

*This is the second installment in an illustrated series about electrification of residential buildings.*

# BUILDING ELECTRIFICATION: HEAT PUMP WATER HEATERS

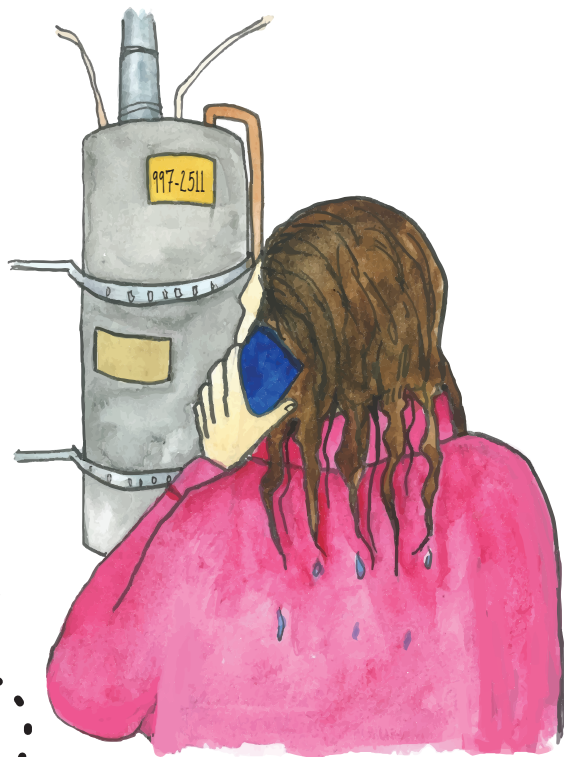


VRINDA MANGLIK

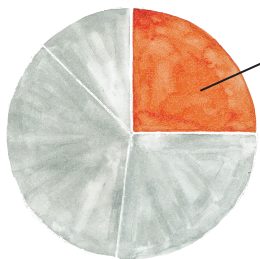
Instagram: @art\_by\_vrinda

We all think about our water heater... when it breaks. You hurry to your water heater, and might just call the number on the side of the tank to try to find someone who can fix it as soon as possible.

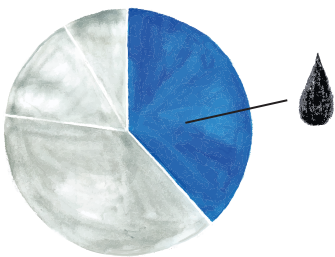
However....



"That 'emergency' type of timing makes it hard to research a thoughtful upgrade. If your water heater is already more than 10 years old, consider proactively replacing it with an energy-efficient, all-electric version."  
-Wei-Tai Kwok (member of the Sierra Club, SF Bay Chapter and owner of a fully-electrified home)



About a quarter of California's greenhouse gas emissions come from buildings.



And water heating accounts for about 40% of on-site fuel use in residential buildings in California.

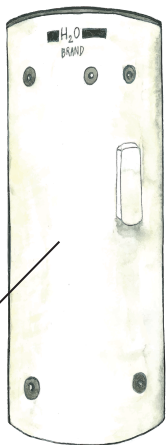
By installing a heat pump water heater, you can reduce your home's emissions, save money on your monthly energy bill, and prepare your home for the electric future that is coming.



Depending on your home, installing a heat pump water heater might involve electrical work. A contractor will be able to advise; [bayren.org](http://bayren.org) is a great resource.

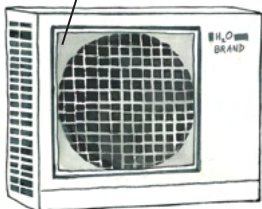
There are two main types of heat pump water heaters:

**SPLIT**  
(240V)

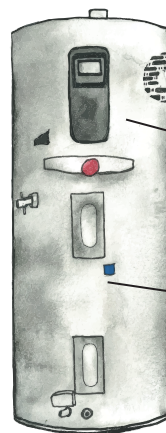


Tank

compressor



**INTEGRATED**  
(240V and 120V)



compressor

tank

If you're ready to install a heat pump water heater, it's a great time to access Bay Area rebates!



# REBATES!

ALAMEDA  
MUNICIPAL  
POWER

\$1500

BAY  
REN

\$1000

ELECTRIFY  
MARIN

\$1000

PG&E

\$300