





Seeking Heat in Sewage Systems

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Why is Sewer Heat Interesting?

The Heat-Seeking Sewer Model

Opportunities and Applications



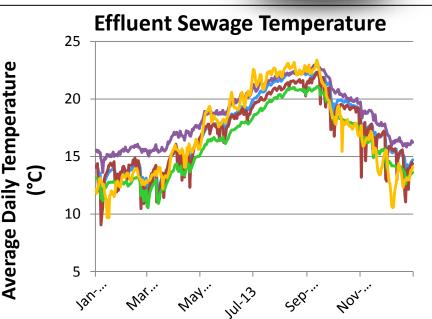
Sewage is a good source of energy

- Low carbon energy source
- Temperature: 10–25 °C yearly range

10–15°C winter

- Flexible: Can provide heating & cooling
- Available throughout region (supply is close to demand)
- Lots of heat!
- Good public acceptance

LEIDAL





Not a new concept

Europe

- Switzerland (70+)
- Oslo has an 18 MW plant
- Sweden, France, Germany

Asia

- China (12)
- Japan (1)

North America

- Vancouver (1) *



Southeast False Creek Neighbourhood Energy Utility



Drivers for sewage recovery



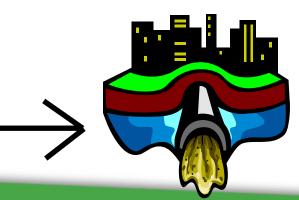


Urgency to switch from fossil fuels Provincial & Municipal

climate change and

energy goals

Increasing & unstable price of energy



Increased requests for access to sewage



How to manage sewer heat resource

think water rights on a river



Governance & Technical Implications



Sewer Heat Policy

- Metro Vancouver's Role: MV only involved when projects are on MV infrastructure.
- ✓ Allocation of Heat: First-come first-served
- ✓ Sewer Heat Users: Anyone can enter into contracts
- Rate Setting: Cost recovery for tie-in, \$0 / m³ of sewage, long-term contracts to ensure financial stability
- ✓ **Boundaries of Responsibility:** Property line responsibility
- Project Approval Criteria: Projects must meet technical requirements. District cooling allowed.
- ✓ GHG Benefits and Costs: Allocated on case-by-case basis on the basis of financial costs incurred



Question 1

How much energy can be recovered from Metro Vancouver's system?

Question 2

 Can a new upstream sewage heat project impact an existing downstream project (thereby preventing it from meeting their thermal demands)?

Question 3

• What would be the net change in influent temperature at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and would additional energy (natural gas or biogas) be needed to make up for the decreased influent temperature?



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Question 4

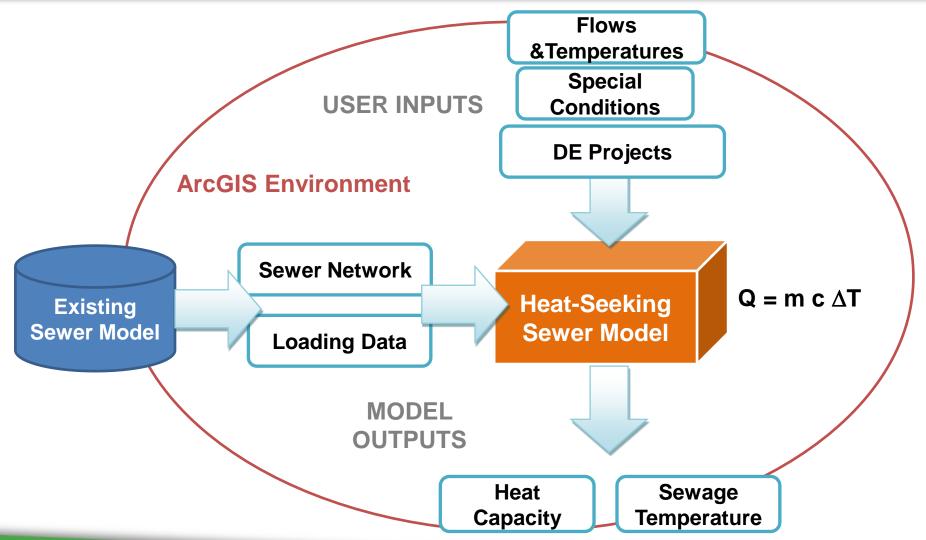
 How do you equitably divide up the sewage heat within the sewer between municipalities, private developers, and other interested parties?

