

Energy Efficient Homes: Water Heaters¹

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Quick Facts

New Infographic and Projects to Keep Your Energy Bills Out of Hot Water | Department of Energy

- With the average Florida resident using 80 gallons of water per day, it is no wonder that water heating is the 2nd largest expense in your home accounting for 14%-18% of your utility bill.
- Running a water faucet in a house for 5 minutes requires as much energy as 14 hours of using a 60-watt light bulb (US EPA 2017).
- The optimum temperature for both energy efficiency and function is 120°F. Higher temperatures increase energy costs and scalding risks. Note: Be sure to turn off power before touching wires. Most electric water heaters have two thermostats (one for each heating element), and it is important to ensure they are both at the same setting. Reductions in water temperature can save on energy costs. Some illnesses and special hygiene conditions might require higher water temperatures for washing certain clothing and linens.
- Install an Energy Star clothes washer. Most of the energy consumed when washing clothes is used to heat the water.
- Install an Energy Star dishwasher; as with clothes washers, most of the energy consumed by dishwashers is used to heat the water.
- Check with your utility company as it may offer rebates or incentives for certain types of energy-efficient water heaters. Keep in mind that your choice of water heater and its fuel source will depend, in part, on where you live and the space available.
- Install heat traps, one-way valves or loops of pipe, which prevent heated water in a storage tank from mixing with cooled water in pipes. Most new water heater models have factory-installed heat traps. Heat traps can save on energy costs by preventing convective heat losses through the inlet and outlet pipes.
- If you have a tank-style water heater, drain about a quart of water from the water tank every 3–6 months. This helps to remove sediment that slows down heat transfer and lowers the efficiency of your water heater. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for your specific unit.
- If your water heater is more than 10 years old, it is a good idea to start shopping for a new one now. This will give you a chance to do some research and select the type and model that most appropriately meets your needs. Although most water heaters last 10–15 years, it might be economically smarter to replace your water heater early; the lower utility bills could be worth it. Compare costs: purchase price *and* lifetime maintenance and operation costs.
- For safety concerns as well as energy-efficiency reasons, when buying fuel-fired water heaters, look for units with sealed combustion or power venting to avoid back drafting of combustion gases into your home. If fuel-fired water heaters are located in interior spaces, such as interior mechanical rooms connected to conditioned spaces or laundry rooms, they should include provisions for outside combustion air. A temperature and pressure relief valve system is a safety feature designed to let off excess heat and pressure automatically. Also, install a hardwired carbon monoxide alarm (with battery backup) nearby.
- Depending on the area of Florida in which you live, freezing temperatures can affect water pipes. Consider leaving a faucet trickling when weather forecasters predict freezing temperatures to avoid burst pipes.

Terms to Help You Get Started

Energy Factor (EF)—the ratio of energy received from the water heater to the total amount of energy delivered to the water heater; the higher the better; determined by U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) test procedures.

Energy Star Qualifying Products—residential water-heater product classes that are eligible for Energy Star as of July 17, 2018: storage, instantaneous (“tankless”), solar water, and light duty
(see https://www.energystar.gov/products/water_heaters/residential_water_heaters_key_product_criteria for details).

First-Hour Rating (FHR)—amount of hot water in gallons a storage water heater can supply per hour (starting with a full tank of hot water); determined by the manufacturer using U.S. DOE procedures.

Gallons Per Minute (GPM)—amount of hot water in gallons a tankless water heater can supply per minute during a 77°F temperature increase; determined by the manufacturer using U.S. DOE procedures.

Solar Energy Factor (SEF)—replaces the earlier term “Solar Fraction (SF)” —Both terms mean the same thing. The amount of energy provided by the solar technology divided by the total energy put into the system; used in determining the efficiency of solar water heaters.

What Do You Need to Know?

No matter how you heat your home’s water, to reduce the water bill requires any combination of using less water, implementing energy saving techniques (turning down thermostat on water heater), washing clothes on cooler temperatures, insulating pipes, and/or buying energy-efficient products. Also, be certain to take advantage of the savings from these easy conservation measures.

- Install shutoff valves on low-flow showerheads and kitchen faucets. Designed to dribble when closed, the valve controls flow at the push of a button so that water in the pipe stays at the selected temperature while you are soaping, shaving, or shampooing. These valves are a built-in feature of many low-flow heads.
- Include low-flow aerators or laminar-flow controls on sink and lavatory faucets.
- Install low-flow showerheads with well-designed features that deliver water at about 1.5–2.5 gallons per minute while still providing plenty of force.
- If you have a system with a long distance between the water heater and a major hot-water demand area, such as a master bathroom at one end of your house and the water heater at the other end, then you might want to consider a hot water recirculation system. These systems reduce the amount of water that goes down the drain while you wait for the desired temperature.
- Schedule regular maintenance and performance checks. Refer to the manufacturer's manual for your model before attempting any maintenance procedure.

What Should You Consider When Purchasing a New Water Heater?

