

# INNOVATIVE RAINWATER HARVESTING



**INTEGRATING  
RAINWATER HARVESTING  
for  
INNOVATIVE STORMWATER CONTROL:**  
*New Directions in Site Water Management*

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# Agenda

- **Harvesting Configurations:**

- System Types
- Traditional, In-series storage
- Cistern Sizing Models
- Integrated, Shared/Passive
- Integrated, Dedicated/Active
- Time-shifting Storm Flows

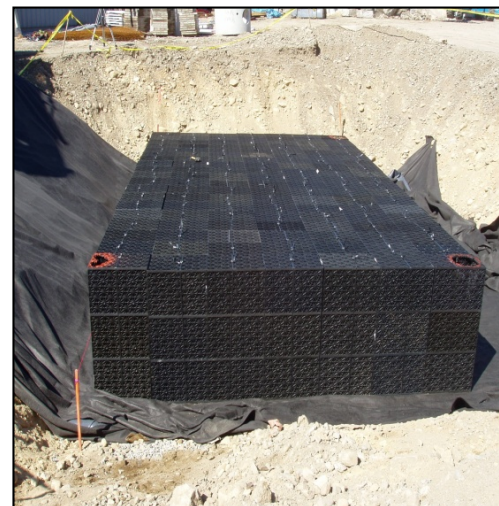


- **Potential Cost Savings**

- Total water envelope

- **New thinking, technology**

- Controller Technologies
- Site-wide Solutions
- Blue Roofs



- **Summary, Conclusions**



# Terminology

- **Reclaimed Water:**
  - Post use – most sources included
  - Treatment required
  - Regulation: growing reference to reclaimed water
- **Grey Water:**
  - Post use – limited sources included
  - Treatment required – depending on application
  - Regulation fairly universal
- **Harvested Water:**
  - Not post use – usually limited to roof water
  - Treatment not usually required – depends on application
  - Regulations typically do not address (e.g. State Plumbing Code)

# Harvesting Overview

## System Types

### Smaller Systems



400 gal.

### Larger Systems



15,000 gal.

1,200 gal.

