

RAINWATER HARVESTING

A PIECE OF THE WATER

MANAGEMENT PUZZLE



The nuts and bolts of rainwater harvesting. How to construct a rainwater catchment system

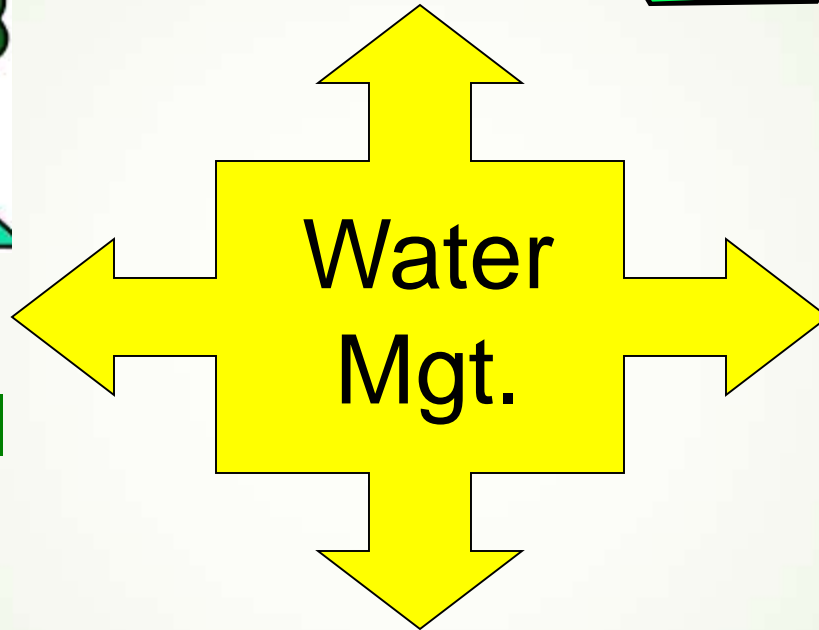
Billy Kniffen

Texas AgriLife Extension Service

Rural Open Space

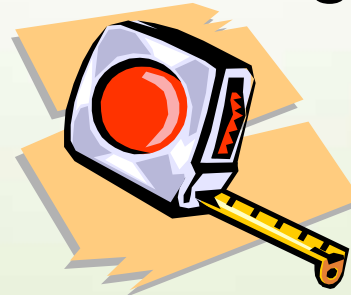


Urban Residential



Urban Commercial

Planning



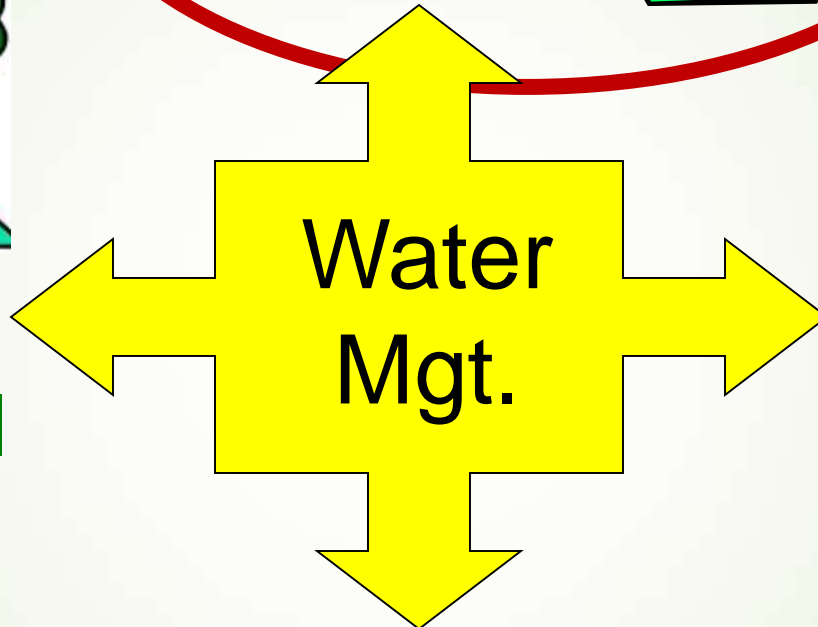


Limiting factor
(nearest minimum)

Rural Open Space



Urban Residential

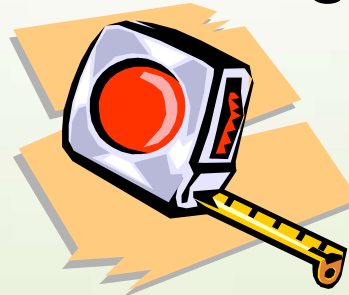


Water Mgt.



Urban Commercial

Planning



Open Space Nature's First Rain Catchers



Catching Water On The Land









Big
Bluestem,
Indian grass
and
Compass
Plant





Change Species or Grazing Strategy?



Rural Open
Space



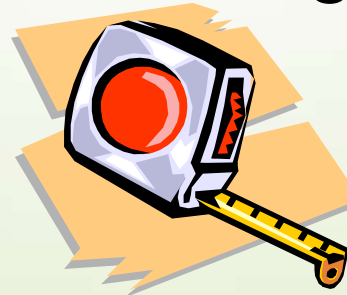
Urban
Residential

Water
Mgt.



Urban
Commercial

Planning





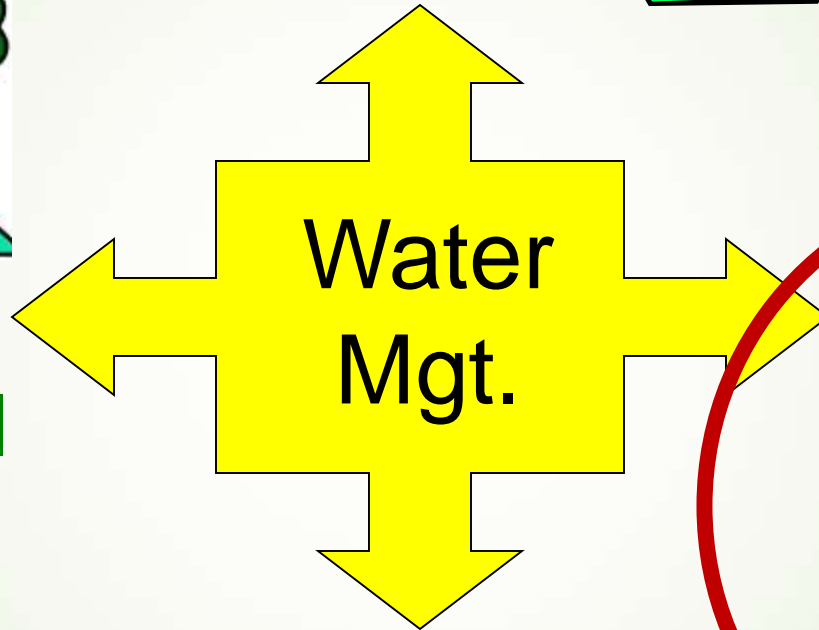




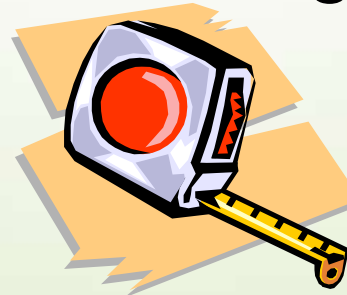
Rural Open
Space



Urban
Residential



Planning



Urban
Commercial

Junction Medical Hospital











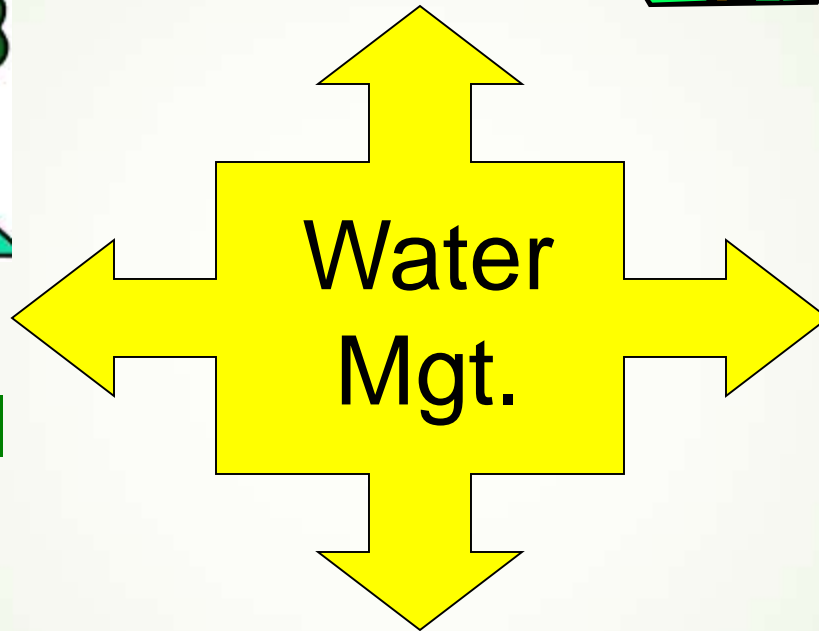
GARDEN
CENTER

69"

