

(c) Open and close doors only when essential and for shortest possible time; use doors away from prevailing winds.

(d) Close drapes at night and leave them open on sunny days.

(e) Add weatherstripping around loosely fitting storm windows and doors.

(f) Cover cracks in the fit of interior windows or in attic areas.

(g) Add storm windows and doors where necessary.

(h) Add insulation, especially in attic spaces and floors over unheated crawl spaces.

(i) Use kitchen exhaust fans as little as possible (one hour of running time is capable of removing all the air from an average sized home).

(j) Ensure that the fireplace damper is closed, and fits tightly, when the fireplace is not in use.

In many houses, as much as 30% of the fuel consumed for space heating is used to warm cold draughts that can be easily eliminated. Spots where cold air is leaking in may be located with the help of a candle flame, and should be

covered. Storm windows or insulating glass will reduce heat lost through window areas by as much as 50%, while reducing or eliminating draughts and increasing comfort. It has been estimated that an investment in storm window will pay for itself in less than seven years and thereafter return an annual dividend of 13%-18% in terms of savings of fuel bills.

3. To increase comfort at lower temperatures investigate the possibility of:

(a) Moving chairs and sofas away from walls and windows.

(b) Making greater use of humidifiers; the same degree of comfort can be achieved with lower temperatures and higher humidity.

It is estimated that about 2.5 billion gallons of heating oil will be required in Canada this winter. If consumers can reduce their requirements by 15% we will save about 375 million gallons of heating oil. This might amount to a national saving of as much as \$125 million and a saving to individual consumers of about \$50 or four weeks supply of oil over this heating season.