

### Core Area Wastewater Management

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Program Development Phase



Capital Regional District



Presentation
Technical Advisory Committee
August 12, 2008









- Submit a Summary Report on Program Development status by December 31, 2008
- Submit a Summary Report on the Distributed Wastewater Management Strategy by June 30, 2009
- Submit the procurement strategy by October 31, 2009
- Submit the formal Amendment to the LWMP by December 31, 2009



- Continue with the conceptual planning through 2008 to provide the data for decision making
- Conduct a series of workshops with elected officials in spring of 2009
- Adopt a selected wastewater management strategy by late spring of 2009
- Select a procurement strategy by the fall of 2009



# Program Development Phase - Conceptual Planning The Technical Activities

Integrated Resource Management Strategy

**Greenhouse Gas Management Strategy** 

Wastewater Flow Management

Biosolids / Resource Management

**Distributed Wastewater Management Strategy** 

Discussion Papers

Workshops

Summary Reporting



Water ... an obvious resource





### Water

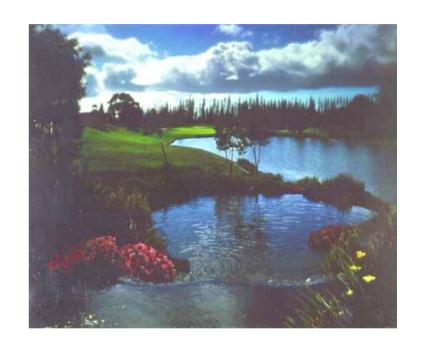
- long global history
- still limited application
- diverse range of possibilities
- planning new development and re-development to maximize opportunities







- · golf courses
- · cemeteries
- freeway and street medians
- · schoolyards
- · parks and playgrounds
- commercial and planned residential yards



The Koele Golf Course on the Island of Lanai, Hawaii, has used reclaimed water for irrigation since 1994.

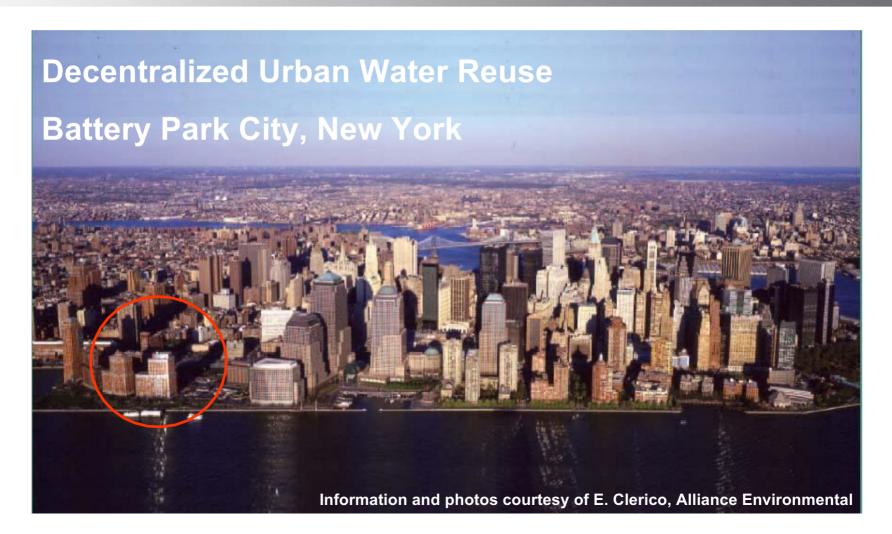


- decorative ponds/lakes in golf courses, park, and developments
- creation and/or augmentation of wildlife habitats and wetlands
- stream flow augmentation
- recreational lakes with incidental human contact such as fishing and boating
- recreational lakes with full body contact
- groundwater recharge



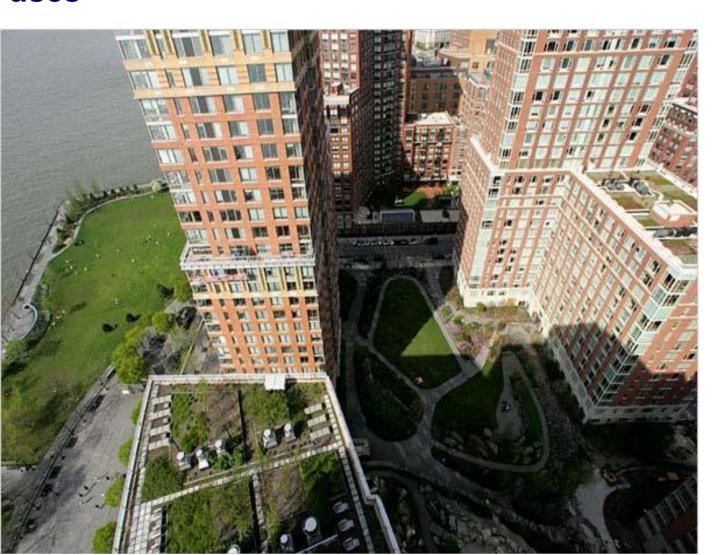
Reclaimed water is used in Nevada to expand an existing wetland habitat