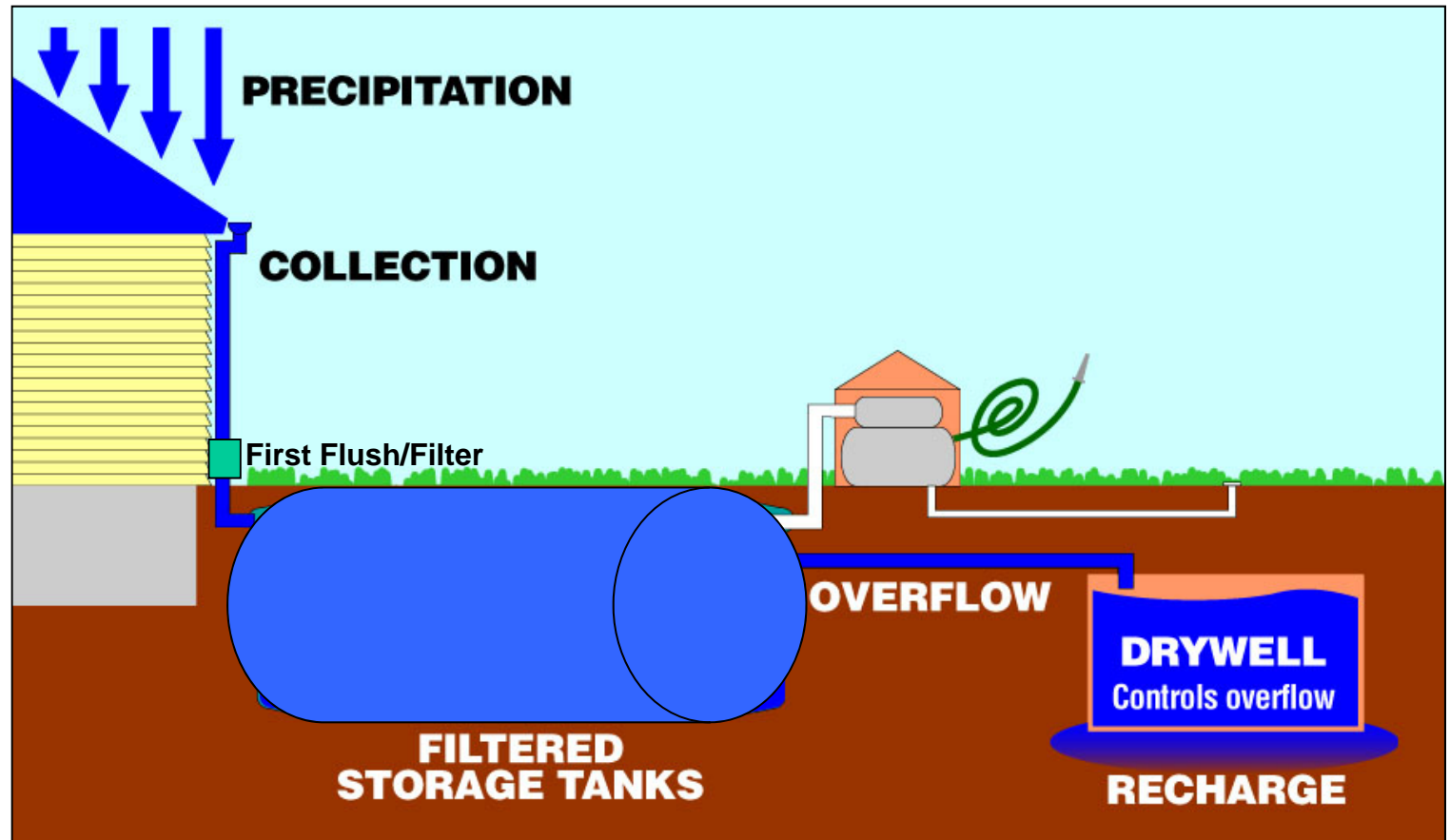


30,000 gal.



# Harvesting Overview

## Conceptual Model

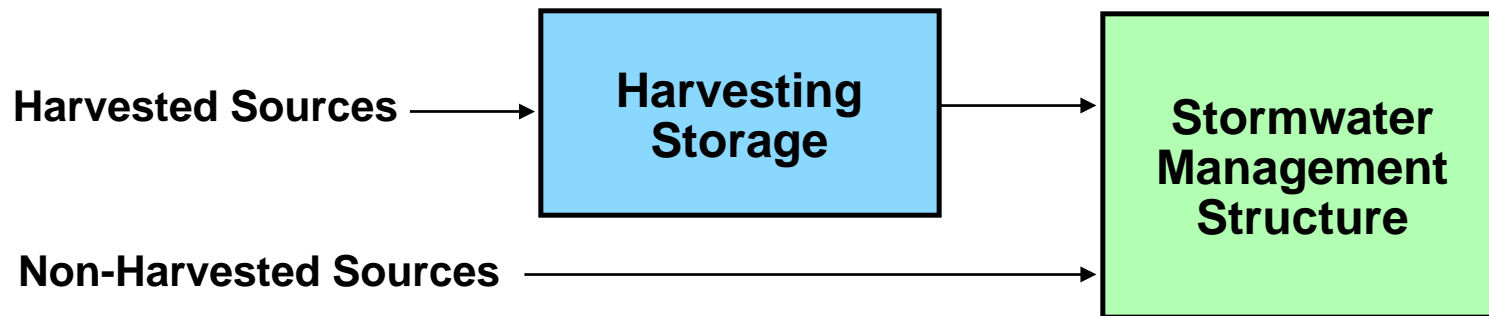




# Traditional Implementation

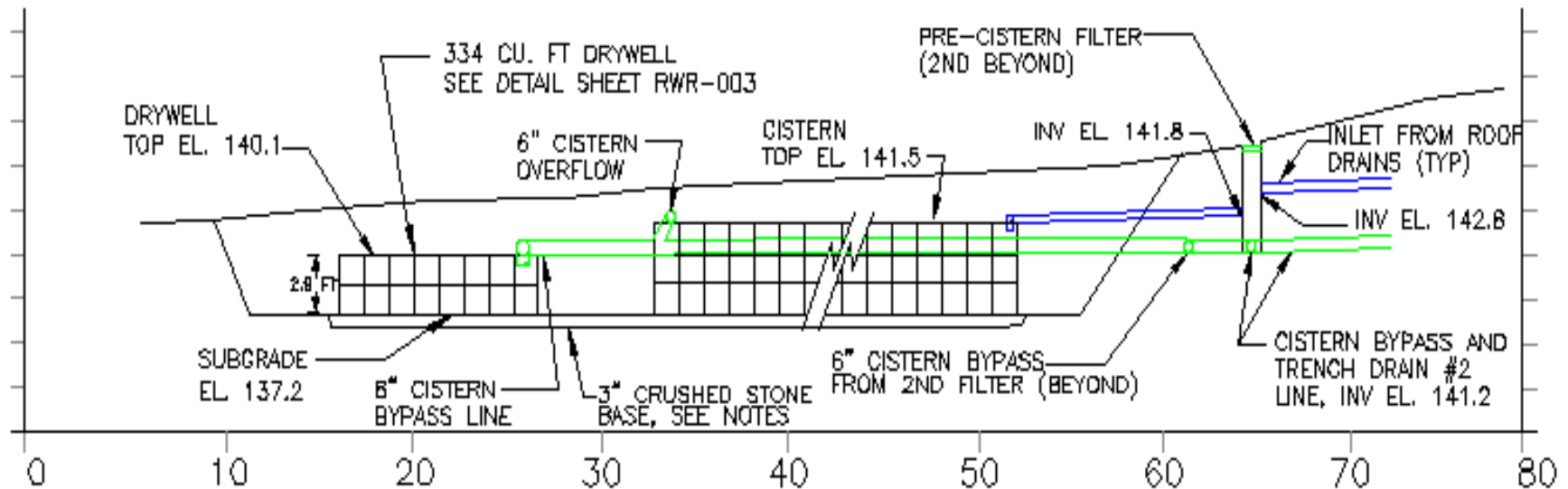
## Harvesting Storage Inserted into Drainage Profile