Rural Open
Space



Urban
Residential



Urban
Commercial

Planning



We All Live In The Watershed



Roof-Reliant Landscaping™

Rainwater Harvesting with Cistern Systems in New Mexico



New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

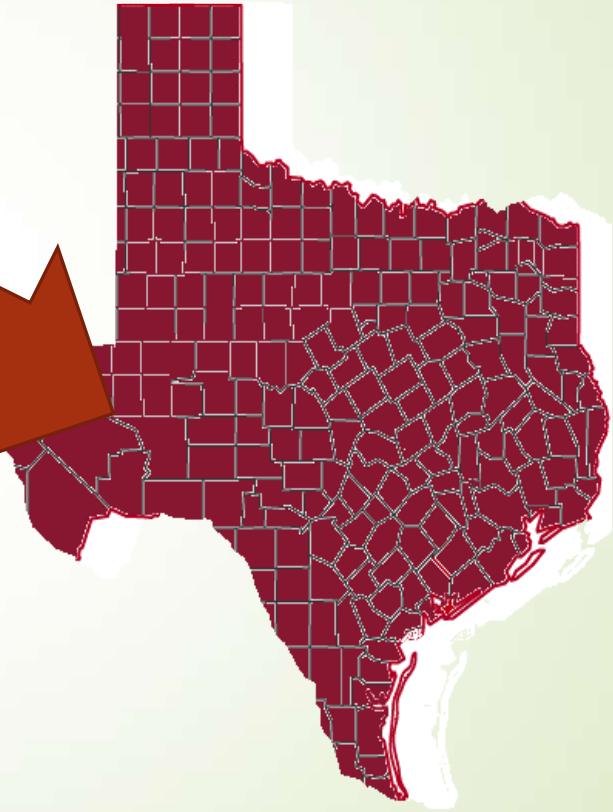
1-800-WATER-NM • www.ose.state.nm.us

©2009 New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

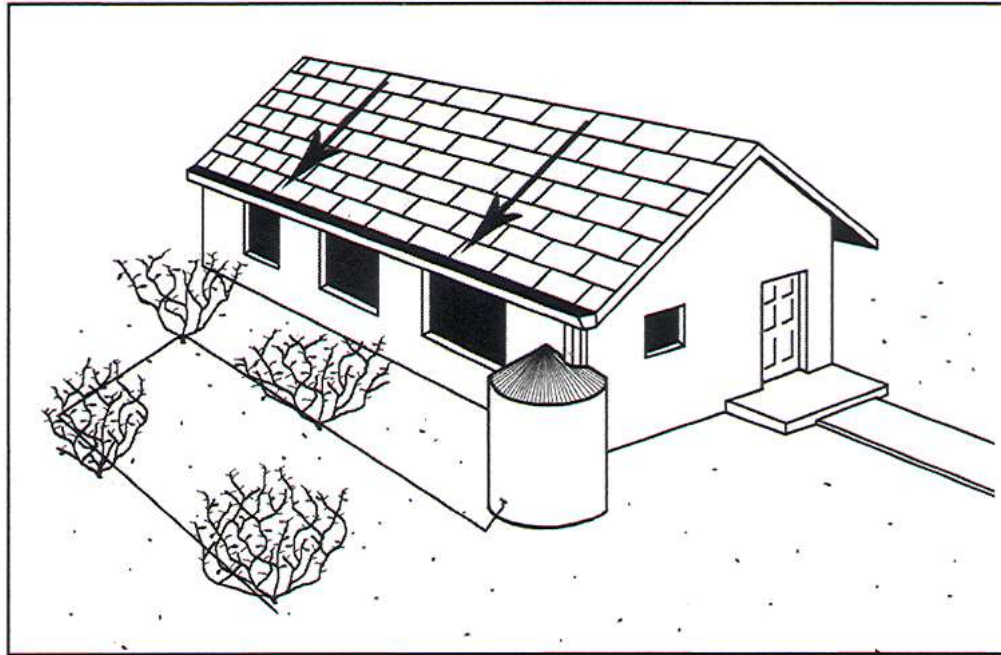


The New Mexico Office of the State Engineer supports the wise and efficient use of the state's water resources and, therefore, encourages the harvesting and use of rainwater from residential and commercial roof surfaces for on-site landscape irrigation and other on-site domestic uses.

New Mexico



Complex /Active Rainwater Harvesting



Complex water harvesting system with roof catchment, gutter, downspout, storage and drip distribution system.

How to Collect Rainwater

- P **.6 gallons per square foot roof per 1" rainfall**
- P **2,000 sq. foot roof X 0.6g (1" rain) = 1,200 gal.**
- P **1,200 gal. X 20" rainfall per year = 24,000 gal/yr**











To use the calculator fill in all highlighted input values.

Input Values		
Catchment area (ft ²):	150	
Collection efficiency (%):	95	
Initial tank volume (gal):	0	
Tank size (gal):	300	
Plant water use coeff:	1	
Irrigated area (ft ²):	100	
Monthly indoor demand (gal):	0	

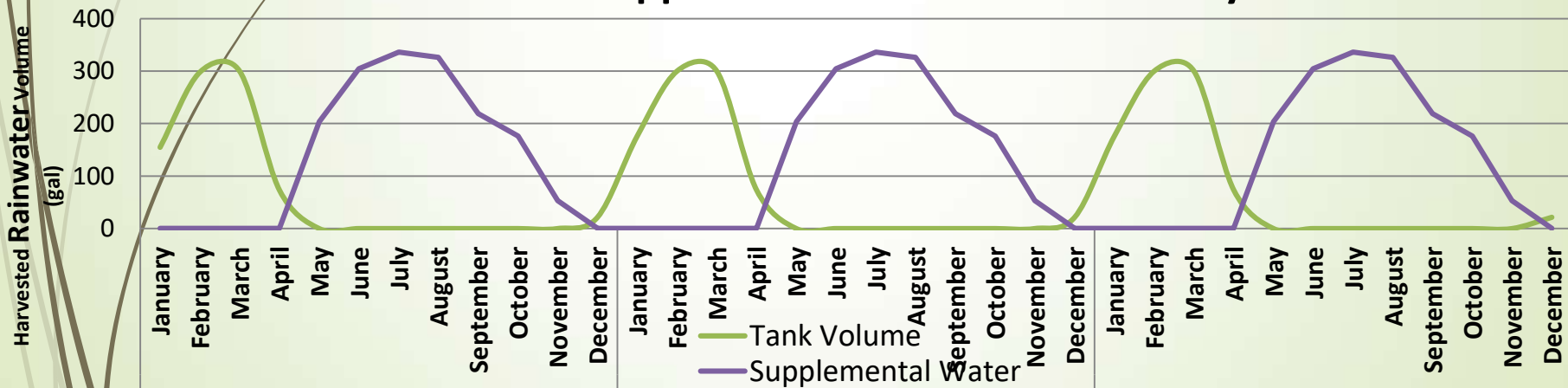
Avg. monthly rainfall (in)	Avg. PET (in)	AP Condensate (gal)	
January	3	1.79	0
February	3.1	2.12	0
March	2.4	3.3	0
April	0.6	4.49	0
May	0.2	4.73	0
June	0.1	5.03	0
July	0	5.4	0
August	0.1	5.38	0
September	0.3	3.94	0
October	0.4	3.4	0
November	1.1	2.45	0
December	1.9	2.22	0
Total	13.1	44.22	0

Yearly Percent Average Rainfall (%)	
Year 1	100%
Year 2	100%
Year 3	100%

Supply/Demand Calculator

<http://rainwaterharvesting.tamu.edu>

Tank Volume and Supplemental Water Needs for 3 years



Rain Intensity – Texas – 3-4”/Hour

- 4” per hour
- 0.042 Gallons per minute per square foot



- $1000 \text{ sq}' \times 0.042 = 42 \text{ gallons/minute}$
- **Affects:**
 - Gutter size,
 - Number and size of downspouts
 - Size of conveyance piping



Sizing Gutters

1/16" slope/ft. and 2" per hour

3 gutter – 340 sq'

4" gutter – 720 sq'

5" gutter – 1250 sq'