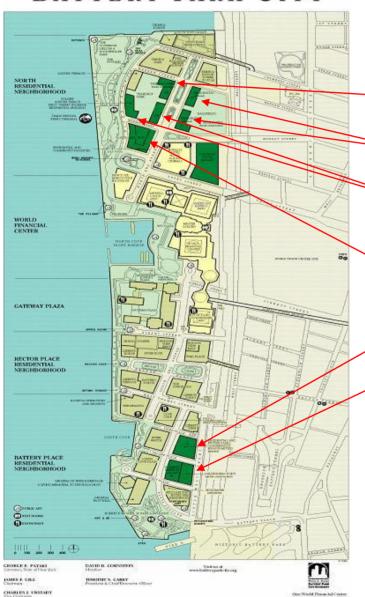




# Managing micro-watersheds in urban environments – drawing reuse water from multiple sources for multiple end uses



#### BATTERY PARK CITY



**Integrated Water Reuse Systems** 

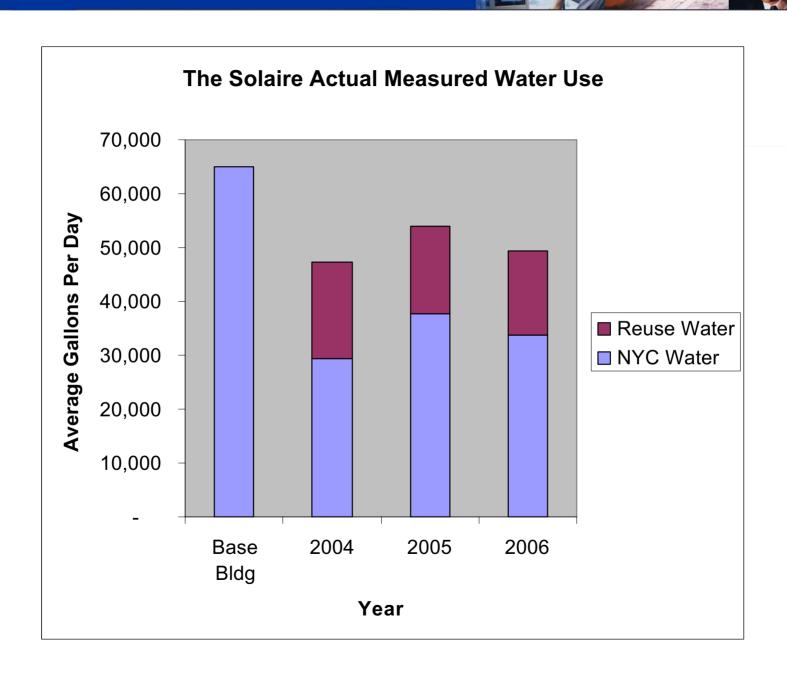
- Site 19B Tribeca Green
- Site 23 24 Millstein Properties
- Site 18A and 18 B- The Solaire and The Verdesian
- Site 16-17 Riverhouse
- Site 3 Albanese Development
- Site 2 Millennium Point
- The Helena 57<sup>th</sup> Street –
   Durst Development
- One Bryant Park 45<sup>th</sup> Street
   Durst Development Bank of
   America



### **The Solaire Building**

- · 293 units
- 100 m<sup>3</sup>/d wastewater treatment facility
- LEED<sup>TM</sup> Gold Certification
- Water Efficiency earns 5 points under LEED™ rating system
- 48% reduction in water use
- 56% reduction in wastewater discharge

