















HEAT RECOVERY	TRADITIONAL BOILERS
 <p>Uses building's cooling load to produce heat, reducing the need for external energy.</p>	<p>Burns fuel (oil or gas) to generate heat, often independent of cooling loads.</p> 
HOW IT WORKS	
 <p>Provide both heating and cooling for use year-round, especially efficient in moderate climates.</p>	<p>Only provides heat, requiring a separate cooling system for warm weather.</p> 
VERSATILITY	
 <p>COP of 3-6, producing more energy per input by using both heating and cooling loads for higher efficiency.</p>	<p>Typically operates with a COP of 0.8 - 0.9, meaning it uses more energy for the same heat output.</p> 
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	
 <p>Maintenance is necessary for both heating and cooling functions, including regular servicing.</p>	<p>Requires fuel source management, regular inspection, and combustion system repairs.</p> 
MAINTENANCE	
 <p>Lowers energy bills by combining heating and cooling loads.</p>	<p>Higher operational cost due to fuel consumption and low efficiency.</p> 
OPERATION COST	
 <p>Lasts up to 25 years with maintenance. Some components may need replacement but efficiency gains extend overall lifespan.</p>	<p>Can last up to 20 years but may require fuel system upgrades or replacements as standards evolve.</p> 
LIFESPAN	