Ground Source Heat Pumps

Ground source heat pumps offer both heating and cooling in one system. If your furnace/boiler/AC are 15+ years-old, you may want to retire the systems for an all-in-one option.

There is currently a 30% federal tax credit for GSHPs installed before Jan 2033.

MA offers a 0% heat loan and a $15,000 incentive for a whole home heating system.

Have you installed a GSHP? Share your story! We would love to hear about your experience.

Contact CFREE, a working group of the Lincoln Green Energy Committee, at lincolngreencoach@gmail.com to learn more and connect with a coach.

A Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) offers a variety of benefits. If you heat with oil, propane, or electric resistance and want to save on your energy bill, a GSHP may be right for you.

Heat pumps are more efficient than fossil fuel burning heating sources because they don't create heat. Instead they move it from one place to another. A heat pump can provide three or four more units of heat for every unit of electricity used.

Ready to Go?

- A GSHP uses the heat from the ground to heat your building. In the summer it transfers the heat back into the ground. This is more efficient than an air source heat pump because the ground is a constant 52 F and the air can drop below zero and reach above 100 F. GSHPs can also pre-heat your water tank.
- GSHPs are cheapest and easiest to install in buildings with existing duct work or in new constructions. Ground source heat pumps will cost more upfront to install than other heating systems. They are a great option if you plan to be in the home for many years.
- GSHPs don't have outdoor condensers like central AC. All your outdoor equipment will be buried in the ground and the indoor heat pump itself will take up the same space as your existing furnace or boiler.
- GSHPs may not be right for you if you do not have the space or inclination to bury the equipment in your yard.

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