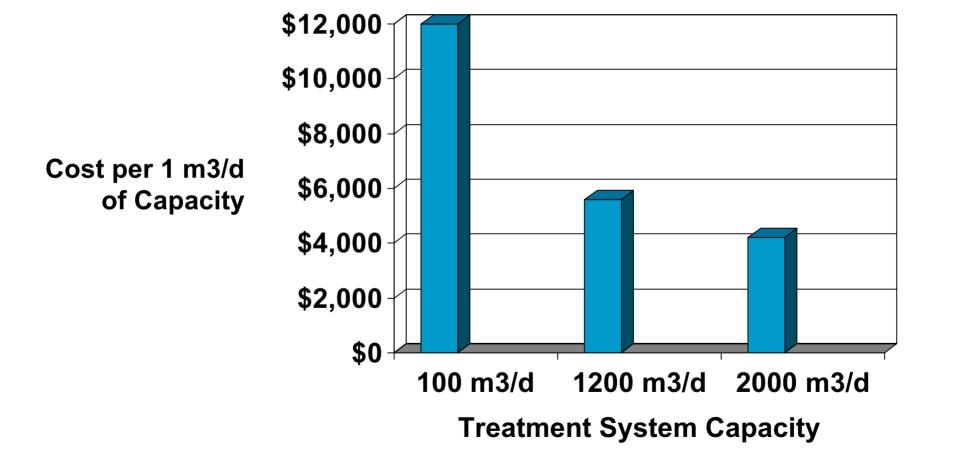












### **Organics**

- biomethane (vehicle fuel / pipeline gas) and energy-fromwaste (electricity generation)
- co-management of wastewater and solid waste organics
- rapidly increasing global experience base
- positive BC setting creates
   CRD opportunities





### Heat

- relatively new within industry
- wastewater and effluent applications
- significant potential within CRD
- planning new development and re-development to maximize opportunities





### **Hydro Pressure**

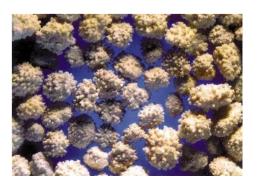
- capture energy in flowing wastewater / effluent (electricity generation)
- new application of old idea
- local opportunities, minor energy potential within CRD relative to heat and organics



### **Phosphorus**

- commercially marketable fertilizer product
- "innovative" development level
- BC at forefront of technology
- greatest CRD application opportunities at larger treatment facilities





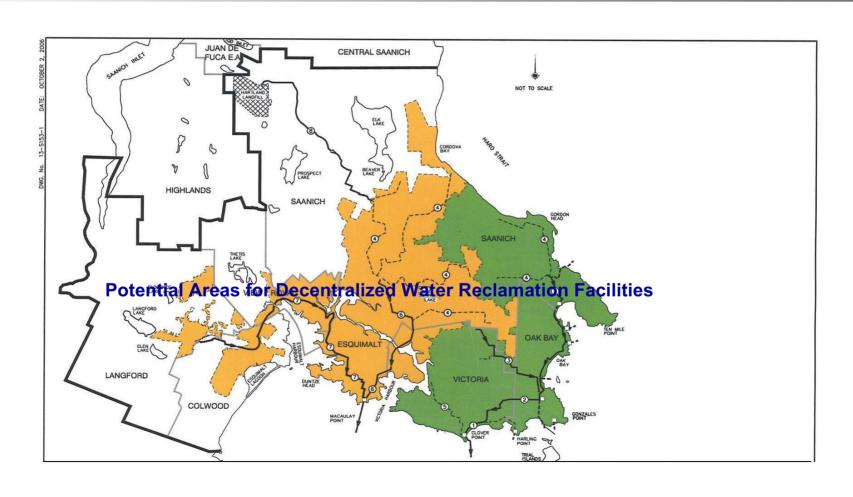
### **Urine Separation**

- · a fertilizer source
- reduce energy requirements for wastewater treatment
- micro-constituent control
- "embryonic" development level; various pilot projects in Europe
- longer-term prospect on future developments



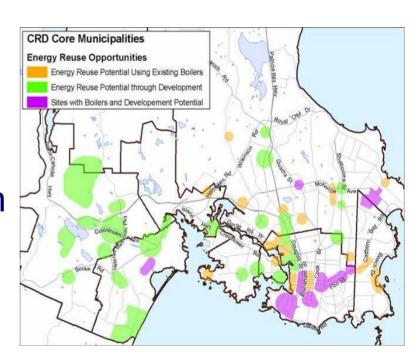


# Distributed Wastewater Management What Might It Look Like?



## Distributed Wastewater Management Strategy

- Determination of the longterm strategy – how many facilities?
- Assessing resource recovery opportunities with resource availability
- Move from a long-list to short-list
- TBL analysis to determine the optimum strategy