Vertical Piping/Downspouts

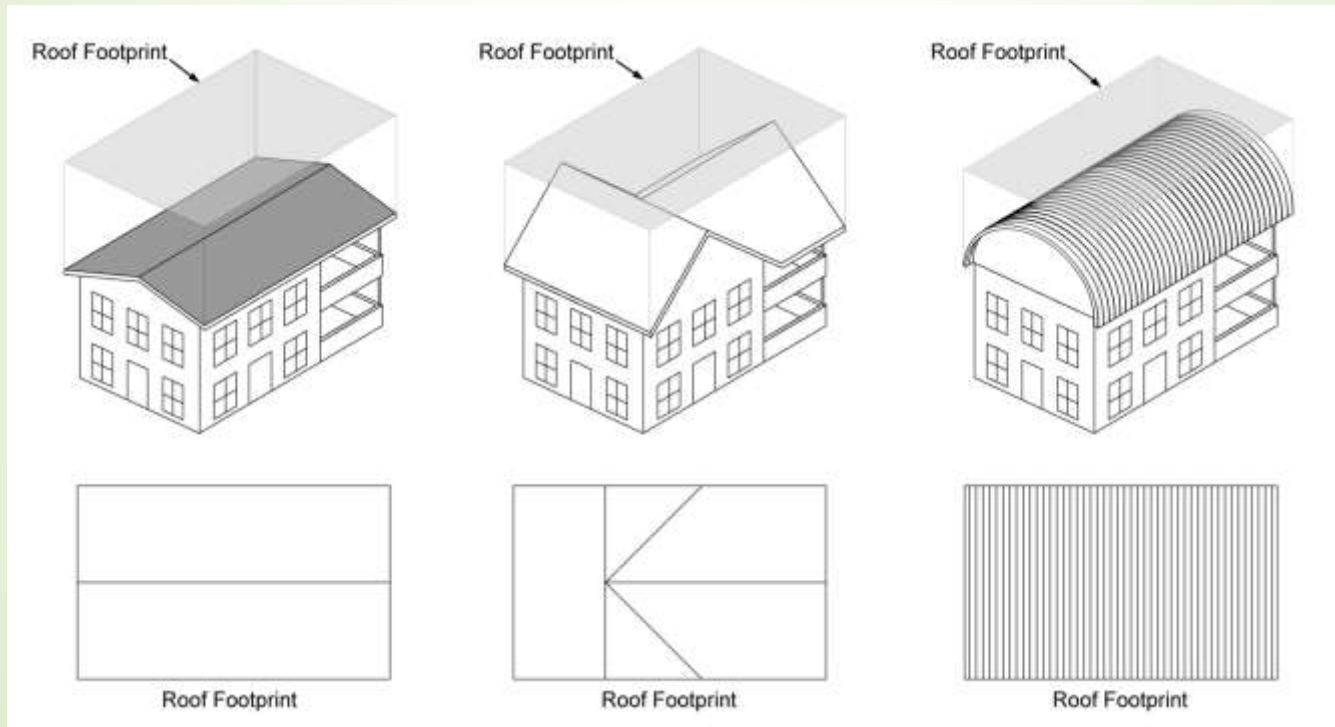
- **2" – 23 gpm 1,088 sq' roof**
- 3" – 67 gpm 3,220 sq' roof
- 4" – 144 gpm 6,920 sq' roof

Conveyance Piping Sizing: Horizontal Pipe

Size of Pipe	1/8"/ft. slope gpm	1"/hr	2"/hr	3"/hr	4"/hr	6"/hr
3"	34	3288	1644	1096	822	548
4	78	7520	3760	2506	1880	1253
5	139	13360	6680	4453	3340	2227
6	222	21400	10700	7133	5350	3566
8	478	46000	23000	15330	11500	7670

Supply

➔ **Dripline** of the building



Roofs and Collection Surfaces



How Big Does The Roof Need To Be?



5' diameter

Pi times radius squared

$3.14 \times 2.5 \times 2.5 = 20$ square feet

$20 \times .6 = 11.8$ gallons per 1" rain

4" = Full Tank

20 inches = Filled 5 times/yr



Filled 10 Times!

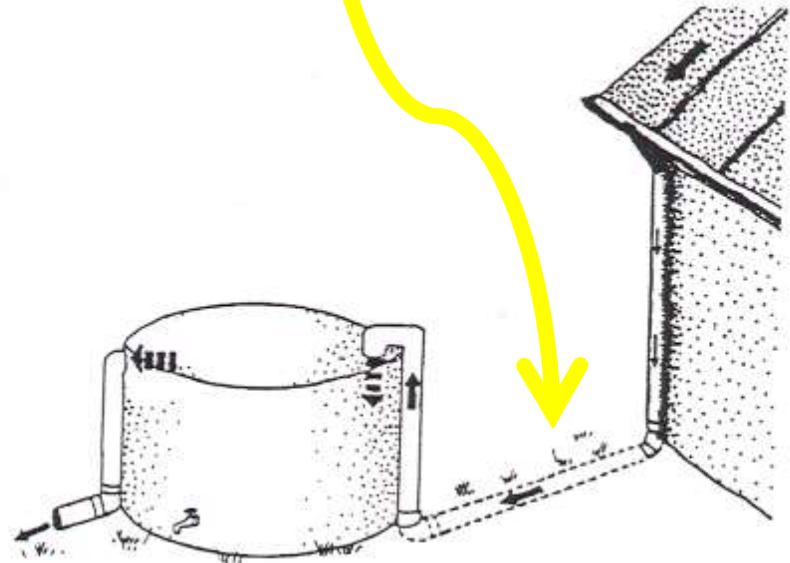
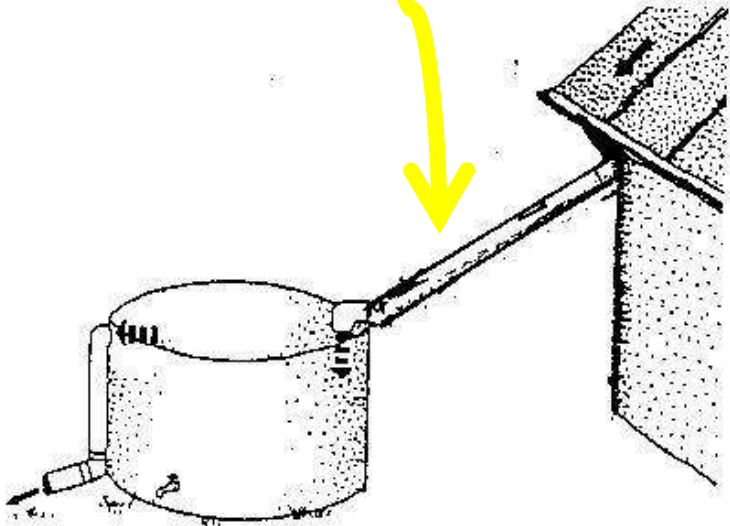


15 Times - Rain Saucers

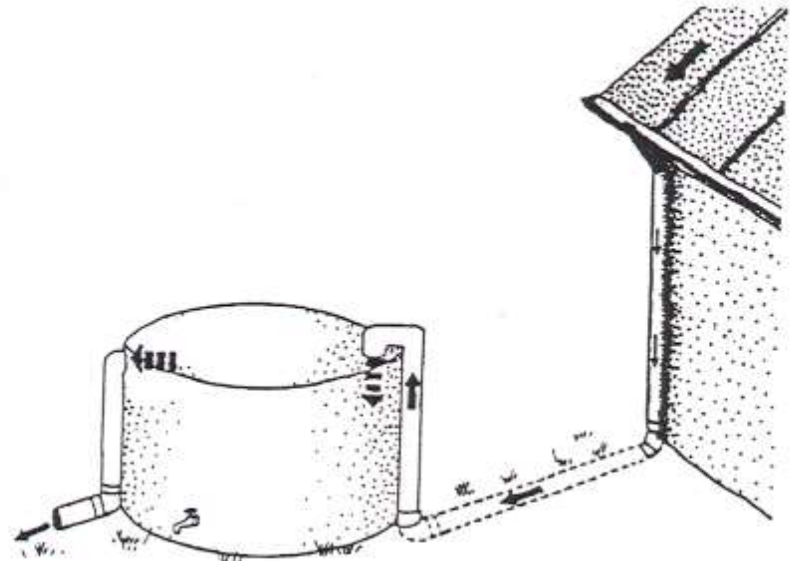
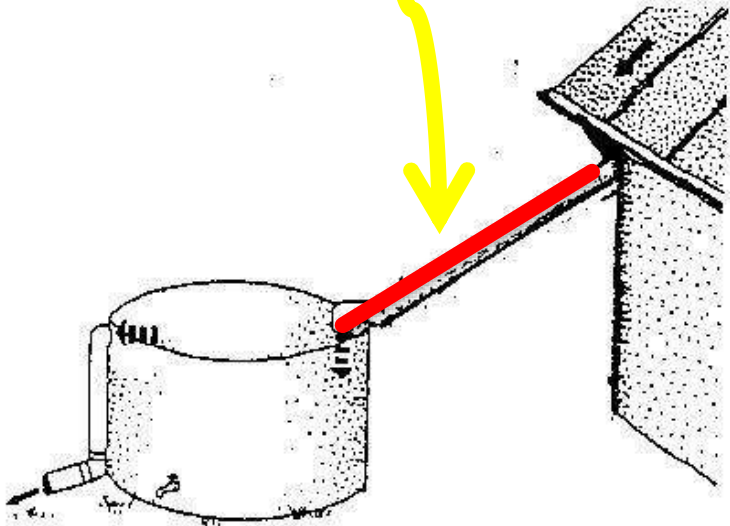
Gutters and Downspouts



