitled *The Right Tree in the Right Place*, published by Hydro-Québec.
- On especially hot days, avoid using electrical appliances (stove, oven, television, computer, lamps, etc.) as much as possible, since they give off heat.
- Limit air infiltration by making sure the openings in your home are as airtight as possible. Hot outside air generally has a high moisture content that your air conditioner will have to eliminate.
- Periodically clean your air conditioner's filters, since clogged filters impede air flow and reduce its efficiency.
- Instead of running your air conditioner continuously, install a timer on it. You can program it to turn the unit off when you leave the house and turn it back on an hour before you return.
- If you're planning to replace your air conditioner or get an additional one, check the energy efficiency ratio (EER) specified on the EnerGuide label before you buy. The higher the number, the more efficient the unit.

Air conditioning (continued) *To optimize your consumption...*

Water heating Key Figures

5% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 149
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► Install reduced-flow showerheads (Rec: 3PDOUCH_DTRED)

By installing reduced-flow showerheads in all your showers, you could lower your energy bill by up to \$ 7 per year while also decreasing your water consumption.

Based on your answers to the questionnaire, this measure would translate as follows:

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost *	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 7 (105 kWh)	\$ 3	0.4 years

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

* \$20 (before taxes) for a fixed reduced-flow showerhead with a maximum flow of 9.5 litres (2.5 US gallons) per minute.

► Wrap an insulation blanket around your water heater(s) (Rec: 3CHEAU_COUVIS)

If your water heater was manufactured prior to 2005, covering it with an insulation blanket would allow you to save up to 1 \$ per year.

Based on your answers to the questionnaire, this measure would translate as follows:

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost *	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 3 (44 kWh)		
Wood	\$ -2		
Total	\$ 1	\$ 4	3.9 years

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

A **negative amount** represents an increase in the consumption of the specified fuel for heating purposes due to the fact that the proposed measure will either decrease the amount of heat generated by your existing electrical appliance or eliminate it altogether.

* \$30 before taxes per blanket

Water heating (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

► **Maintain your water heater at 60°C (140°F)** (Rec: 3CHEAU_60DC)

The recommended temperature setting for electric water heaters is 60°C (140°F), and most manufacturers preset their units to this temperature. Setting the thermostat any lower can accelerate the development of harmful bacteria, while a higher setting can lead to severe burns as well as higher electricity consumption. For example, keeping your water heater at 70°C (158°F) will cost you an additional \$ 10 per year.

Even at 60°C, however, the risk of burns remains high for both children and adults. Always check the temperature before using hot tap water or getting into the bath.

► **Make efficient use of your dishwasher** (Rec: 3LAVAIS_GEN)

To reduce your hot water consumption, rinse your dishes in cold water before putting them in the dishwasher and use shorter wash cycles. Turn your dishwasher on only when it's full, and use the Energy Saver drying cycle if you have one. Otherwise, open the door to let your dishes air dry. Either way, you'll reduce your energy consumption, since you'll avoid generating heat to dry your dishes.

Fridges/freezers Key Figures

6% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 175
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► **Disconnect your second refrigerator** (Rec: 4FRIGO_DEBR2E)

If you own more than one refrigerator, ask yourself if you could make do with fewer and disconnect those you don't really need, especially in summer - you could save \$ 15 per year per fridge. When the time comes to replace one of them, choose a larger size that will allow you to get rid of your second or third fridge, since older units can consume up to twice as much energy as recent models. Check the EnerGuide label before you buy and, if possible, opt for a refrigerator bearing the ENERGY STAR[®] symbol, which identifies the most energy-efficient products in their respective categories.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Fridges/freezers (continued) *To optimize your consumption...*

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 41 (676 kWh)		
Wood	\$ -26		
Total	\$ 15		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

A **negative amount** represents an increase in the consumption of the specified fuel for heating purposes due to the fact that the proposed measure will either decrease the amount of heat generated by your existing electrical appliance or eliminate it altogether.

► General advice on refrigerators (Rec: 4FRIGO_GEN)

Set the temperature in your refrigerator between 1 and 4°C (33.8 and 39.2°F) and keep the freezer section at -18°C (0°F). Don't install your refrigerator next to the dishwasher or the range, since it will have to run for longer periods to compensate for the heat they generate. Leave 5 to 7 cm (2 to 3 in) of clearance all around to optimize its efficiency. In addition, thaw frozen foods in the fridge rather than the microwave.

► When the time comes to replace your refrigerator ... (Rec: 4FRIGO_REMPL)

When the time comes to replace your refrigerator, check the EnerGuide label before you buy and, if possible, choose one bearing the ENERGY STAR® symbol, which identifies the most energy-efficient products in their respective categories. Since the difference in energy consumption between a recent model and an old one amounts to approximately \$ 10 per year, your new refrigerator could wind up costing you a lot less than you think!