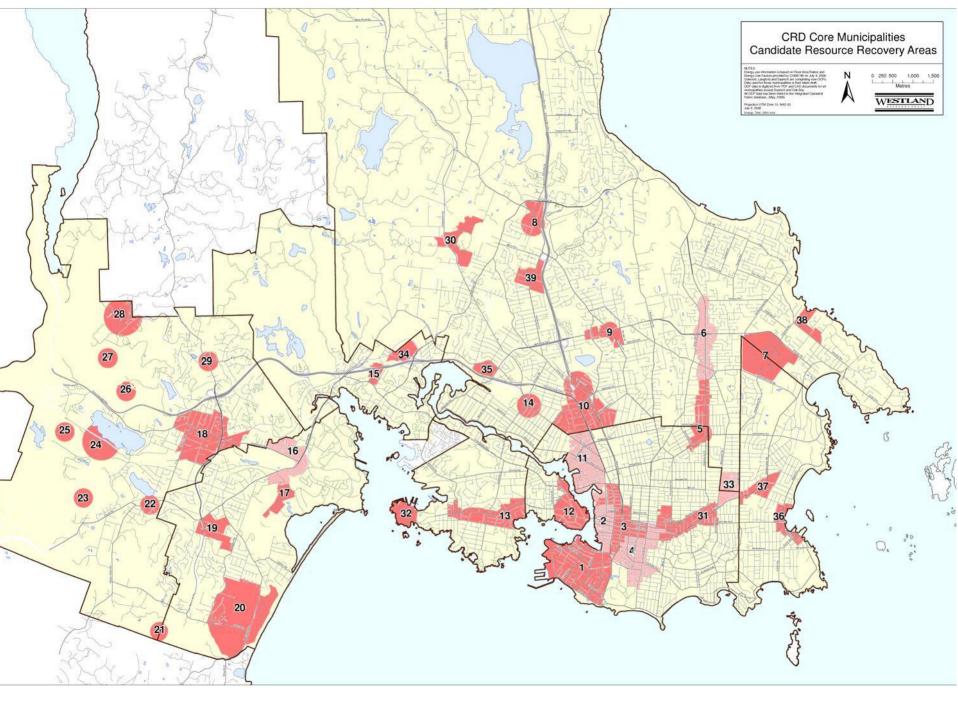


## **Overview of Approach**

- Identify opportunities to match potential with market demand
- Refine the options; two levels of screening
  - · Optimize energy resource recovery within market
  - Optimize GHG reduction
  - Technology fit/suitability with development
  - Define range of revenue potential and carbon tax reduction
- Perform triple-bottom-line analysis to define near term actions within a long-term plan
- Evaluate opportunities for water re-use associated with energy recovery facilities.

# Land-uses, Densities and S/D Compatibility = Opportunities

- Existing land use
  - Residential densities
  - Institutional facilities
  - Commercial and industrial
- Redeveloping land-uses
- Planned growth/development
- Long-term regional growth strategy
- Supply and Demand Technical Requirements





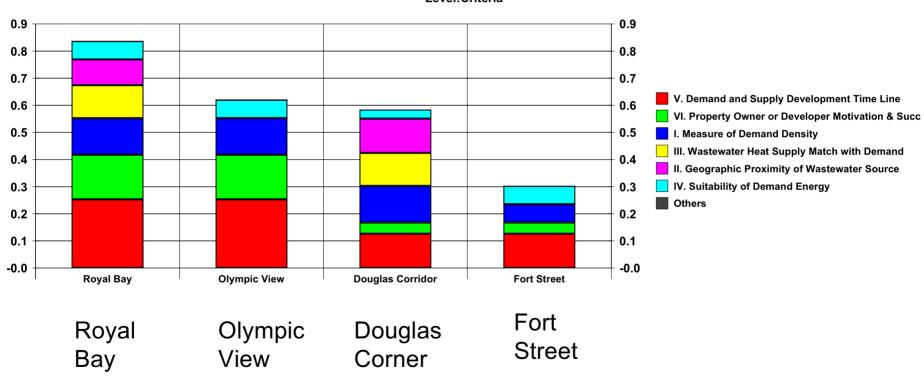
- Douglas Corridor
- Royal Bay
- Olympic View
- Fort Street