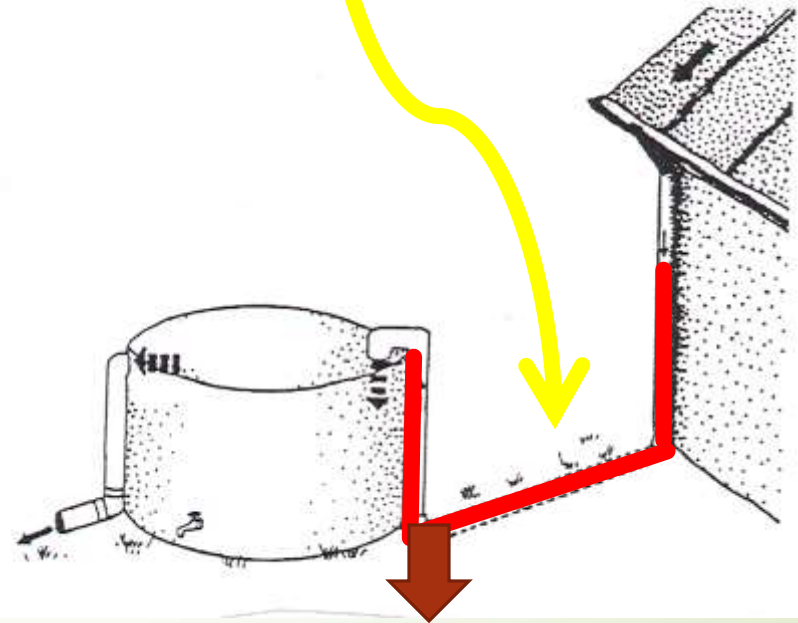
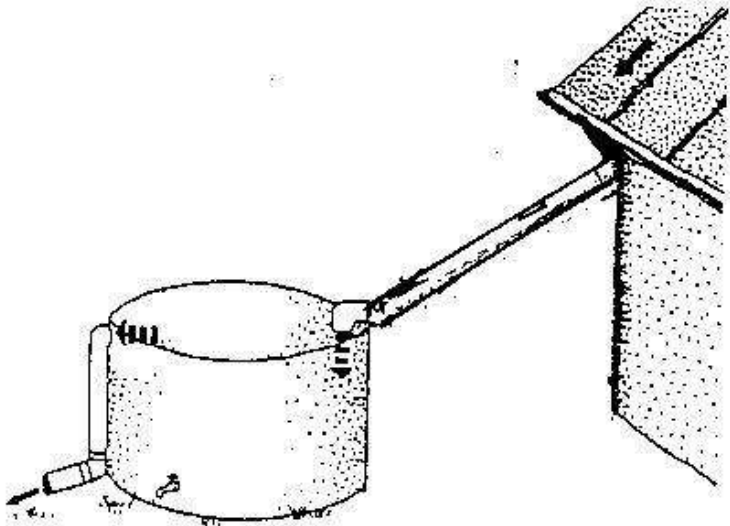
Dry Line vs. Wet Line



Dry Line vs. Wet Line



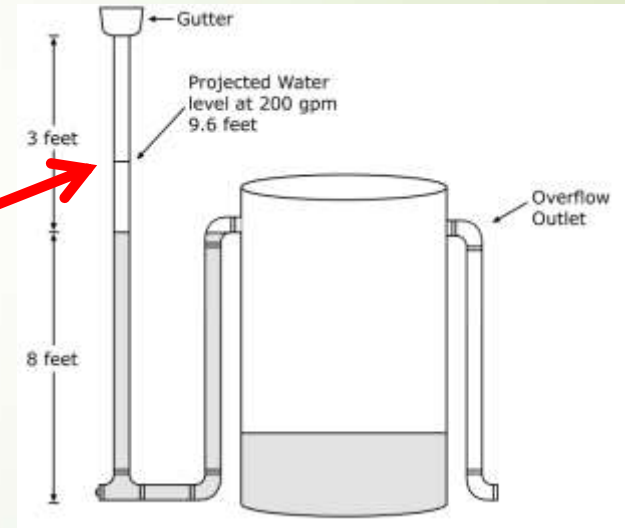
Dry Line vs. Wet Line



Hazen-Williams - Excel

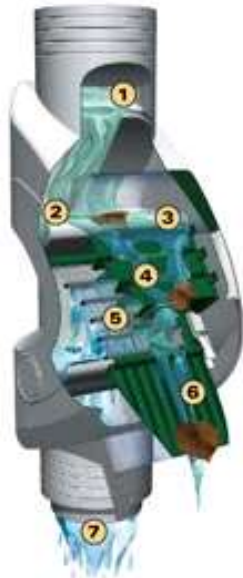
Hazen-Williams Friction (Pressure Loss) Calculator

<i>Input</i>	
Actual pipe diameter (in):	4.026
Friction coefficient:	140
Flow rate (gpm):	200
Length of pipe (ft):	69
<i>Output</i>	
Pressure loss (ft):	1.6
Pressure Loss (psi):	0.7





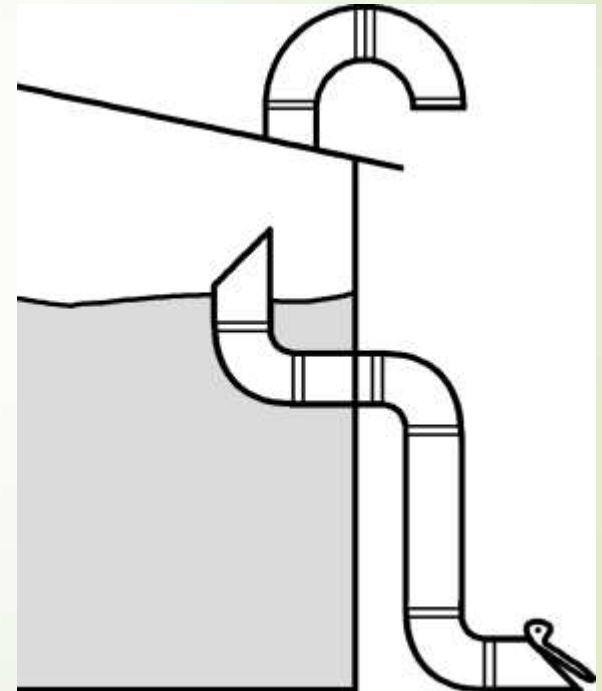
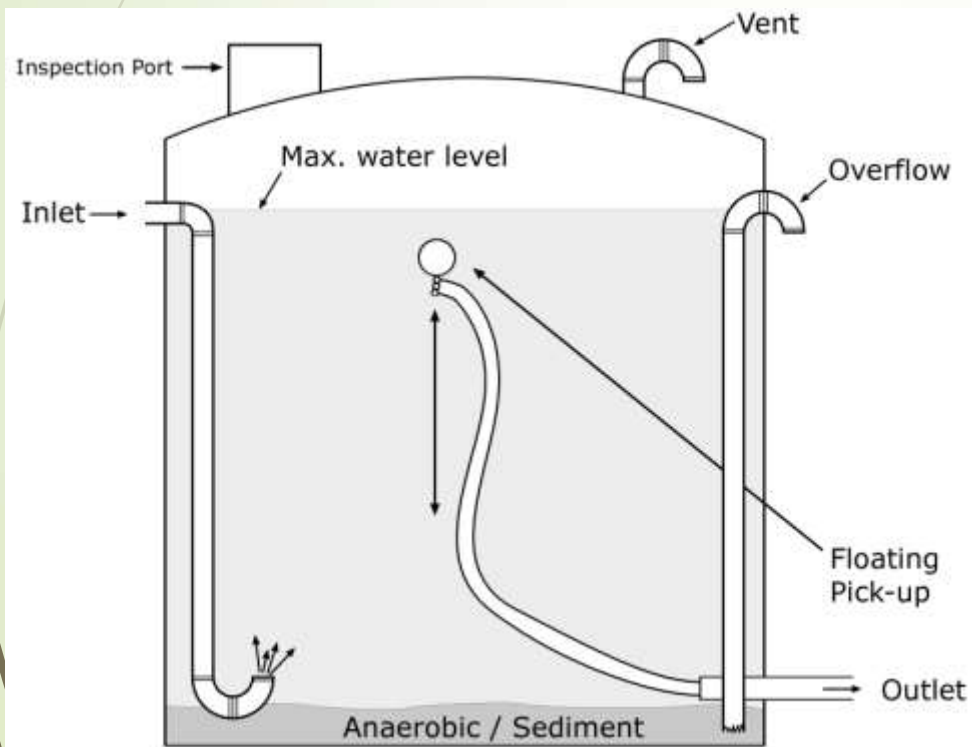








Overflow – From the Bottom or Skimming



Color Makes A Difference In Water Temperature



Cisterns

What is it used for?