- “Bolt-On” Approach
- Harvesting Cost Fully Incremental
- Footprint and Profile Considerations



# Traditional Implementation

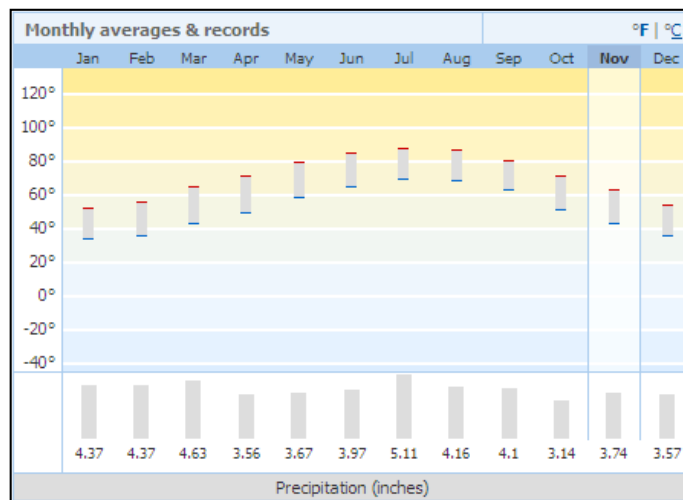
## Harvesting Storage Inserted into Drainage Profile



# Cistern Sizing

## Two primary methods for cistern sizing (Water Budget Analysis):

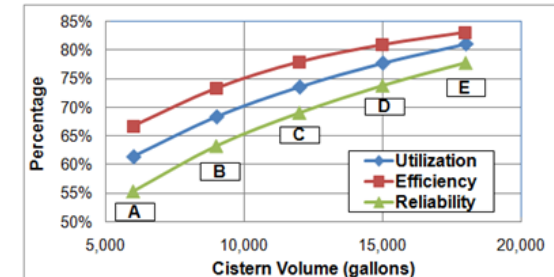
### Avg. Historic Supply vs. Demand



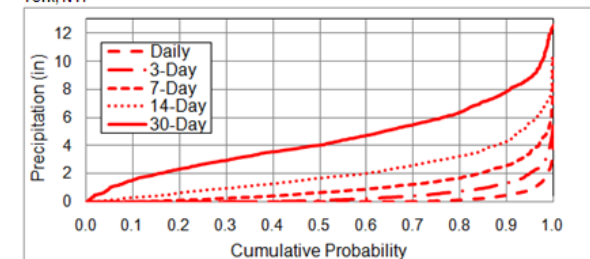
### Discrete Probabilistic Modeling

Attachment 1: Cistern Sizing and System Performance Summary

Option	Cistern Volume (gal)	Capture Area		Daily Demand (gal)	Utilization		Efficiency		Reliab.
		Std Roof	Green Roof		Water Saved (gal)	Runoff Red'n (gal)			
A	6,000	9,752	1,598	1,000	61%	93,967	67%	89,768	55%
B	9,000	9,752	1,598	1,000	68%	104,580	73%	98,721	63%
C	12,000	9,752	1,598	1,000	74%	112,513	78%	104,947	69%
D	15,000	9,752	1,598	1,000	78%	118,855	81%	109,016	74%
E	18,000	9,752	1,598	1,000	81%	123,939	83%	111,934	78%



Attachment 2: Cumulative rainfall probability distributions for daily, 3-day, weekly, bi-weekly, and 30-day/monthly intervals during summer months (May to September) in New York, NY.



