

HEAT PUMP WATER HEATERS



REASONS TO CHOOSE AN ENERGY STAR® HEAT PUMP WATER HEATER (HPWH)

- **Efficiency** – Reduce water heating energy consumption by up to 70% compared to standard electric water heaters. Heat pump water heaters use significantly less energy to heat the same amount of water by transferring heat instead of creating it.
- **Cost savings** – Save up to 15% on your household electric bill.
- **Smart investment** – While a HPWH can cost more up front, the savings can pay back the difference in two to three years for a typical household of four. With utility incentives, the unit will pay for itself even sooner.
- **Incentives and tax credits** – Cooperative incentives are available for ENERGY STAR® heat pump water heaters and federal tax credits may apply.
- **Control** – Dial in efficiency and find the setting that best meets your hot water needs. Heat pump water heaters have operational controls that offer homeowners more flexibility.
- **Added benefits** – During hot and humid times of the year, a heat pump water heater can help cool and dehumidify the space where it is installed.
- **Safety** – No flame, no carbon monoxide, no exhaust fumes or gas leaks.

Sources: *Hot Water Solutions* and *ENERGY STAR*

Our rebates encourage members to select premium electrical systems to control costs. It sounds counterintuitive, but the more member-consumers use electricity for things they would otherwise do with gas or other fuel sources, the more we all save. The cooperative, and you as its member, benefit from heat pump water heater installations on the lines because the units improve the utilization of the electric grid and excess generation capacity year-round. Heat pump water heaters help lower summer peak usage while helping to control the average price of electricity.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
energy.gov/energysaver

ENERGY STAR®
energystar.gov

All programs subject to change at any time,
without prior notice.



guthrie-rec.coop

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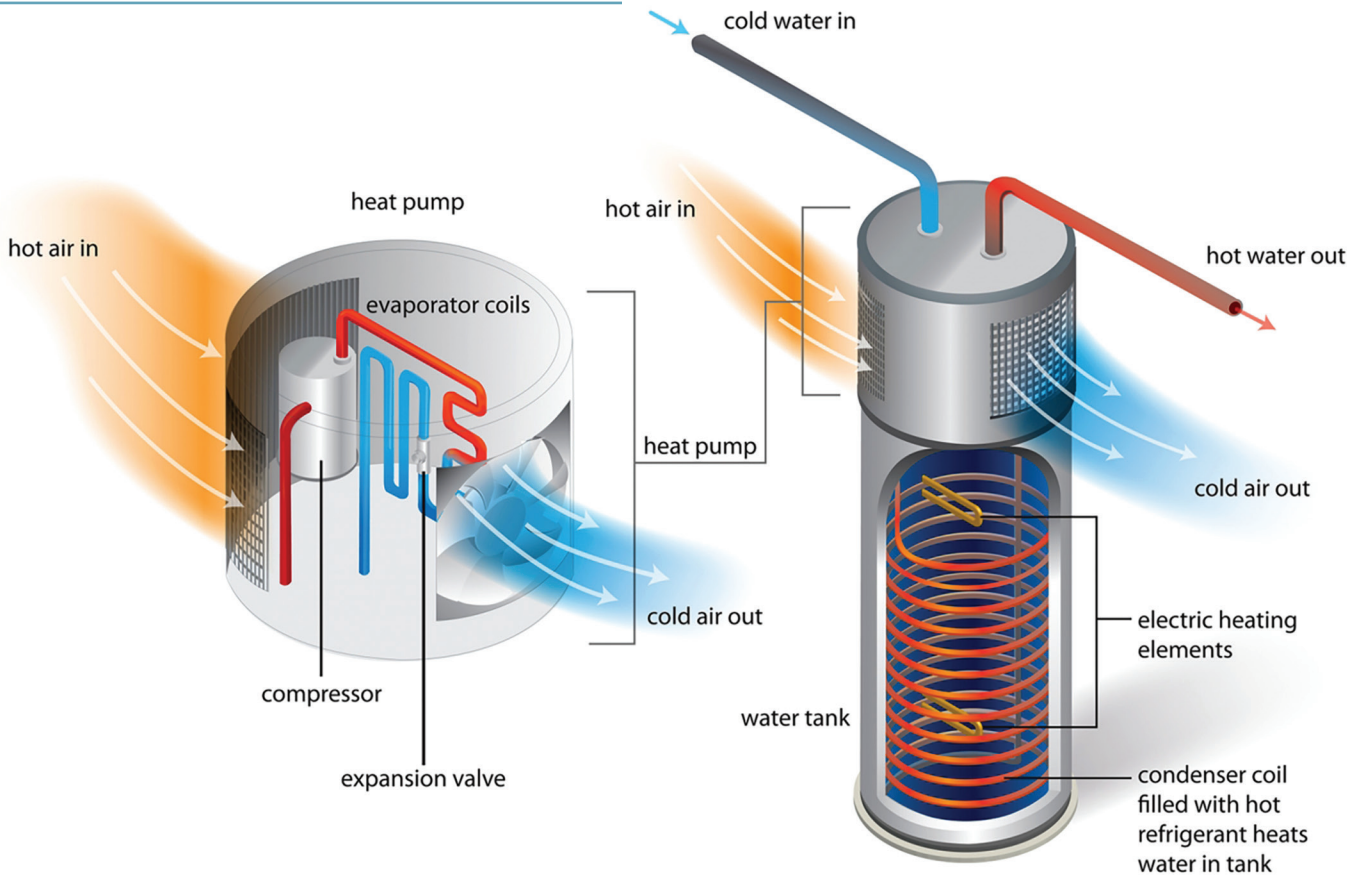
Heat pump water heaters use electricity to move heat from one place to another, rather than to generate heat, so the unit uses roughly half the electricity of a conventional water heater.