- P Durable and water tight - material
- P Size - where does it go & how much will you collect and need
- P Cost - \$.50 - 2.25+ per gallon collected







GARDEN
CENTER

69"





Pumps

Centrifugal
230VAC



Submergible



Piston Pump
115 VAC



Sump Pump

Distribute Water to Desired Location

- P Drip Irrigation
- P Rain Garden and Bird Baths
- P Wildlife and Livestock
- P In home Use



Types of Drip Irrigation











Potable Systems

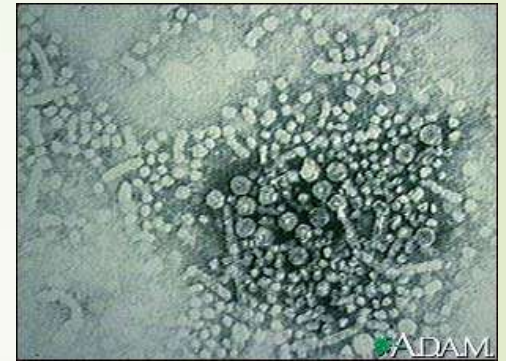


Getting Rid of: The Bugs

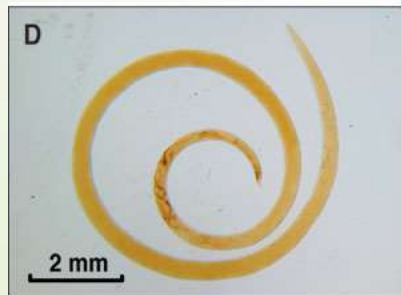
Bacteria



Virus



Parasites

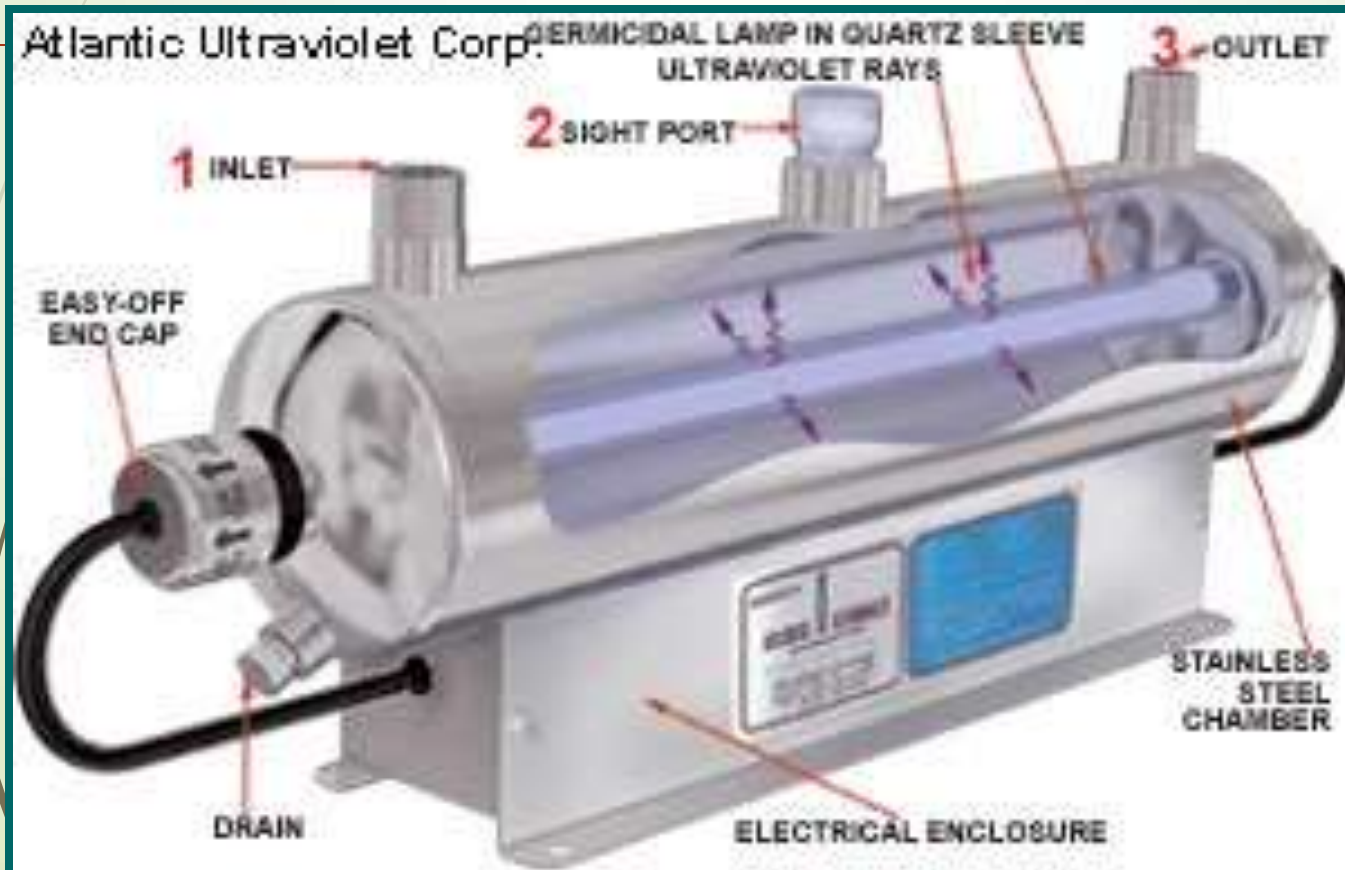


Protozoa



Ultraviolet Light Disinfection

- ▶ Electromagnetic energy (UV light) from source lamp is emitted into a chamber through which water passes



Rural Open
Space



Urban
Residential

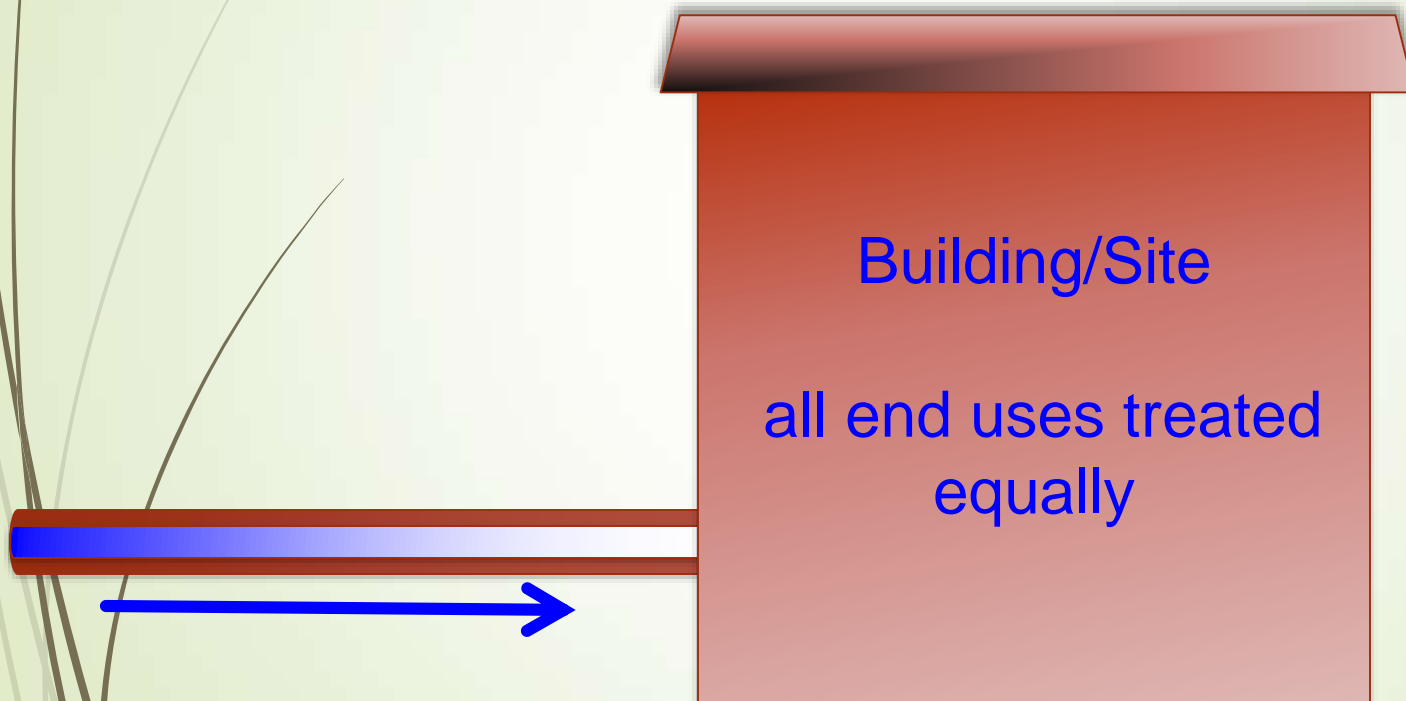


Urban
Commercial

Planning



Current Water Supply Paradigm



Municipal, Well or Other Supply Line represents an **unlimited** supply of Potable water for all end uses.

New Water Supply Paradigm.