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## Probabilistic Modeling

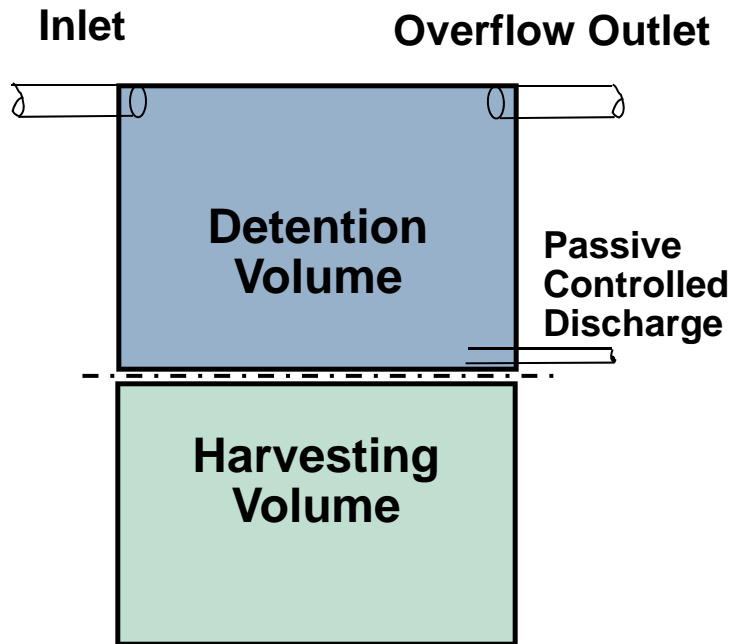
- **Input: 20 years local hourly Precip/ET data; current and projected demand profile**
  - Local weather station
  - Continuous simulation
- **Output: Projected performance metrics across range of cistern sizes**
  - Utilization, Reliability and Effectiveness