You need a water heater capable of providing adequate amounts of hot water during your household's busiest times of the day. For help in determining your family's peak-hour demand for hot water, see the "Sizing a New Water Heater" at <https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/water-heating/sizing-new-water-heater>. In selecting a tank-style water heater, look for one with a first hour rating (FHR) that matches within 1 to 2 gallons of your peak-hour demand. The FHR is a measure of how much hot water the heater will deliver during a busy hour. Federal law

requires this information to be on the unit's EnergyGuide label.

For new construction, minimize piping runs to hot water requiring areas of the home by design or by centrally locating the water heater. Insulate buried hot-water piping for new construction to minimize heat loss while hot water is flowing through or remaining stagnant in the pipes. Leave the pipe 6 inches below and 6 inches above the slab free of insulation, as having insulation through the slab may increase the potential for insect problems. Insulate all hot-water lines in interior walls. Also, insulate all water lines in attic or floor joists.

Choose an Energy Star–labeled water heater. Go to https://www.energystar.gov/products/water_heaters/residential_water_heaters_key_product_criteria to see the requirements and choose a water heater that meets the Energy Star criteria, which is a Federal Trade Commission requirement for all new conventional storage water heaters.

What Are Your Choices for Water Heaters?

One of the first steps in choosing a water heater is to determine the appropriate fuel type. The fuel type or energy source you use not only affects the water heater's annual operating cost, but also its size and energy efficiency. If considering changing fuel sources, check with your utility company as it may offer rebates or incentives for switching to a gas- or solar-powered water heater. Your choice of water heater and its fuel source will depend, in part, on what area of the state you live in.

Storage water heaters are the most common type. Water is heated in an insulated tank. When the hot-water tap is turned on, hot water flows out of the top of the water heater, and cold water flows into the bottom of the tank to replace the hot water in the top of the tank.

Heat-pump water heaters use electricity for moving heat from one place to another rather than generating heat directly. Refrigerants and compressors transfer heat from the surrounding air into an insulated storage tank.

Demand (tankless or instantaneous) water heaters heat water directly without use of a storage tank. A gas burner or electric element heats water only when there is demand. **Note:** There has been some concern expressed about using these units in areas with "hard" water (calcium carbonate rich). Be sure to check with the manufacturer if this is a potential problem.

Tankless-coil water heaters use the home's main heating system to heat the water. They operate off the house boiler with no separate storage tank.

Indirect water heaters use the home's heating system as the heat source, but the water from the boiler is circulated through a heat exchanger in a separate, insulated tank. Because hot water is stored in a tank, the boiler does not have to turn on and off as often.

Solar water heaters use the sun's thermal energy to heat water. These units are usually designed to serve as pre-heaters for conventional storage or tankless water heaters. A solar collector absorbs thermal energy from the sun and transfers this heat to water in a storage tank or water entering a tankless water heater. Note that all solar energy systems manufactured or sold in Florida must meet the standards established by the Florida Solar Energy Center and display accepted results of approval performance tests. See Florida law (section 377.705, Florida Statutes) and <http://www.fsec.ucf.edu> for more information. Also, see the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC) website at <https://solar-rating.org/>. SRCC is a non-profit organization whose primary purpose is the development and implementation of certification programs and national rating standards for solar energy equipment.

Drain-Water Heat Recovery—sometimes referred to as heat recovery units (HRU) or grey water recovery units—systems operate with all types of water heaters, especially demand and solar types. In essence, the system "captures" some of the heat from hot water traveling through the pipe as it goes down the drain. The system then uses this heat to pre-heat the incoming cold water that goes to the water heater or a fixture, such as a shower.

Gas-condensing water heaters are similar to conventional gas storage water heaters with a few exceptions. The major enhancement these units have over the conventional units is the ability to capture the heat of condensation of the combustion gases. The burner heats the water like typical gas storage models, but the combustion gases are vented through coils that provide additional heat to the water.

In addition to considering the water heater types available to you and determining the size system you will need, you will also want it to perform efficiently. Fortunately, there are indicators that will help you do just that.

Energy Factor

The best indicator of a heater's efficiency is its Energy Factor (EF). The higher the EF, the more efficient the water heater. EF is based on recovery efficiency (i.e., how efficiently the heat from the energy source is transferred to the water); standby losses (i.e., the percentage of heat lost per hour from the stored water compared to the heat content of the water); and cycling losses, based on an average household use of 64 gallons of hot water per day.

EnergyGuide Label

Look at the bright yellow and black EnergyGuide label to indicate the estimated annual energy consumption and

operating cost of the water heater (given at a certain rate). The EnergyGuide label is found on certain types of storage, instantaneous, and heat-pump type water heaters. The label provides estimated annual energy consumption of a particular model on a scale showing its performance compared to a range of similar models. By comparing a model's annual operating cost with the operating cost of the most efficient model, you can compare efficiencies. The Federal Trade Commission requires an EnergyGuide label on all new conventional storage water heaters.

No matter what type of water heater you look at, be sure to compare warranties—including those portions applicable to labor and parts—along with the maintenance requirements of the unit.

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