To answer these key questions (both now and in the future) the project team set out to develop the **Heat-Seeking Sewer Model**



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Heat-Seeking Sewer Model: How It Works

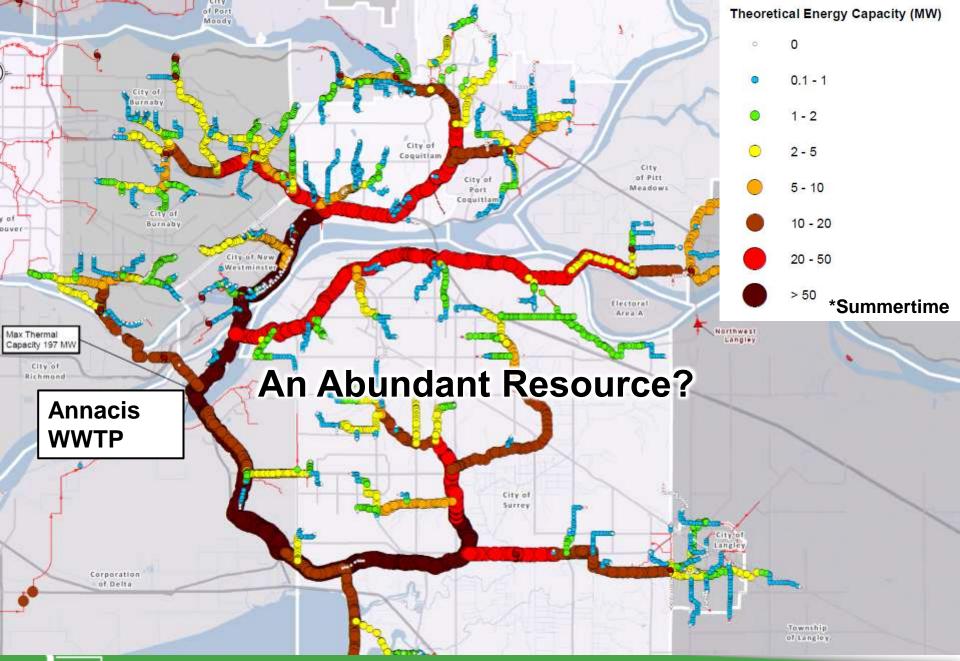




Sewer Flow & Temperatures (Metro Vancouver)

Residential	Industrial Commercial Institutional	Groundwater Infiltration	Rainwater / Snowmelt
~15-25 °C	~15-25+ °C	~10 °C	~1 - 15 ºC
Diurnal Peak	Diurnal Peak	Seasonal variation in	Event-driven flow and
Seasonal variation in	Industrial areas could	flow	temperature
temperature	have higher	Steady	Major issue
	temperatures	temperature	in combined sewer
			systems







 $11^{\circ}C$

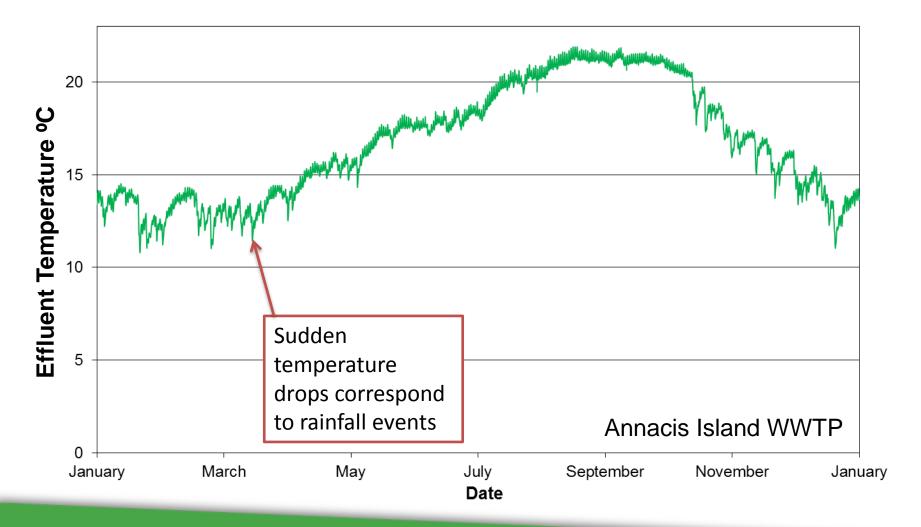
Sustained temperatures below 11 °C may reduce biological wastewater treatment process efficiency.

25 °C

Elevated wastewater temperature leads to bacterial growth causing odour and corrosion.