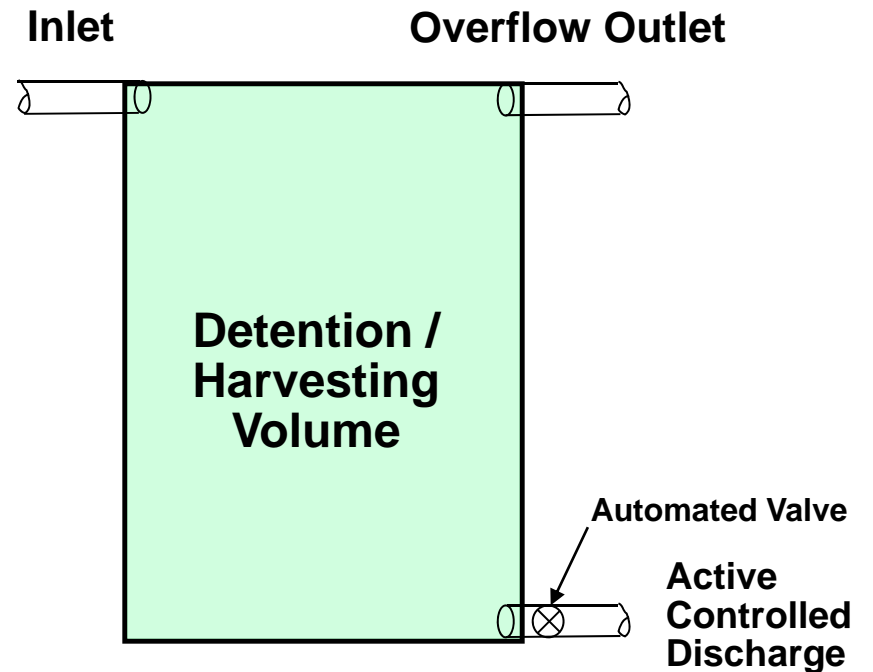
# Integrated Solutions

## Integrating Detention Volume with Harvesting Volume

### Shared/Passive



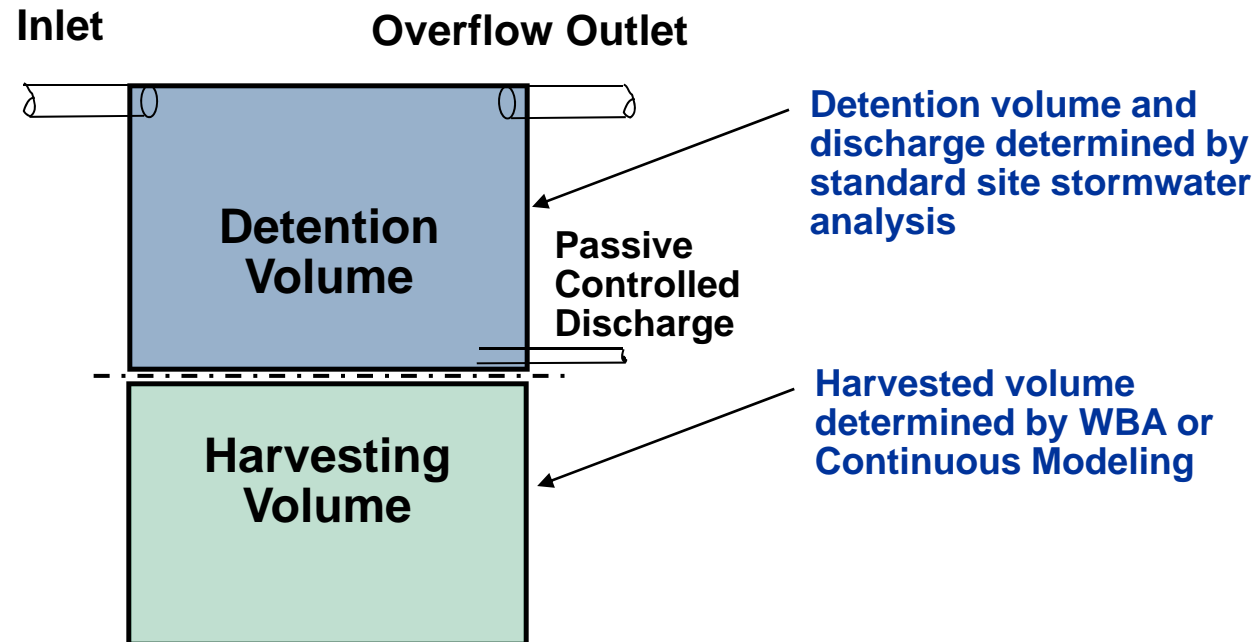
### Dedicated/Active



# Integrated Solutions

## Integrating Detention Volume with Harvesting Volume – Cont.

### Shared/Passive Storage Configuration

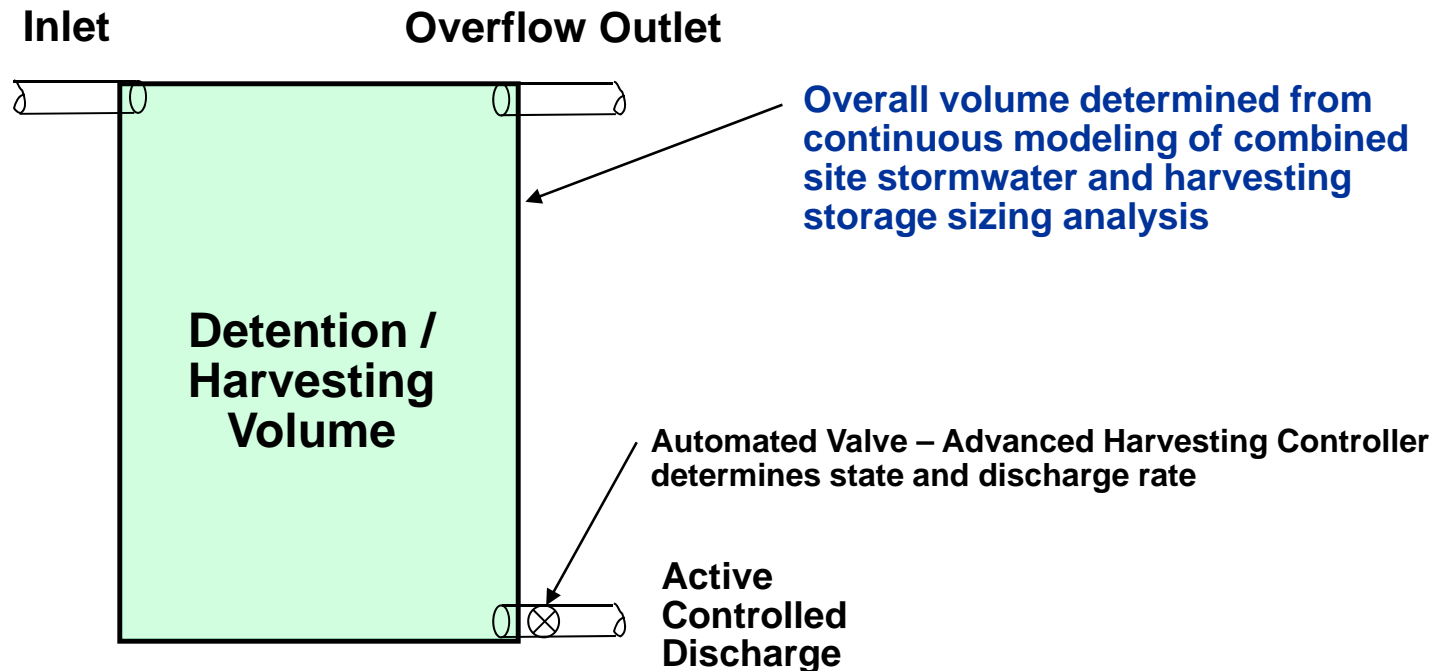


