

An aerial photograph of Vancouver, British Columbia, showing the city's dense urban core, the waterfront, and the surrounding mountains. The image is overlaid with a blue semi-transparent banner containing text and logos.

# City of Vancouver Neighbourhood Energy Utility

Linda Parkinson, Manager

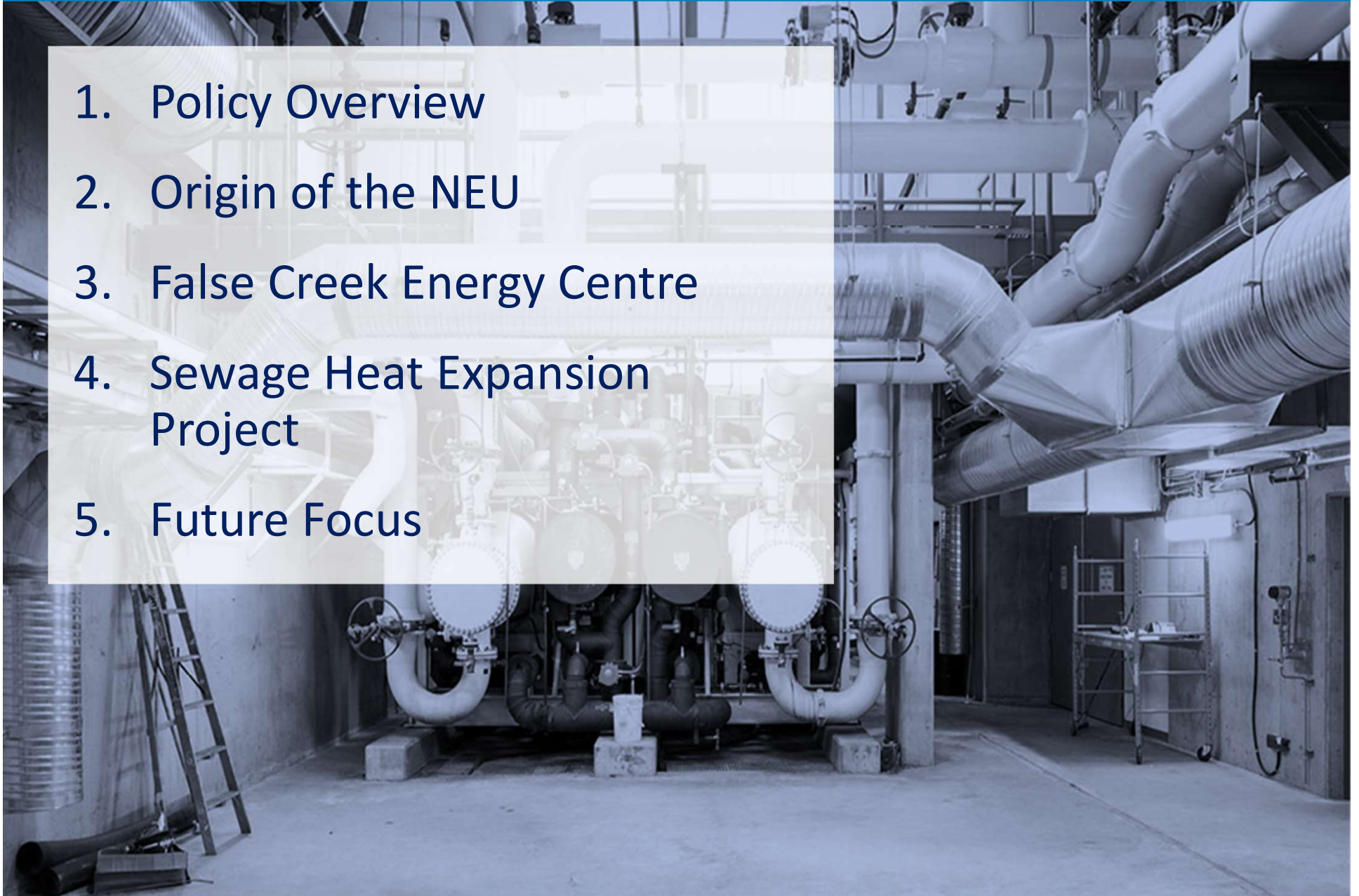
Clean Air Partnership: Energy Recovery Webinar  
December 7, 2021