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 25 (406 kWh)		
Wood	\$ -15		
Total	\$ 10		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

A **negative amount** represents an increase in the consumption of the specified fuel for heating purposes due to the fact that the proposed measure will either decrease the amount of heat generated by your existing electrical appliance or eliminate it altogether.

► Disconnect your freezer if you're not using it (Rec: 4CONGE_DEBR1)

If you seldom or never make use of your freezer, you could save nearly \$ 4 per year by disconnecting it. If you use it regularly, set the temperature to -18°C (0°F), and leave 5 to 7 cm (2 to 3 in) of clearance all around to optimize its efficiency.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Fridges/freezers (continued) *To optimize your consumption...*

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 12 (199 kWh)		
Wood	\$ -8		
Total	\$ 4		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

A **negative amount** represents an increase in the consumption of the specified fuel for heating purposes due to the fact that the proposed measure will either decrease the amount of heat generated by your existing electrical appliance or eliminate it altogether.

► Tips on buying a freezer (Rec: 4CONGE_REMPL)

If you're in the market for a new freezer, check the EnerGuide label before you buy and, if possible, choose one bearing the ENERGY STAR® symbol, which identifies the most energy-efficient products in their respective categories. Opt for a chest freezer rather than an upright, since less cold air will escape when you open the door, resulting in less frost buildup and lower energy consumption.

Laundry Key Figures

1% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 28
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► Dry your laundry outside whenever possible (Rec: 5SECH_C_LINGE)

Use your clothesline as soon as weather permits-you could save up to \$ 7 per year by drying 75% of your laundry outside during the summer. In winter, avoid hanging wet clothes indoors, since this will increase the humidity level in your home.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 7 (110 kWh)		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

Laundry (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

► Tips on making efficient use of your clothes dryer (Rec: 5SECH_GEN)

Avoid running the dryer for small loads, and make a habit of cleaning the lint filter after each use. Choose a moderate heat setting, since the time saved with a higher setting will not be sufficient to offset the extra energy required. Also, if your dryer has a cycle that automatically detects when the clothes are dry, use it.

► When the time comes to replace your dryer ... (Rec: 5SECH_REMPL)

When the time comes to replace your dryer, look for a model with a cycle that automatically detects when the clothes are dry. Before you buy, remember to check the EnerGuide label, which will help you make an energy-wise choice.

Other appliances Key Figures

3% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 97
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► Install a timer on your car blockheater (Rec: 9CHMOT_MINEX)

You've already installed a timer on your blockheater, but you could shave another \$ 2 per year off your electricity bill by having it turn on just two hours before you use your vehicle, which is usually sufficient. To save even more, plug it in only when the temperature is -15°C (5°F) or less.

No payback period is shown since it won't cost you anything to implement this measure.

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 2 (37 kWh)		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

► Make efficient use of your hot water dispenser (Rec: 9DEAUCH_UTIL)

If you don't use your hot water dispenser(s) on a regular basis, switch off the heating element between uses, since it takes four times more electricity to keep the water hot than to keep it cold. You could thus save up to 147 kWh for all your dispensers, or about \$ 9, per year (taxes included).

Other appliances (continued) *To optimize your consumption...*

Energy source	Potential annual savings	Cost	Payback period
Electricity	\$ 9 (147 kWh)		
Wood	\$ -5		
Total	\$ 4		

Amounts are approximate and include applicable taxes.

A **negative amount** represents an increase in the consumption of the specified fuel for heating purposes due to the fact that the proposed measure will either decrease the amount of heat generated by your existing electrical appliance or eliminate it altogether.

Lighting Key Figures

5% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 162
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► Basic indoor lighting tips (Rec: 8ECLINT_GEN)

Make a habit of always turning the lights off when you leave the room, since switching them on and off requires less energy than leaving them on all the time. You should also consider adding dimmers in areas where ambient lighting is sufficient. Motion sensors installed in little-used areas could also help you reduce your lighting expense.

To save even more, replace your halogen torchieres by models with compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), which use one fourth the power to produce the same amount of light. CFLs have a service life up to ten times longer than conventional incandescent bulbs and up to five times longer than halogens. In addition, they generate much less heat, making them a safer choice.

► Use compact fluorescents outdoors (Rec: 8ECLEXT_FLUO)

To meet your outdoor lighting needs, use compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) designed for this purpose rather than incandescent bulbs.

By replacing a standard 100-watt bulb with a compact fluorescent, for example, you could save nearly 100 kWh or \$7 per year (taxes included), assuming average usage of 3½ hours a day. Since the unit cost of CFLs varies between \$3 and \$15 (taxes included)*, they should normally pay for themselves in less than 2 years.

Moreover, CFLs last up to 10,000 hours so you won't have to replace them as often. This represents a sizable advantage in hard-to-reach areas such as roof overhangs.

Lighting (continued)

To optimize your consumption...

Check the specifications on the packaging and compare different products to find the one that's right for you. The following table will help you choose the appropriate wattage as a function of desired brightness (measured in lumens).