- **Pros:** Passive; Simple implementation
- **Cons:** No volume savings; unlikely foot-print reduction

# Integrated Solutions

## Integrating Detention Volume with Harvesting Volume – Cont.

### Dedicated/Active Storage Configuration

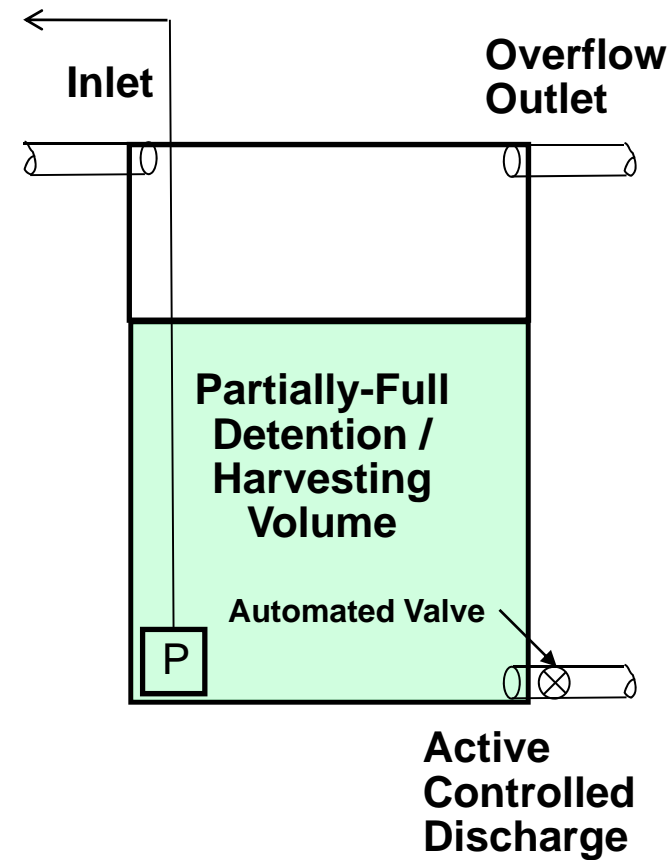
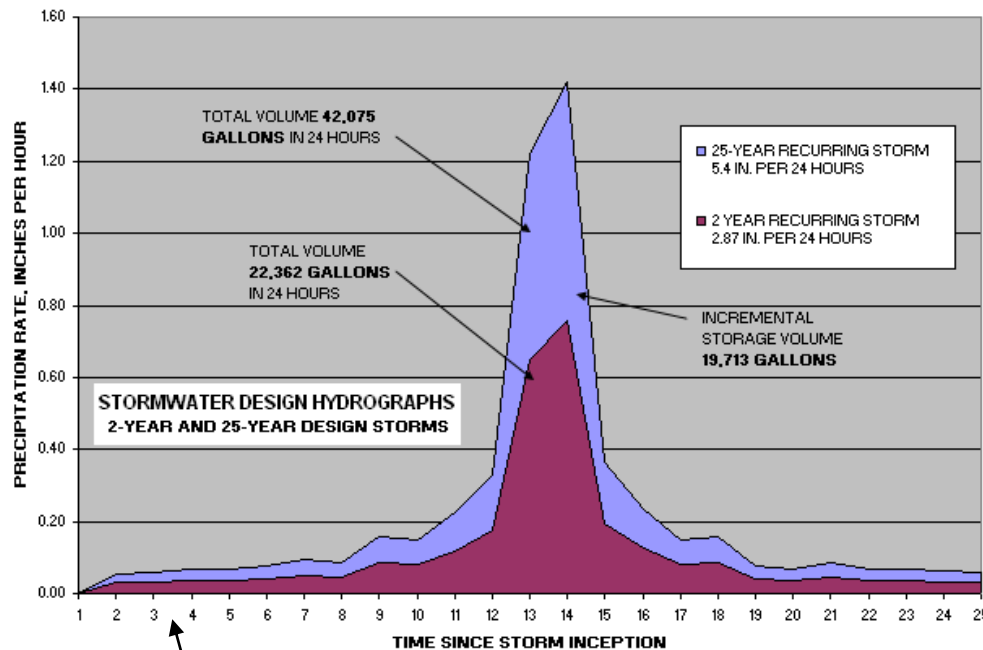


