

Energy Saving Tips for Consumers

BEDROOM



Air Conditioner

- Use fans instead of air-conditioners to keep cool.
- If using fans alone is not enough to keep cool, run the air-conditioner for about an hour before switching to the fan.
- Service your air-conditioners regularly. Besides the filters, the condition of other components such as the refrigerant, pipe and motor also affects energy efficiency.
- Clean the filters regularly. Dirty filters impede airflow and cause energy wastage
- Set the air-conditioner temperature to 25°C or higher. The lower the temperature, the more electricity used.
- Choose an inverter air-conditioner.
- Shut the doors and windows when using air-conditioners.

Computer

- Switch off your computer completely when not in use for long periods.
- Enable the power management features of your computer, such as switching to lower power sleep mode or hibernation mode after idling for a certain amount of time (e.g., more than 5 minutes).
- Choose a laptop over a desktop as laptops consume less electricity.

Iron

- Start with clothes that require lower temperatures [e.g., silk and wool] before ironing those that require higher temperatures [e.g., cotton]. This will prevent unnecessary heating, cooling, reheating.
- Select the temperatures for the various fabrics. Overheating the iron will not only waste electricity, but also damage your clothes.

BATHROOM



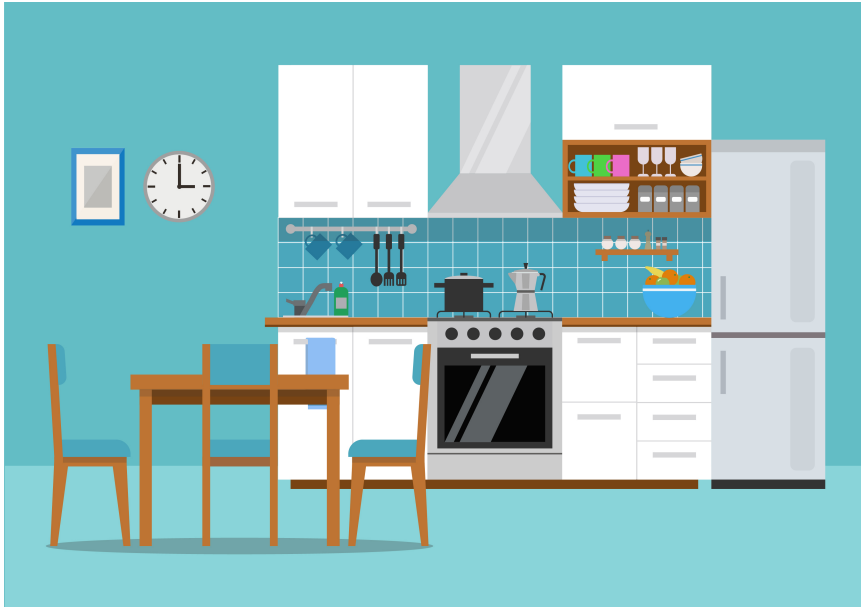
Water Heater

- If you have an instantaneous water heater, switch it on before you shower and switch it off immediately after use.
- Cut down on long showers. Taking shorter showers save both electricity and water.

Did you know?

Unlike instantaneous water heaters, storage water heaters continue to use energy to heat water when they are left switched on.

KITCHEN



Refrigerator

- Cover liquids and food stored in the refrigerator. Uncovered items release moisture, forcing the compressor to work harder to keep the temperature low.
- Allow food to cool before putting them into the refrigerator. Hot food causes the compressor to work harder to keep the temperature low.
- Do not overload the refrigerator to ensure that cold air can circulate freely.
- Do not place the refrigerator near heat sources such as stoves, ovens or direct sunlight. The higher the ambient temperature, the more energy the refrigerator consumes. Instead, place the refrigerator in a cool place with good circulation.
- Allow some space around the refrigerator to enable heat to escape from the compressor and condensing coil.
- Do not open the refrigerator door unnecessarily.
- Do not leave the refrigerator door open longer than necessary. Decide what you need from the refrigerator beforehand.
- Set the refrigerator to the recommended temperature.
- Thaw frozen food in the refrigerator instead of using the microwave oven.
- Ensure that your refrigerator door seals are airtight.

Electric Airport

- Boil water only when needed.
- Use a thermal flask to store hot water.

KITCHEN



Cooking Habits

- Cover the pot while cooking. Food cooks faster in covered pots.
- Match the size of the pot with the size of the burner. Energy is lost when small pots are used on larger burners.
- Use a microwave oven to cook or warm leftovers instead of a conventional oven.
- Use an oven timer instead of opening the oven door to check your food.
- Clean your cooking appliances regularly so that heat can be transferred more efficiently.
- Check the seal on your oven door for cracks or tears to retain heat more effectively.
- Plan your cooking procedures and prepare your ingredients ahead to reduce unnecessary energy usage.

Washing Machine and Dryer

- Wash with an optimal laundry load to maximise energy savings.
- Use the right amount of detergent to avoid washing or rinsing the load unnecessarily.
- Pre-soak or use a soak cycle for heavily soiled garments to avoid two washing cycles.
- Use the economy mode to save energy.
- Select a clothes dryer with energy-saving features, such as the ability to stop drying once it senses that the clothes are sufficiently dry.
- Dry with an optimal laundry load whenever possible. Save even more energy by air-drying lightweight items and using the clothes dryer only for heavier items.
- Choose a clothes dryer of suitable capacity that meets your family needs.

LIVING ROOM



Lighting

- Choose energy-saving lighting such as compact fluorescent lamps and LED bulbs. Avoid incandescent lamps.
- Use dimmers, timers or sensors to control the level and duration of lighting needed.
- Clean lamps and light fixtures regularly. Dust on lamps and reflectors reduces light transmission.
- Whenever possible, use natural light for your lighting needs.

Television

- Dim the light while watching television. This saves electricity while cutting glare from the screen.
- Always switch off your TV set-top box at the power socket as it consumes the highest standby power.
- Lower the brightness and contrast settings of your TV.

Standby Mode

- Switch off your home appliances at the power socket when they are not in use. Standby power can account for up to 10% of your home energy use.