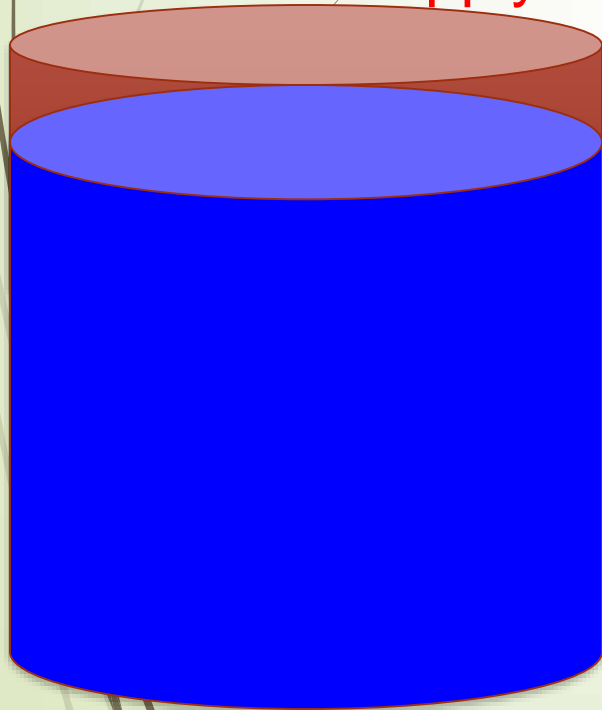


Municipal Potable
supply line for specific
uses

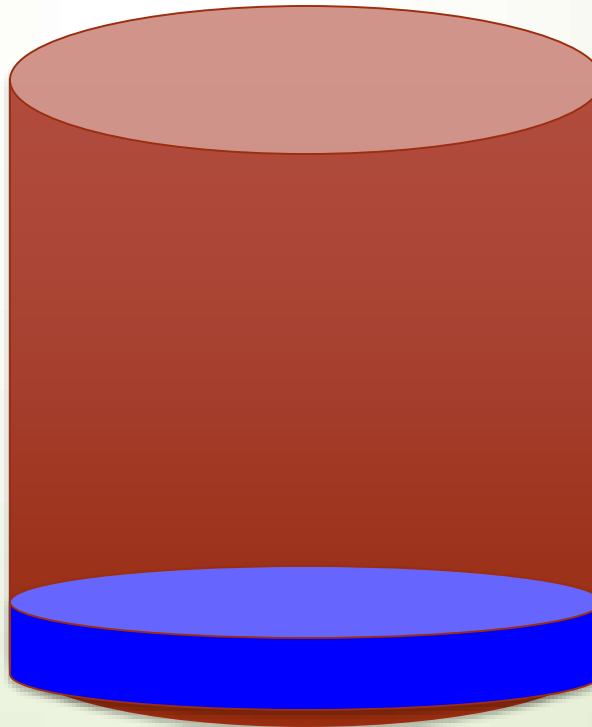
Non-Potable (Rainwater)
Supply line for non-potable uses,
represents a **finite** amount.

Three approaches to rainwater/stormwater management

Cistern managed for water supply



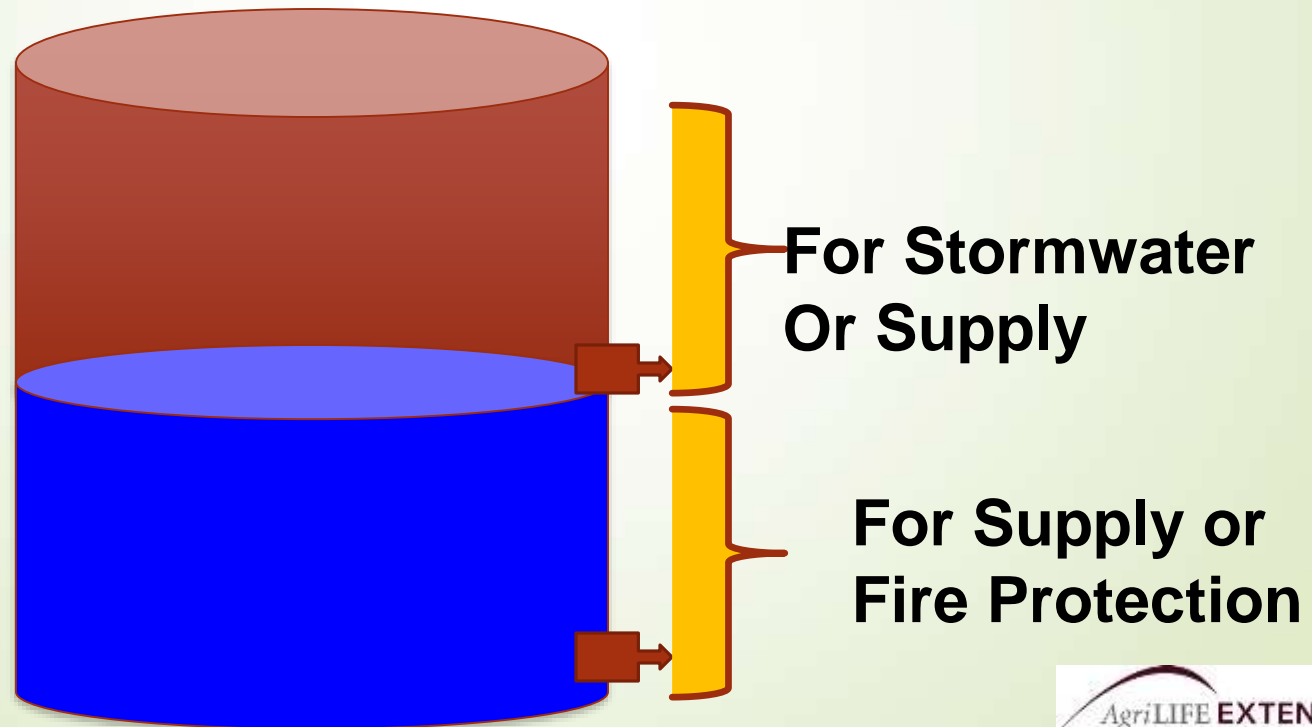
Cistern managed for stormwater control



AND



Cistern managed for BOTH water supply
and managed for stormwater control or fire protection



The Bullitt Foundation officially opened its Bullitt Center including net zero energy, waste and water..... a - 56,000-gallon basement cistern.



"There is not going to be enough water in the future,"

- ➔ The solution? Build thousands of reservoirs in the basements (and around) of buildings, sufficient to hold water to meet the needs of the current and future residents of a city**

Peeling back the pavement

A Blueprint for Reinventing Rainwater Management
in Canada's Communities

POLIS Project

Ecological Governance

University of Victoria

Law Centre Environmental UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA



Santa Fe County Ordinance

- **Laws & Regulations**

Santa Fe County, New Mexico, was the first municipality in the United States to create an ordinance requiring any new structure, 2500 heated s.f. or more, to have a rain harvesting system. This ordinance applies to both commercial and residential projects, with commercial projects requiring a higher percentage of total capture as well as larger storage reservoirs.

HB 645 – 2003 Texas Legislature

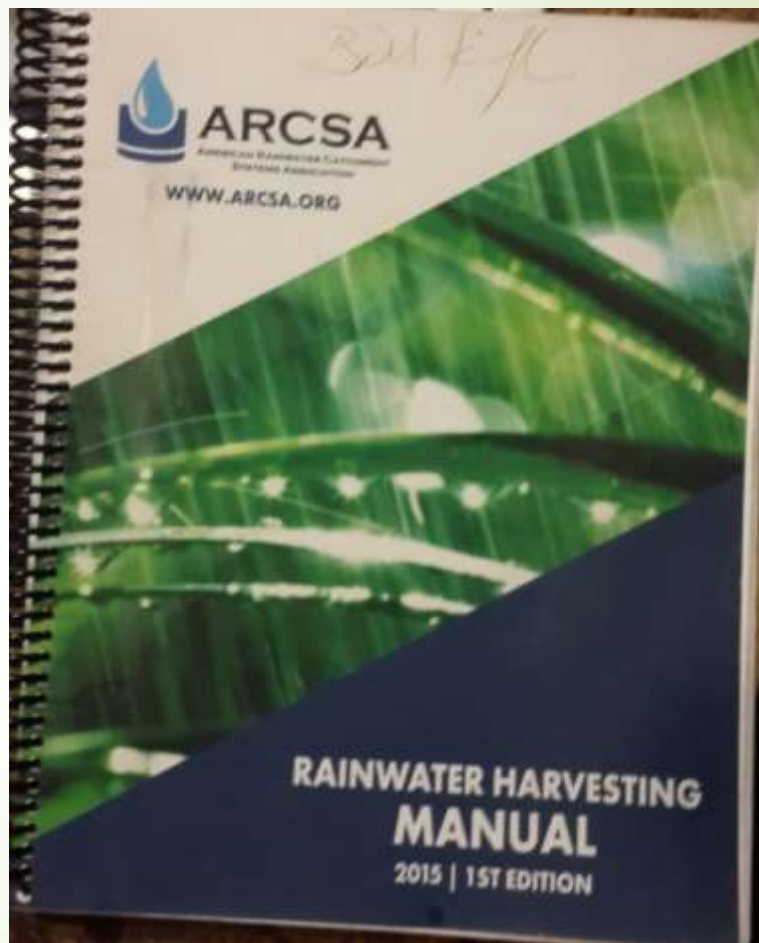
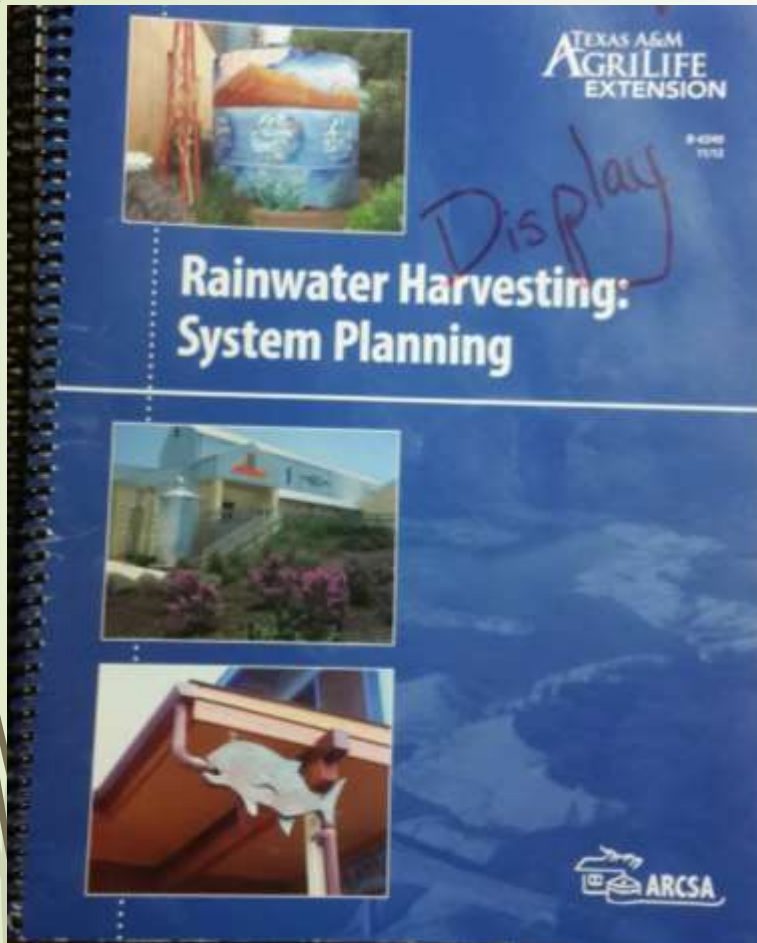
- Prevents homeowner associations from implementing new covenants banning outdoor water-conserving measures
 - Composting
 - Water efficient landscapes
 - Drip irrigation
 - Rainwater harvesting installations