## **Screening Criteria**

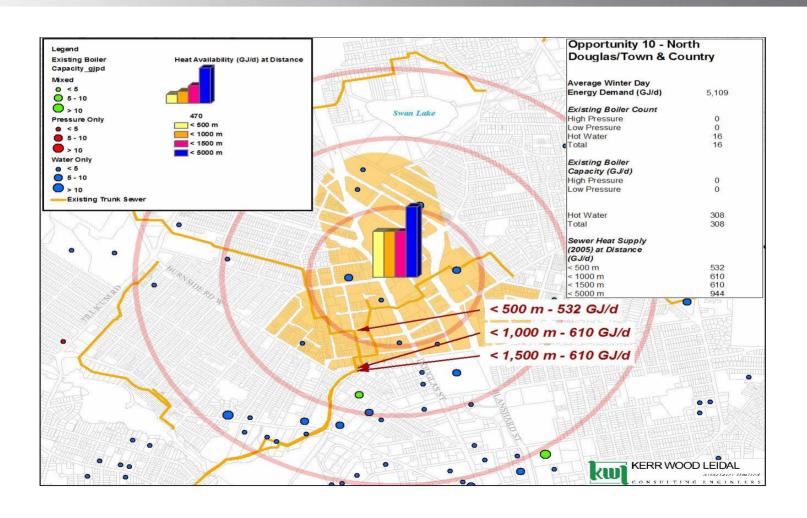
- Density of heat/energy demand
- Geographic proximity of demand to wastewater source
- Waste water heat supply match with demand
- Suitability of demand load to supply requirements
- Potential to use recovered heat by 2020
- Number of landowners or developers in specified area needed for successful energy project
- Institutional/legal barriers to overcome
- Capital available

# **Contributions by Criteria Example**of Analysis

#### Contributions to Site Selection from Level: Criteria



### **Example of Analysis – Douglas Corridor**





- Maximum GHG reduction
- Early Start -Demonstration
- Maximum use of combined heat energy from effluent and water re-use
- Development/re-development driven schedule and program

## **Tasks Underway**

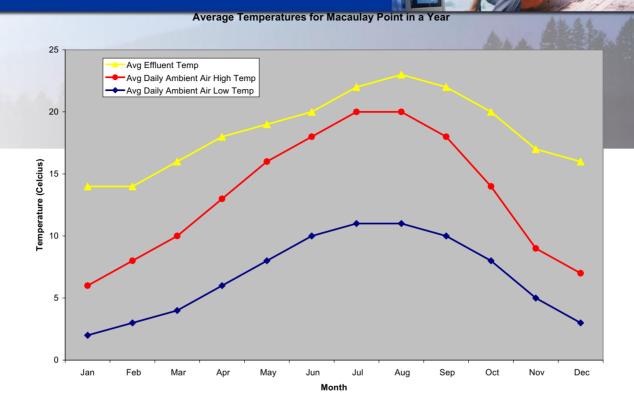
- Complete rating of all sites
- Match supply side to all sites
- Configure scenarios
- Technology choices by site
- Financial Framework
  - Evaluate scenarios
  - · Revenue structure
  - Tax credits
- Concept level project description by site
- Cost estimates and financial evaluation

## Financial Evaluation – Key Elements

- Broad review of each scenario
- Institutional structure
- Revenue expectations
- Cost estimates; Capital and O&M
- Carbon Tax credit
- Use of grant and loan funds
- Financial impact (Supplier and Customer)
  - Capital
  - O&M

## Technical Requirements for Energy Recovery

- Nature of demand and mix of demand
  - Heating
  - Cooling
- Timing of demand
  - Seasonal
  - Diurnal requirements
- Technology compatibility
- O&M requirements



The graph shows how the effluent temperature fluctuates much less than the air temperature and maintains a much higher average. It also shows that there is almost always a higher temperature in the effluent than the outside air, creating a potential for heating year round if required.