- **Pros:** Volume, footprint, cost savings
- **Cons:** Active controls, back-up power



# Integrated Solutions

## Integrating Detention Volume with Harvesting Volume – Cont.



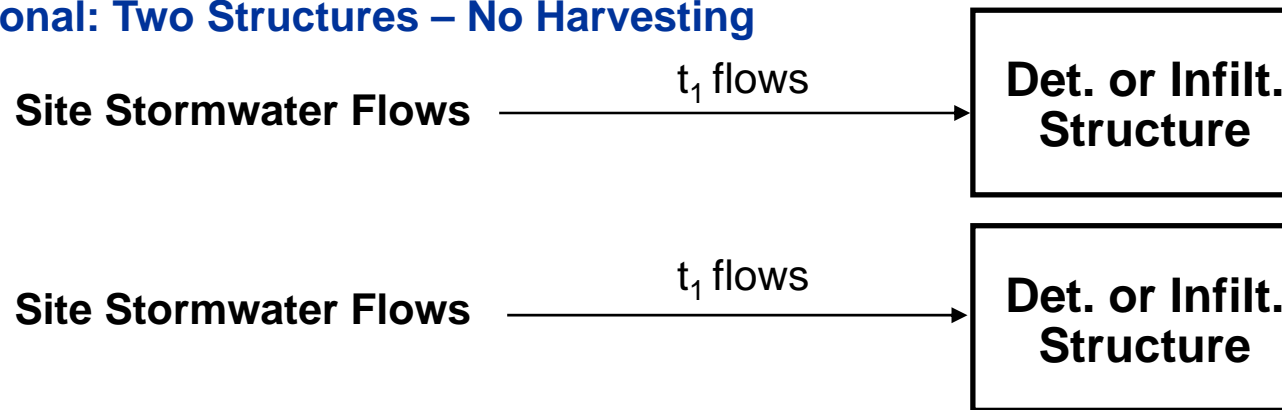
**Controls-Based Discharge Trigger Point**