2011- H.B. No. 3372 / S.B. No. 1073

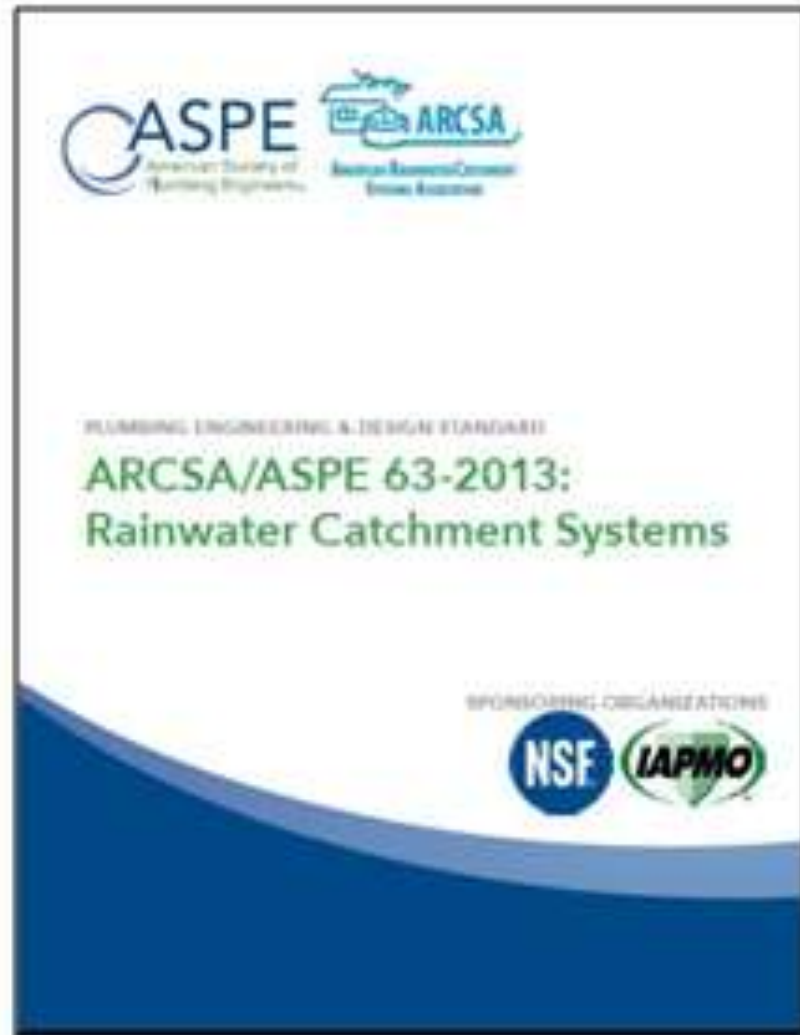
- (1) on-site reclaimed system technologies, including **rainwater harvesting**, condensate collection, or cooling tower blow downbe incorporated into the design and construction of:
- (A) **each new state building with a roof measuring at least 10,000 square feet;**

Resources

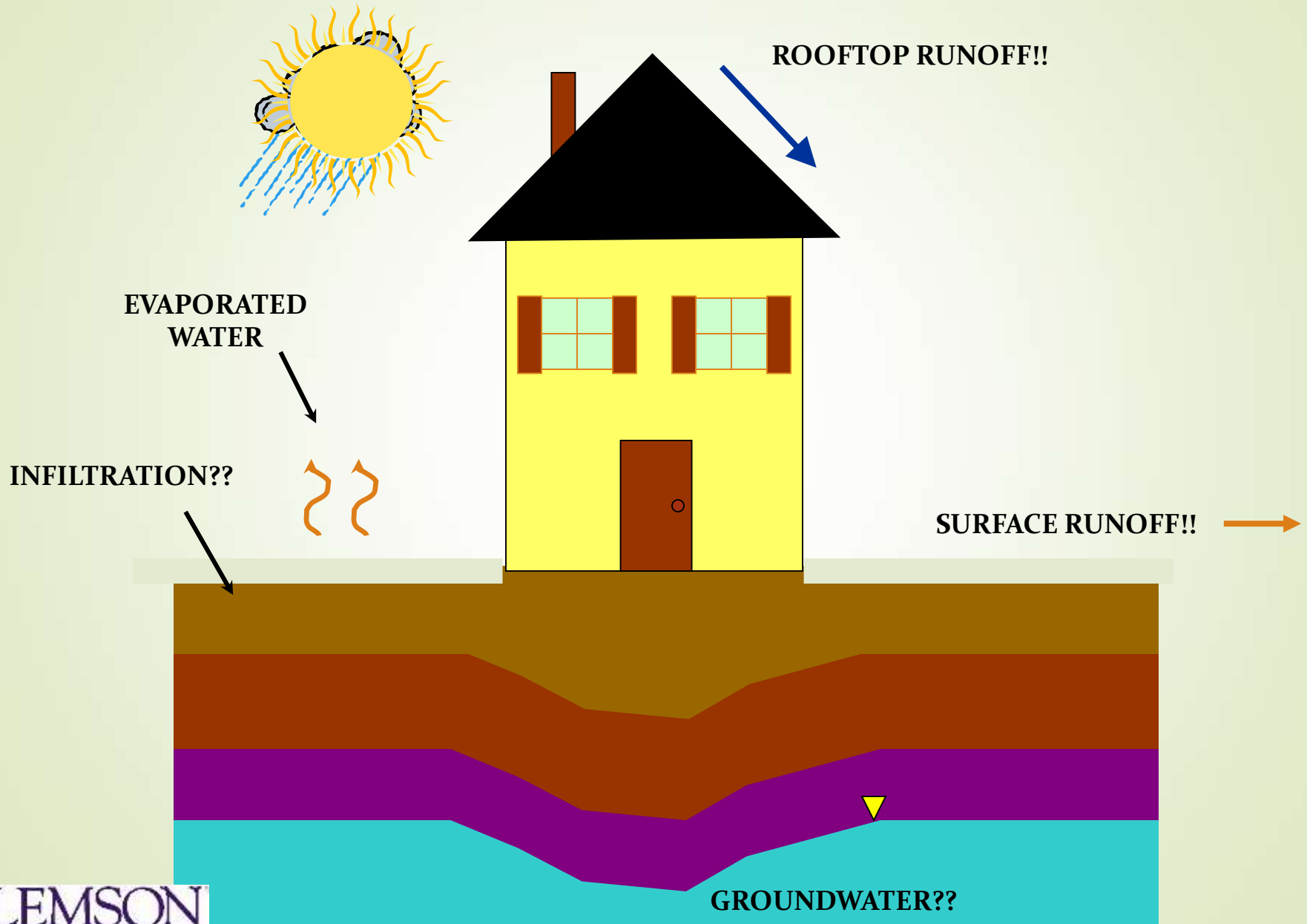
- **ARCOSA website** www.arcosa.org
- **Texas A&M University**
<http://rainwaterharvesting.tamu.edu>
- **Texas Water Development Board**
<http://www.twdb.texas.gov/>