HEAT PUMP (HYBRID) WATER HEATER

It's generally easier and more efficient to move something than to make something. Putting this principle to use, heat pump water heaters (HPWH) use an electric heat pump to move heat from one place to another instead of generating heat directly.

Think of a refrigerator, but in reverse. While a refrigerator moves heat from inside the unit to the air around it, a heat pump water heater pulls heat from the surrounding air to warm the water in the storage tank.

HOW IT WORKS



BEST CHOICE OVER GAS

Replacing a standard efficiency LP water heater will save a significant amount of money when you factor in the reduced expenditure on LP gas. According to the U.S. Government EnergyGuide®, a HPWH can save more than \$500 a year versus the same size brand of LP water heater.

If you are building a new home, it's easier to start with the high performance electric option since it will save money over time compared to natural and LP gas water heaters. Treat home energy systems like any other investment.

Don't get caught in an emergency situation by planning ahead and taking time to research your next water heater replacement. Information on certified models and product availability is available at www.energystar.gov.

Ideally, you should find a local contractor who can assess your site, provide recommendations, install a system, and continue to perform periodic maintenance.

LOCATION

HPWHs should be installed in interior spaces that remain above 50°F year-round and provide 1,000 cubic feet of surrounding air. The units operate less efficiently in colder spaces and can cool the surrounding space. If possible, consider installing the HPWH in a space with excess heat, such as a furnace room.

The height should offer sufficient clearance above the heat pump water heater unit, as they are usually taller than traditional storage tank water heaters.

Since HPWHs dehumidify your home, the location should be able to accommodate a condensate drain or pump.

Annual Operating Costs *		
Year	HPWH Cost	LP Gas Cost
One	\$104	\$690
Two	\$110	\$650
Three	\$110	\$650
Four	\$110	\$650
Five	\$110	\$650
Six	\$110	\$650
Seven	\$110	\$650
Eight	\$110	\$650
Nine	\$110	\$650
Ten	\$110	\$650
TOTAL	\$1,094	\$6,540

*U.S. EnergyGuide Information