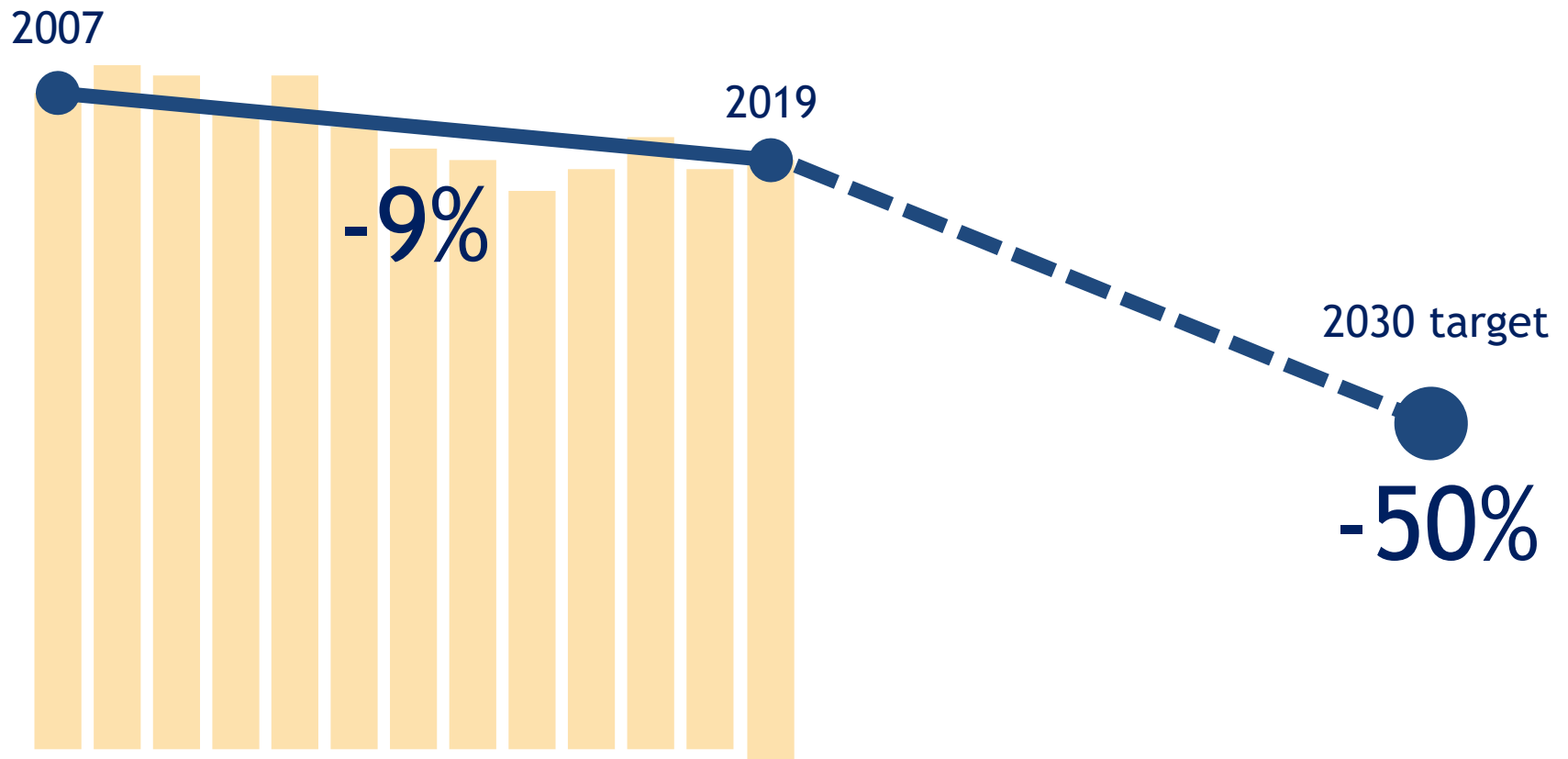


# Overview

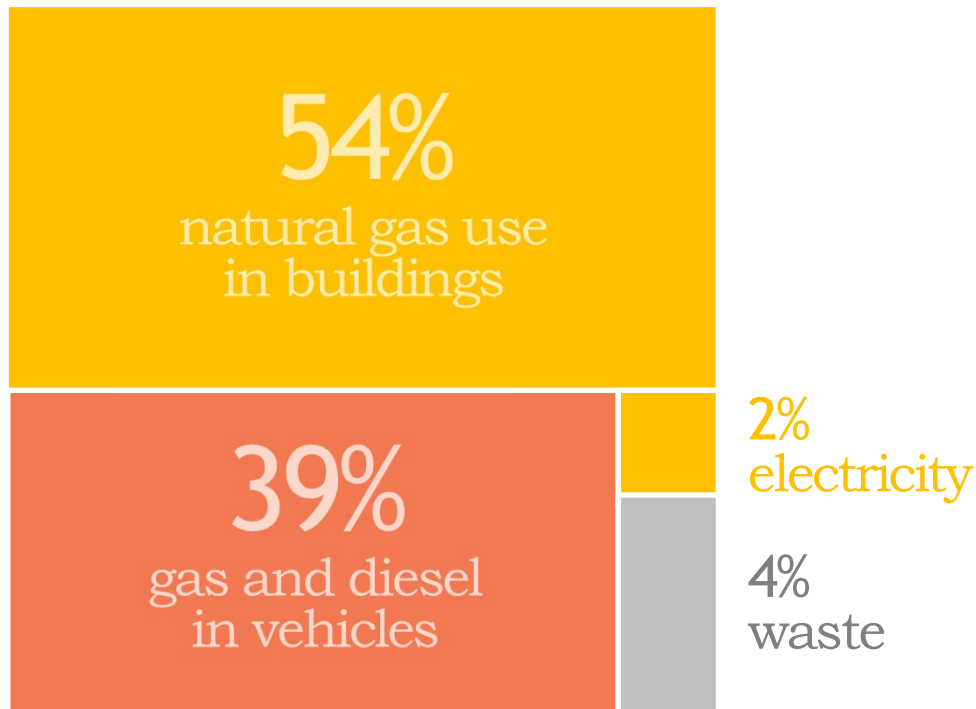
1. Policy Overview
2. Origin of the NEU
3. False Creek Energy Centre
4. Sewage Heat Expansion Project
5. Future Focus



# VANCOUVER'S CARBON POLLUTION



# VANCOUVER'S CARBON POLLUTION



*City of Vancouver 2019  
emissions inventory (GPC)*

*Due to rounding, numbers presented  
may not add up to exactly 100%*



# CLIMATE EMERGENCY 6 BIG MOVES

1

COMPLETE  
WALKABLE  
NEIGHBOUR-  
HOODS

2

ACTIVE  
TRANSPORTATION  
+ TRANSIT

3

ZERO EMISSIONS  
VEHICLES

4

ZERO EMISSIONS  
SPACE + WATER  
HEATING

5

LOW CARBON  
MATERIALS +  
CONSTRUCTION  
PRACTICES

6

RESTORED COASTS  
+ FORESTS



# Origin of Neighbourhood Energy Utility



- 80 acre brownfield site with 120 years of industrial use
- Southeast False Creek Official Development Plan approved in 2006, including 6 million sqft of development at built-out and 16,000 new residents
- Community built on environmental, social and economic sustainability principles
- Low Carbon District Energy System to supply thermal energy (space heat & hot water) in-lieu of traditional gas boilers



# Southeast False Creek (SEFC)





# False Creek NEU Overview



- City-owned utility provides low carbon space heat & hot water service, off-setting the use of natural gas
- Target of 70% renewable energy
- Operational since 2010
- 6.2 million sqft of buildings connected, forecast to grow to 22 million sqft over the next 20 years

