Renovate safely

- If you're thinking of putting plastic sheeting on your windows, take care when using your ladder.
- Installing new windows is delicate work. Be sure to ask about your installer's breakage policy and whether the installer is Window Wise certified.
- Be sure you or your contractors follow all local building codes, the Ontario Electrical Safety Code, bylaws and permit requirements.

For more energy efficiency information

visit **www.HydroOne.com/SaveEnergy** and:

Natural Resources Canada publishes home renovation guides available for viewing, downloading or ordering at www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca/infosource

The Office of Energy Efficiency of Natural Resources Canada at www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca

The Ontario Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure at www.mei.gov.on.ca

The Window Wise program at www.windowwise.com

How to reach us

Web: www.HydroOne.com

Call: Customer Communications Centre
(7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. ET) 1-888-664-9376

Power Outages and Emergencies:
(24 hours) 1-800-434-1235

Fax: 1-888-625-4401

Mail: Hydro One
P.O. Box 5700
Markham, Ontario L3R 1C8

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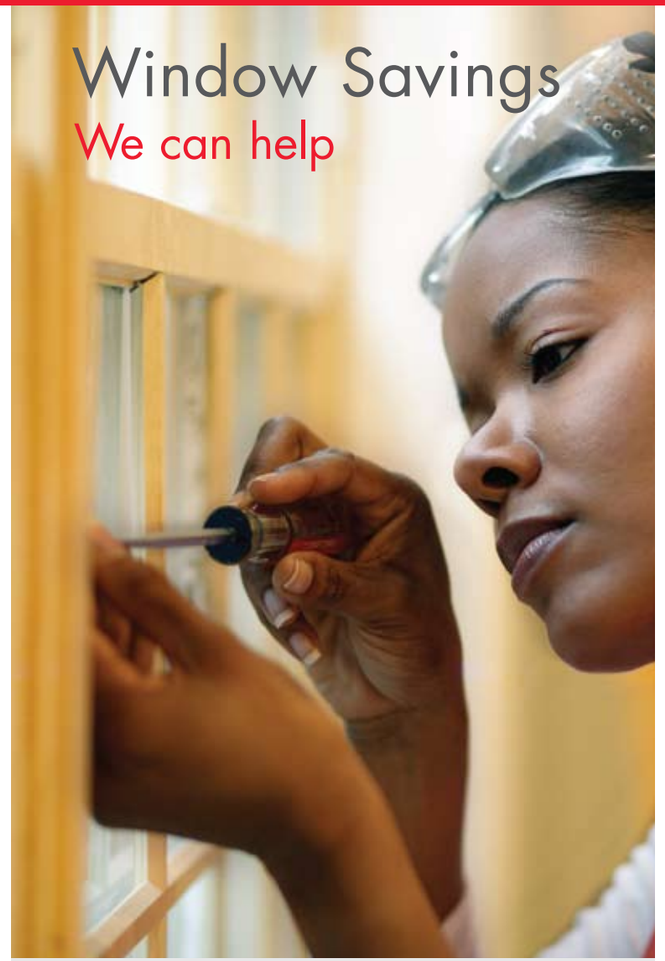
Partners in Powerful Communities

Window Savings

We can help



Ways to save

- **No-cost low-cost window tips**
- **Invest to improve**
- **Shopping tips**
- **Time-of-Use tips**

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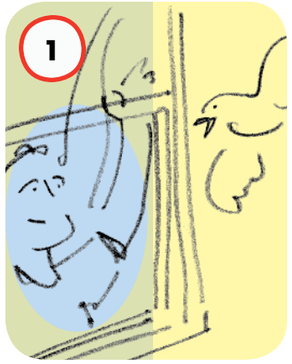
Partners in Powerful Communities

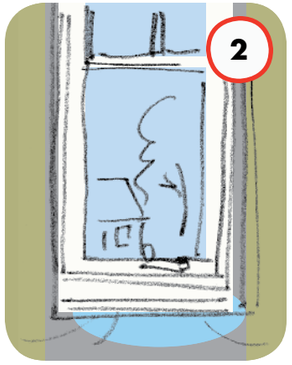
No-cost low-cost window tips

Windows make our homes bright, cheerful places to live, but they're also responsible for almost 25 per cent of heat loss. Since the average window lasts 20 years or more, replacing it just to save energy may not add up. But there are simple things you can do to limit the amount of heat that goes straight in or out the window.

Draw the curtains on summer heat

In the morning, open windows to let cool air in. Then close them, and draw your blinds during the day. Your house will hold much of the cool morning air.



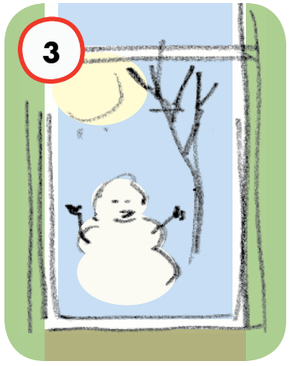


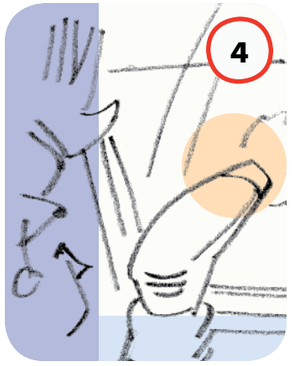
Fill the gaps

Check your windows' trim for gaps between the frame and your house. As much as 13 per cent of your home's heat and cooling loss could be escaping though the gaps. If possible, stuff insulation between the window and your home's frame. If that's not possible, caulk around the window.