Figure 2.0: STANDARD HEAT PUMP DIAGRAM

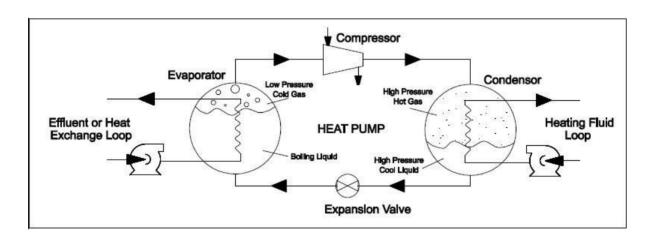
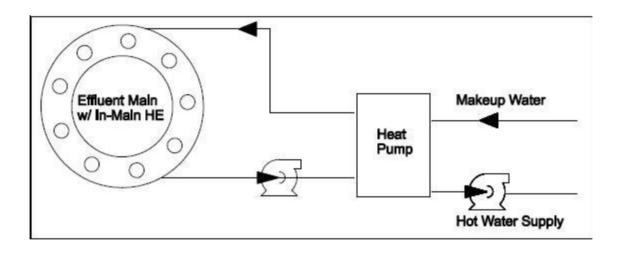
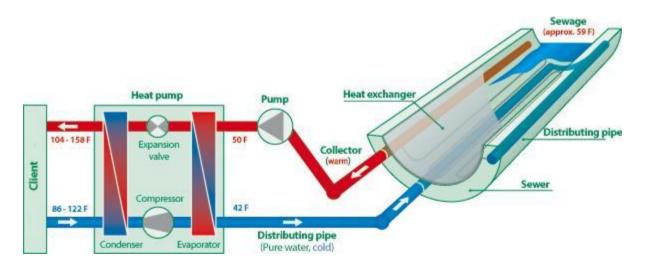


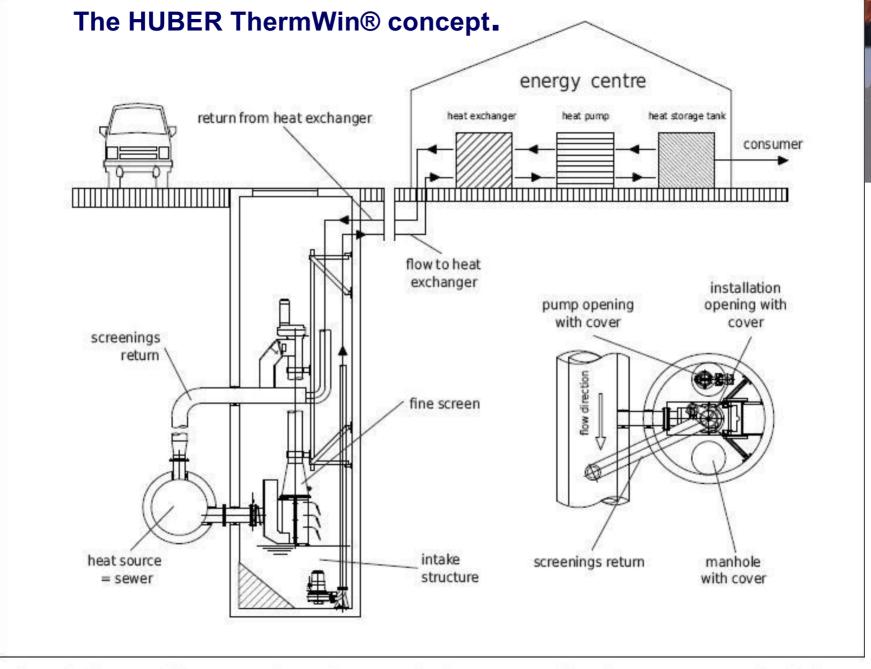


Figure 2.3: IN-MAIN HEAT EXCHANGER SCHEMATIC









Schematic diagram of the HUBER ThermWin® system for the recovery of heat from raw sewage whereby heat exchanger and heat pump are installed above ground



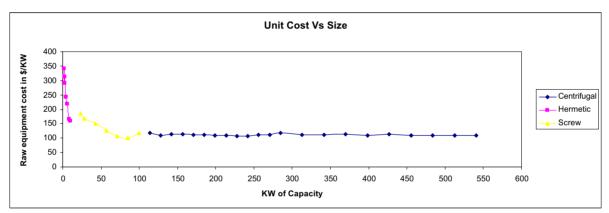


Figure 1 – Raw heat pump equipment cost based on installed unit capacity.

## Distributed Wastewater Management Strategy - Schedule

- August
  - Short list completed
  - Scenarios developed
- September/October
  - Technology selection/site
  - · Financial/cost estimate framework developed
  - Additional jurisdiction meetings
- October/November
  - · Technology layout per site
  - Environmental evaluation
- December
  - Discussion Paper drafted
- First Quarter 2009
  - Financial analysis completed



- ·Pools: Heating source for pools.
- Heating plant for campus buildings
- ·lce rinks: refrigeration system used for ice rinks
- Is energy consumption& energy cost dataavailable?

- Cooling system for campus buildings
- Domestic hot water generation approach
- ·Capital investment plan
- Mechanical systems life expectancy