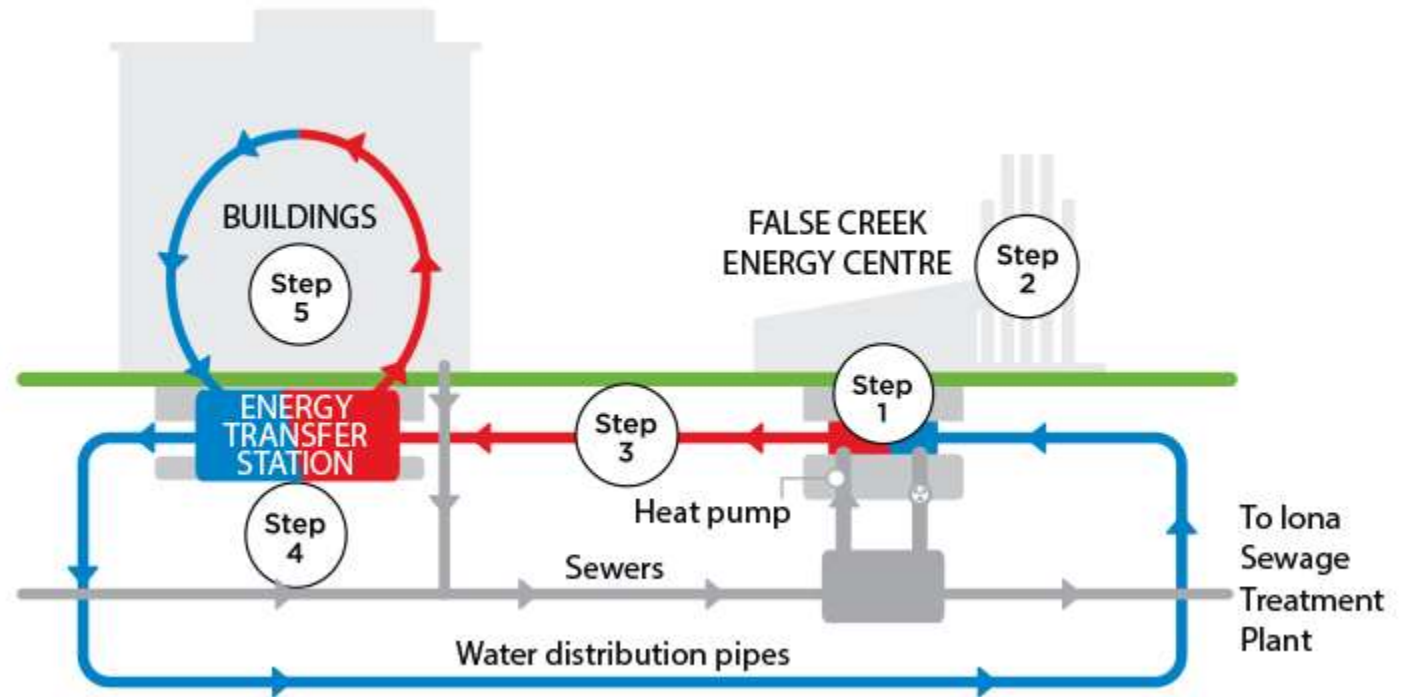


# False Creek NEU Service Area



# Components of the System

1. CoV Sewage Pump Station
2. Centralized thermal energy facility (hot water)
3. Hydronic distribution pipe network
4. Energy transfer station(s)
5. Building mechanical system (not owned by Utility)





# False Creek Energy Centre: Heat Pump



## Current False Creek Energy Centre:

- 3.2 MW sewage heat recovery capacity
- 24 MW boiler capacity for peak and resiliency
- Plant was originally designed to accommodate expansion

## Expansion Project:

- + 6.6 MW of additional sewage heat recovery capacity





# Success of the NEU

We:

- Have had significant **success in securing grant funding**
  - Pre-2010: \$10.17M (UBCM & Federal)
  - 2020: ~\$10M (CCF and FCM)
- **Demonstrate leadership:**
  - First application of sewage heat recovery in North America
  - Chair c40 cities Clean Energy Network
  - Chair local District Energy Working Group
- **Value Community Engagement:** Facility Tours, “Doors Open” event, Media Interest, Pop-up Plaza
- **Demonstrate continued innovation:** sewage heat recovery, waste heat from buildings, SHARC







### Future NEFC Low Carbon Supply

- NEU expansion
- Private sector partnership & innovation
- Up to 20 MW low carbon generation



### MEC Waste Heat Recovery

- Waste heat recovery from commercial cooling
- No rooftop cooling towers
- Green rooftop space + rainwater capture



-  Current customers
-  Future customers
-  NEU Energy Centre
-  Future NEU Energy Centre



### False Creek Energy Centre

- Integrated with CoV sewage pump station
- 3 MW sewage heat recovery
- 24 MW boiler capacity
- 6.6 MW expansion of sewage heat recovery



### Mount Pleasant Peaking Plant

- NEU generation integrated with new development
- 5 MW boiler capacity
- Increased system peaking & resiliency



# Current and Future Focus

- Low Carbon Expansion: second sewage heat pump
- Expansion to Northeast False Creek: Energy Purchase Agreement
- Roadmap to 100% Renewable Energy (To Council: 2023)
- Rates: Green Heat and Enhanced Green Heat Offerings
- Asset Management Plan
- System Resiliency and integration of multiple energy sources





Thank you!

Questions?