Incandescent bulbs Watts	CFLs Watts	Lumens
40	Approx. 10	450 to 500
60	Approx. 15	800 to 900
75	Approx. 19	1,100 to 1,200
100	Approx. 25	1,600 to 1,700
Rule of thumb: A CFL uses about a quarter of the energy of an incandescent bulb to produce the same amount of light. To choose the right CFL for your needs, assume a 4:1 ratio.		

* The unit cost depends on several factors: manufacturer, model, brightness, useful life and the number of CFLs in the package.

► Use compact fluorescents indoors (Rec: 8ECLINT_FLUO)

To meet your indoor lighting needs, opt for compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) since they consume less energy than incandescent bulbs. The unit cost of CFLs varies between \$3 and \$15 (taxes included)*.

By replacing a standard 60-watt bulb with a compact fluorescent, for example, you could save nearly 30 kWh or \$2 per year (taxes included), assuming average usage of 4 hours a day. Moreover, CFLs last up to 10,000 hours so you won't have to replace them as often. And because they don't give off as much heat, CFLs cause less discomfort when it's hot.

While the energy savings might not seem like a lot, they can make a significant difference on a province-wide scale. If 2.9 million Québec households were to replace a single incandescent bulb each, the results would add up to 81 GWh per year – enough to meet the total electricity requirements of 3,000 homes.

Check the specifications on the packaging and compare different products to find the one that's right for you. The following table will help you choose the appropriate wattage as a function of desired brightness (measured in lumens).

Incandescent bulbs Watts	CFLs Watts	Lumens
40	Approx. 10	450 to 500
60	Approx. 15	800 to 900
75	Approx. 19	1,100 to 1,200
100	Approx. 25	1,600 to 1,700
Rule of thumb: A CFL uses about a quarter of the energy of an incandescent bulb to produce the same amount of light. To choose the right CFL for your needs, assume a 4:1 ratio.		

* The unit cost depends on several factors: manufacturer, model, brightness, useful life and the number of CFLs in the package.

Pool/spa Key Figures

0% of total energy expense

Electricity expense: \$ 13
(includes taxes)

To optimize your consumption...

► **Use your spa cover** (Rec: 6SPA_COUVERT)

Since a spa consumes a significant amount of energy, especially in winter, lower the water temperature after each use and put the cover back on to conserve heat.

Disclaimer

The breakdown of your energy consumption according to your main uses is an estimate based on the answers you provided in the Energy Wise Home Diagnostic survey as well as your billing data and the technical and meteorological data we have on file. Similarly, all costs and savings quoted in your recommendations report are approximate and are supplied for information purposes only.

The recommendations report presents a summary of various energy-saving measures that could reasonably be expected to help you optimize your consumption. Please note the following:

- The technical information contained in the report is not sufficient to undertake major renovations. It must be validated on-site, at your own request and expense, by a qualified contractor in compliance with standard industry practice.
- The cost and savings estimates produced by our application may not be the same as those arrived at by other energy diagnostic tools, since different assumptions and calculation models may be used.
- The estimates will not be valid if your contract rate changed from Domestic (D) to Domestic Dual-Energy (DT) or vice versa during the time frame used for the survey. To obtain an adjusted report, we recommend that you update your survey responses one year after the rate change, using a new time frame.
- The reference codes appearing in parentheses after each survey question and recommendation are used solely to facilitate communications between Energy Wise Home Diagnostic users and Hydro-Québec's customer service representatives.

Be energy-wise...and eco-friendly!



If you act on the personalized recommendations contained in this report, chances are you'll undertake renovations or replace some of your appliances or lighting products with more energy-efficient models. Out of concern for the environment, Hydro-Québec urges you to dispose of your waste materials and old appliances properly. We remind you that compact fluorescents must not be thrown out in the garbage since they contain mercury. Instead, drop them off at your local eco-centre or set them aside until the next hazardous waste collection in your neighborhood.

To find out more about recycling and waste disposal, first visit our Web site at www.hydroquebec.com/residential/energywise/recyclage.html. You can also contact your municipality or regional county municipality. In addition, the Recyc-Québec Web site, www.recyc-quebec.gouv.qc.ca, is an excellent source of information. To reach Recyc-Québec, call 514 351-7835 in the Montréal area, or 1 800 807-0678 elsewhere in Québec.

Rénoclimat Program

Take advantage of the Rénoclimat program offered by Québec's Agence de l'efficacité énergétique to have your home inspected by a certified advisor. Through this program, you can

- determine your home's energy efficiency rating
- find out about retrofits that would make your house more comfortable and more energy-efficient
- get financial assistance for your retrofits, including a grant from Hydro-Québec.

The service is provided for a fee to owners of single-family dwellings. For more information or to sign up, visit www.hydroquebec.com/residential/energywise or contact the Rénoclimat call centre toll free at **1 866 266-0008**.