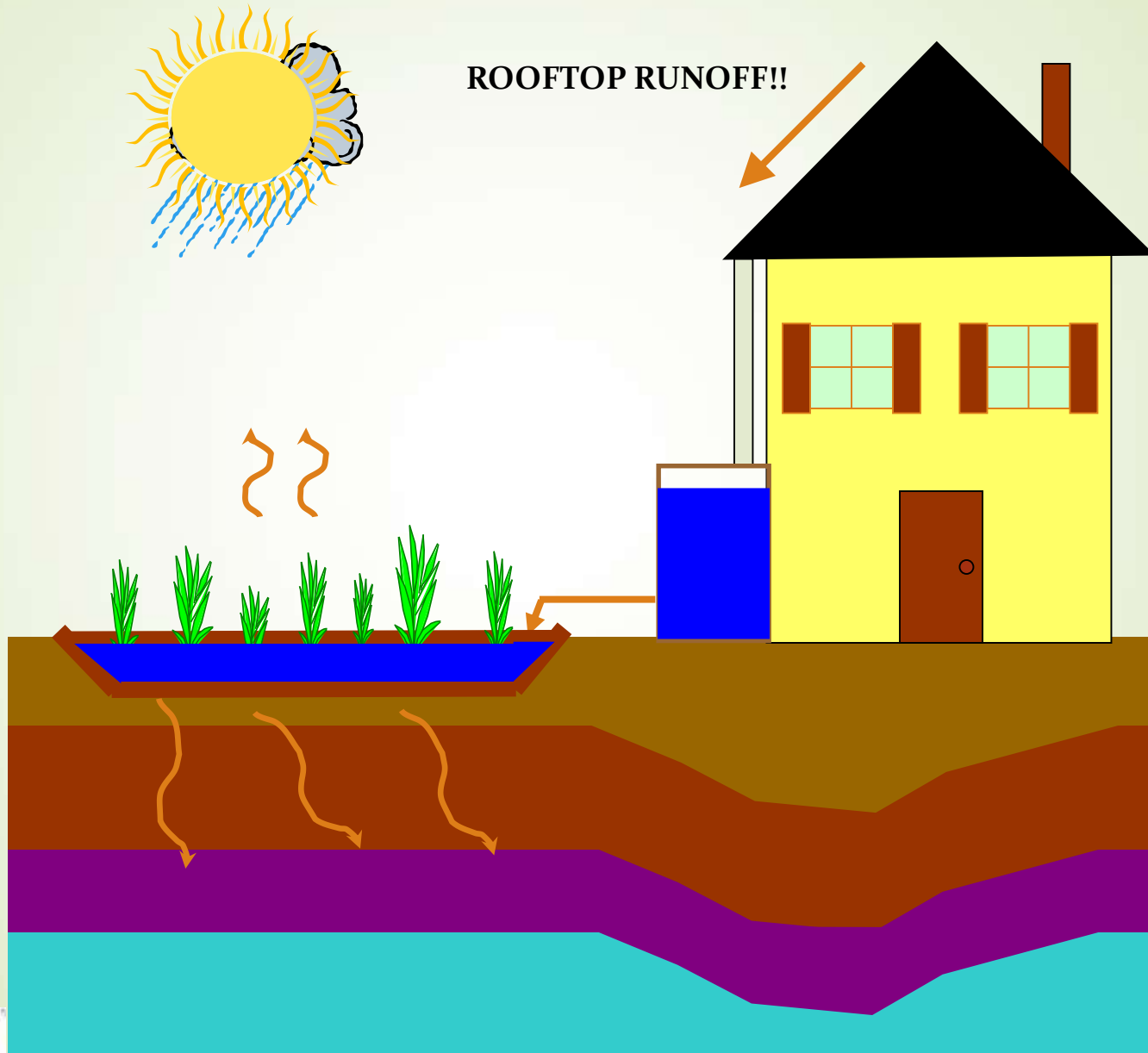
Now an ANSI Standard



Urban Water Budget – Pavement and Rooftop Scenario

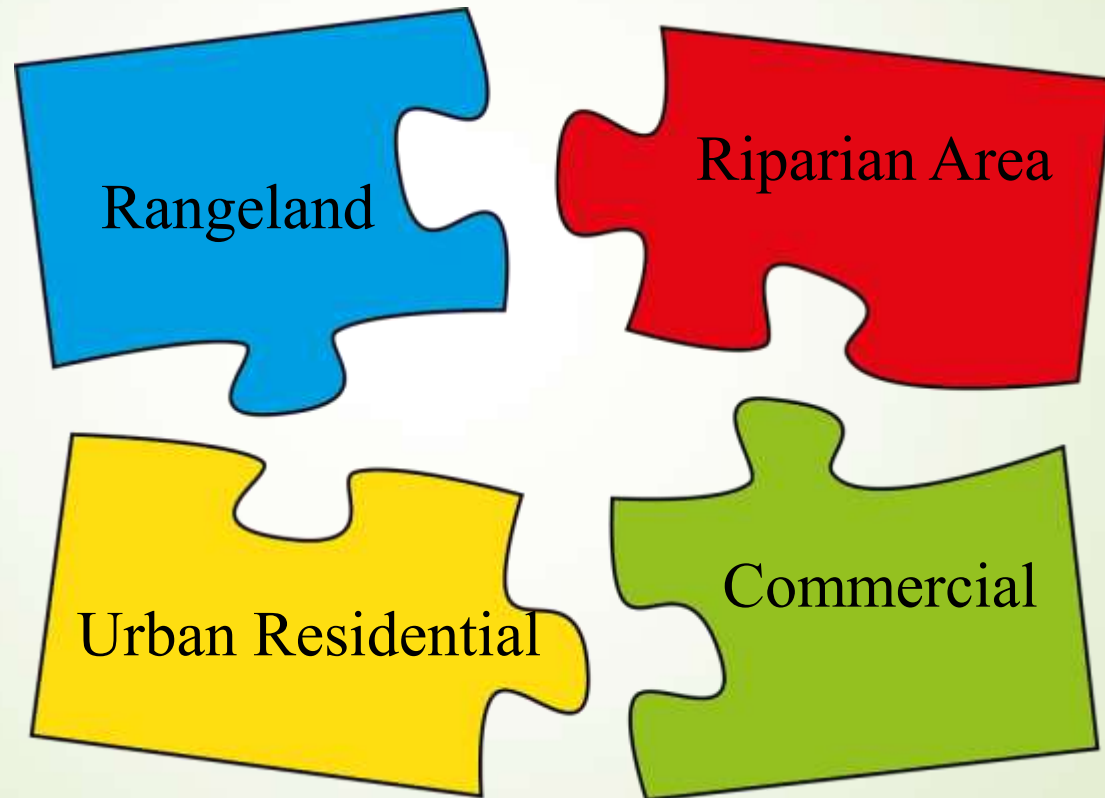


Urban Water Budget – Rainwater Harvesting Scenario

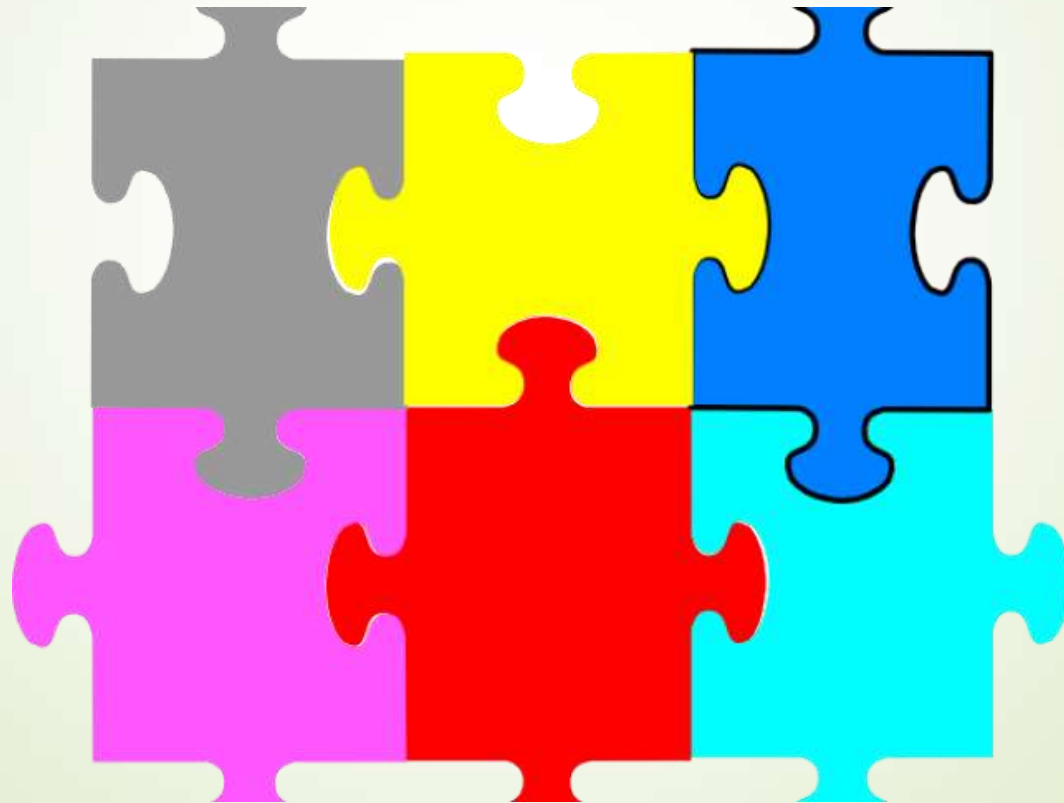




Each Piece of the Puzzle Is Important



Managing Our Watershed and River Requires **TEAMWORK**





Bhutan



Thank You - Billy Kniffen