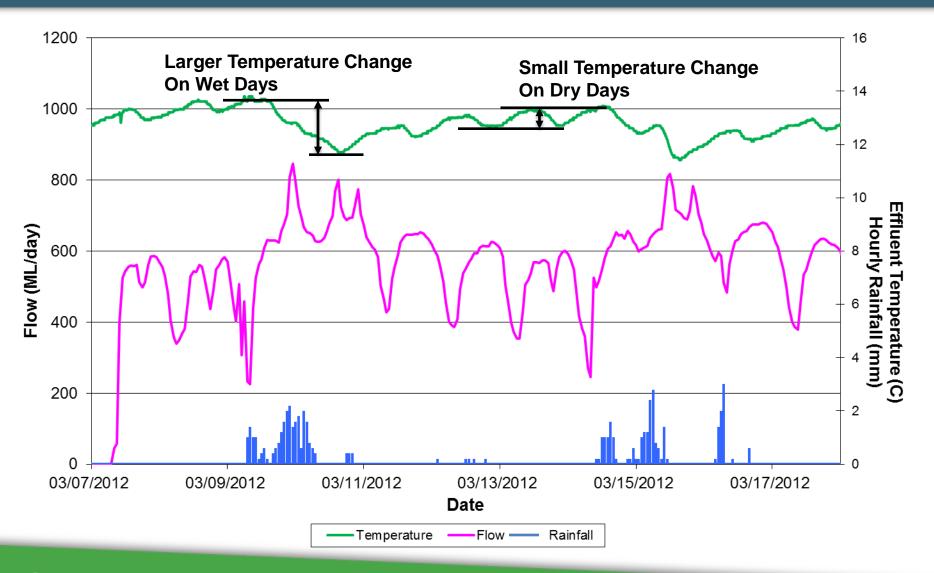


Annual Wastewater Temperature Profile



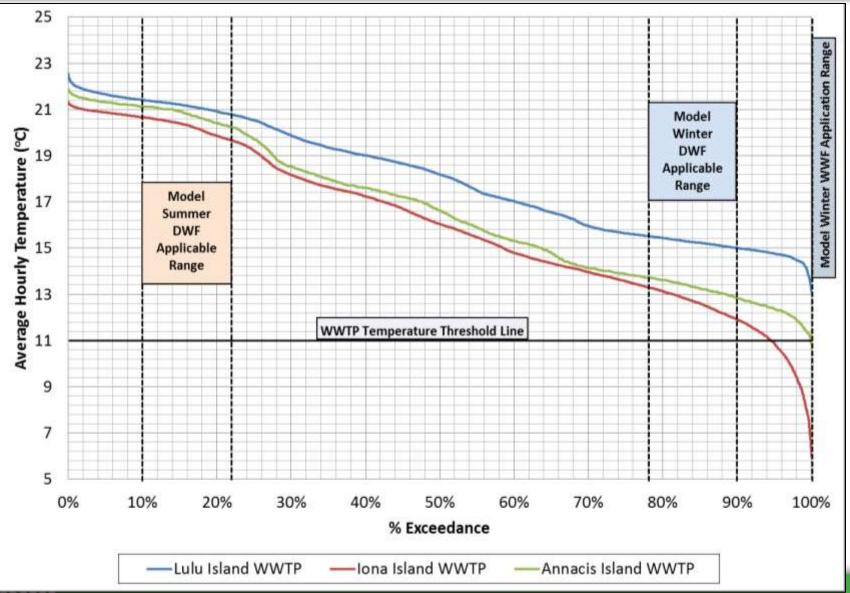


Daily Wastewater Temperature Profile





Wastewater Effluent Temperatures



Model Verification

Catchment	Flow Rate % Difference	Summer Temps. % Difference	Winter Temps % Difference
Lions Gate WWTP	0.6%	1.5%	3.2%
Iona Island WWTP	0.6%	-2.9%	-6.7%
Lulu Island WWTP	0.6%	0.3%	-0.7%
Annacis Island WWTP	1.6%	-0.2%	-7.0%
Northwest Langley WWTP	0.0%	-0.3%	0.9%





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100 MW Raw Sewage Heat Region-Wide

Heat up to 700 High-Rise Buildings

Avoid 200,000 tonnes CO2e Annually



Why Sewer Heat Works in Metro Vancouver

- 1 -2010 Olympics



- 3 -High Density Building Boom

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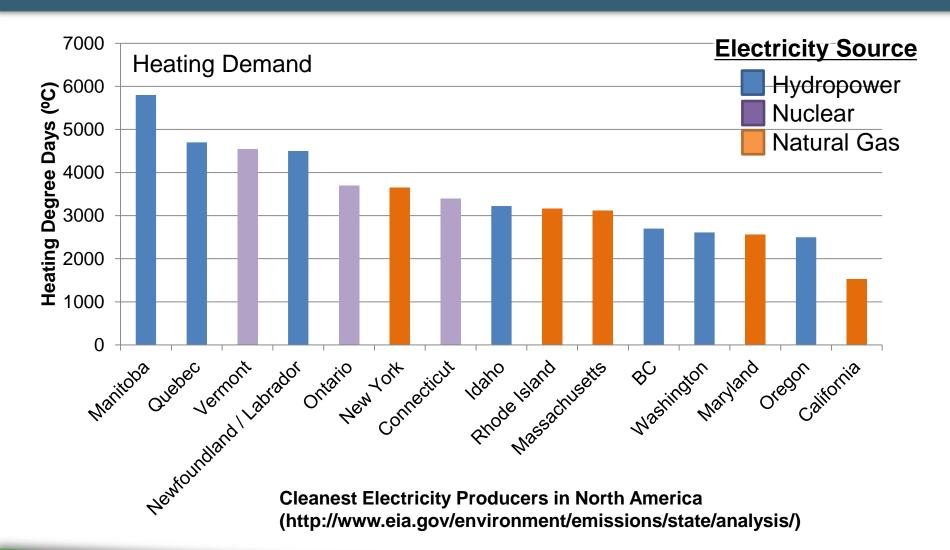
Capital Assistance

Heat Pumps Make Sense

Demand



Where Else Might Sewer Heat Work?





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