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The heat recovery potential of 'wastewater': A national analysis of sewage
effluent discharge temperatures
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7 Supporting Information

8 Table S1: Temperature standards for rivers in England [EA, 2014].

River Status	High		Good		Moderate		Poor	
River temperature type	Non- cyprinid	Cyprinid	Non- cyprinid	Cyprinid	Non- cyprinid	Cyprinid	Non- cyprinid	Cyprinid
River temperature (°C) as an annual 98- percentile standard	20	25	23	28	28	30	30	32
Increase or decrease in temperature (°C) in relation to the ambient river temperature, as an annual 98-percentile standard	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-

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18 Figure S2: Comparison of observed annual mean temperatures versus predicted annual mean 19 temperatures from the best-fit multiple regression models for (a) FSE, (b) rivers and (c) and air.



38 Figure S3: Reported volumes of wastewater (comprised of foul, surface drainage and highway 39 drainage) receiving treatment at WWTW in England from 2016-2017 to 2019-2020. Data compiled 40 from Anglian Water [2021], Northumbrian Water [2021], Severn Trent [2021], Southern Water 41 [2021], South West Water [2021], Thames Water [2021], United Utilities [2021], Wessex Water 42 [2021] and Yorkshire Water [2021].

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57 Figure S4: Measured FSE temperatures and annual mean FSE temperature for (a) Centre Parcs

58 Woburn Forest and (b) Beckton STW. Also shown are predicted annual mean river and air

59 temperatures calculated using the best-fit regression equations of Section 3.3.