Trap warm air inside

On sunny winter days, open your window coverings to let the warmth of the sun in. Once the sun goes down, close them to keep the warmth in. Think of your curtains as the best way to insulate your windows.





Build a barrier against cold

An inexpensive option is to seal your windows with plastic sheeting in the winter. All you need is a hair dryer, a staple gun and some inexpensive plastic sheeting. There is indoor and outdoor sheeting available, so be sure to read the label.

Time-of-Use Tips

Reducing energy transfer through your windows (heat coming in during summer, going out during winter) is most important during on-peak times. Use your curtains or blinds to help control the temperature in your home.

If you have large windows that get a lot of direct sunshine in the summer, you may consider adding adjustable awnings on the outside. It's an old-fashioned idea that works.

More details and tips

More details and additional no-cost low-cost tips are available at **www.HydroOne.com/SaveEnergy**

Invest to improve

If your windows are more than 20 years old, investing in new ones is worth considering. For most window projects, you will likely need a contractor, so be sure to get a number of quotes and check references. Also visit Natural Resources Canada at www.oee.nrcan.gc.ca for information on incentives from the ecoENERGY Retrofit program. Not all windows are created equal, so before you start planning, here are some differences to consider.

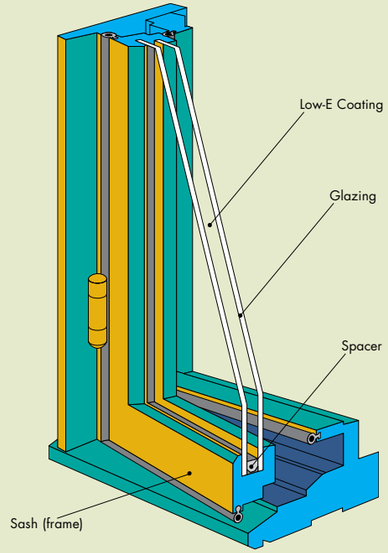
More than a window on the world

There are many types of windows. One of the largest innovations in energy-efficient windows is Low-Emissivity or Low-E glass, which prevents heat generated by people and appliances in a room from escaping. The Low-E coating also filters out most of the damaging ultraviolet sunlight, which helps defend your furniture and drapes from fading.

Glass and gas

Some windows are filled with gas. Argon and krypton are used to fill the space between panes. The higher insulating value of these gases improves the efficiency of the window by cutting down on the heat lost through both convection and conduction.

Window Terminology



Be Window Wise

You should look for window manufacturers certified by the Siding and Window Dealers Association of Canada's Window Wise program, which identifies quality energy-efficient windows. You can learn about Window Wise manufacturers by calling Window Wise at 1-800-813-9616 or by visiting www.windowwise.com.

Shopping Tips:

If you're replacing or adding windows, take the time to research the selection available to you. Look for the Energy Rating (ER), a rating system developed by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) together with various energy utilities. The rating takes into account the size of the window, the performance of the glazing, the frame construction, and the spacers.

A window's ER rating is a measure of its overall performance, based on three factors: 1) solar heat gains; 2) heat loss through frames, spacers and glass; and 3) air leakage heat loss. The higher the rating, the more you'll save on operating costs. Make sure that the rating is for the whole product, not just the "centre of the glass."

When purchasing a new window, look for acceptable ER values for your geographical area. The vast majority of Ontario is identified by Zones B and C. Look for an ER value of at least 21 if you live in Zone B, and at least 25 if you are in Zone C.

It's all about the labels

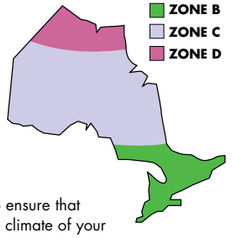
When it's time to buy windows, be sure to look for windows with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) label. The CSA Certification Program is based on rigorous product testing. The tests include air tightness, water tightness, and wind load resistance.

Look for the ENERGY STAR for highest efficiency

The ENERGY STAR program identifies the most energy-efficient windows on the market.

There are three climate zones in Ontario. They are based on heating degree days (HDD), a 30-year averaged annual temperature indicator.

Zone B: 3501–5500 HDDs;
Zone C: 5501–8000 HDDs;
Zone D: 8001 HDDs or more



The higher HDD value, the colder the location and the longer the heating season. Zone B is the warmest region and Zone D is the coldest region in Ontario. The vast majority of Ontario is in Zone B and C.

Ask your salesperson for more details to ensure that you are getting the right window for the climate of your geographical area.

Ask for our energy-saving brochures or visit **www.HydroOne.com/SaveEnergy** for more information.