- **Inflow Monitored in Control Structure**

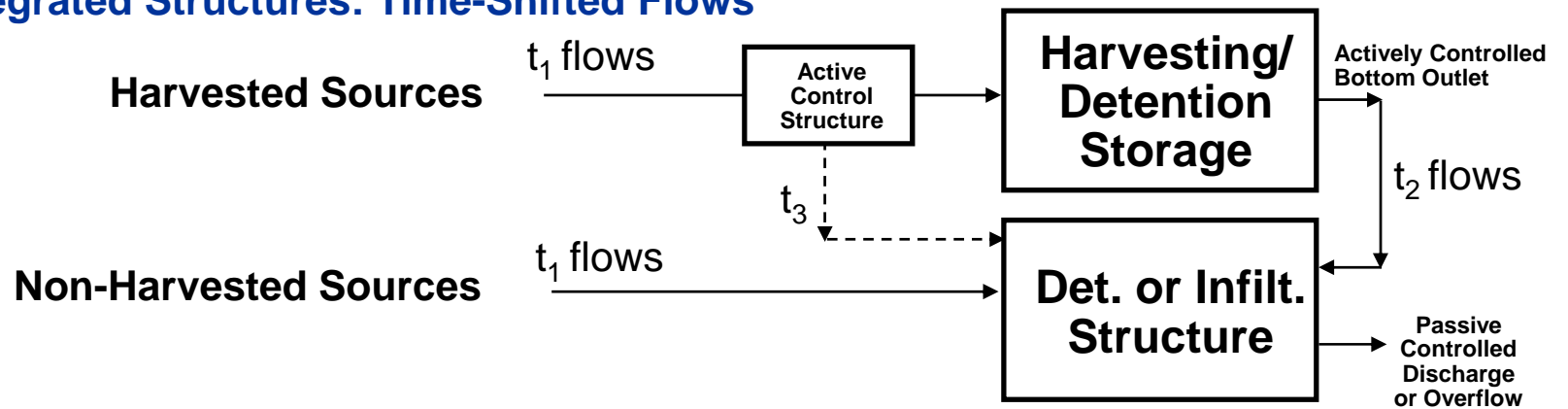
# Time-Shifted Configuration

## Integrating Detention/Infiltration Volume with Harvesting Volume

### Traditional: Two Structures – No Harvesting



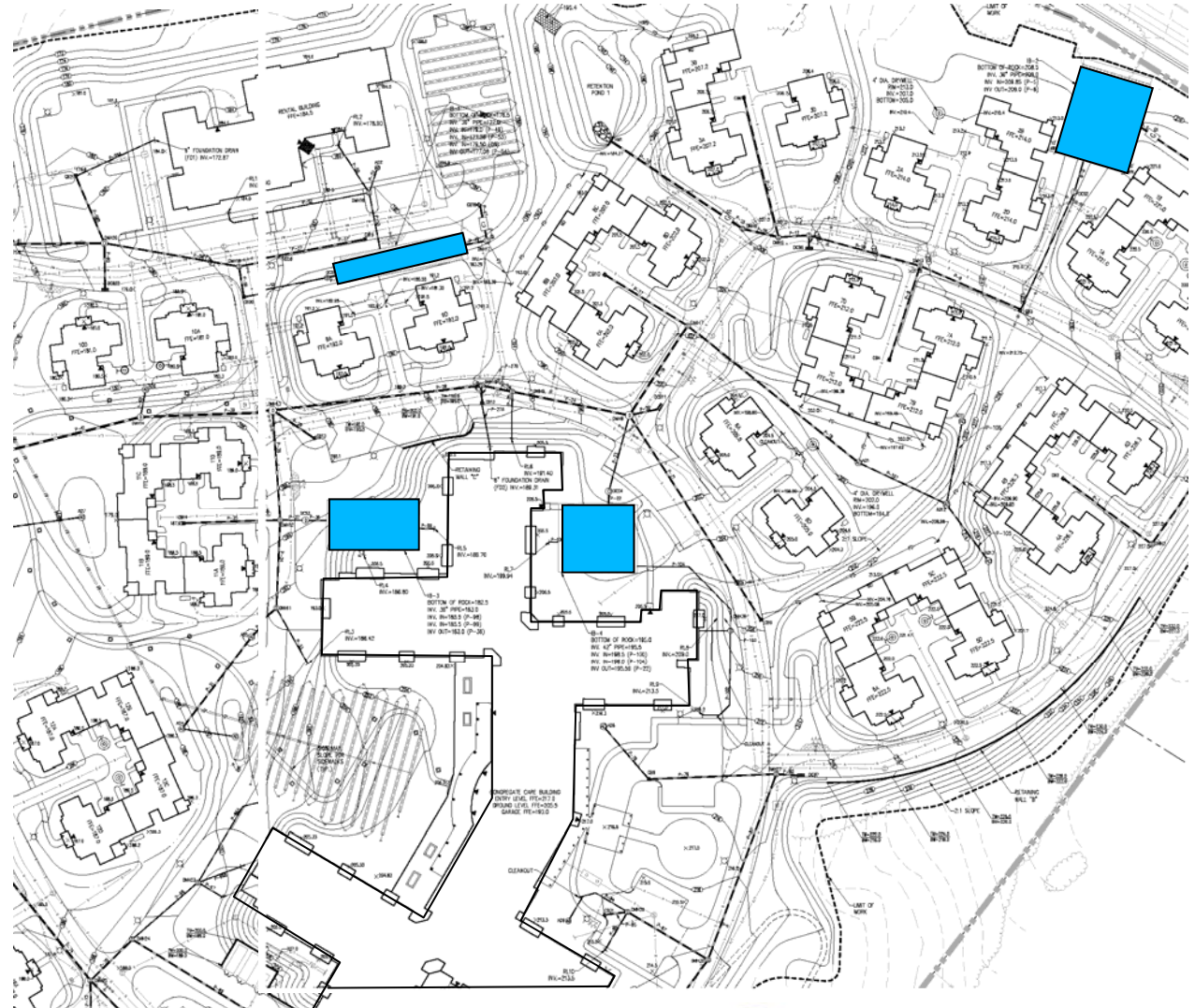
### Integrated Structures: Time-Shifted Flows



# Time-Shifted Storm Flows

## Original Configuration:

- All Detention and Infiltration
- Central structures receive only roof water
- Traditional harvesting configuration proposed, fully incremental to project
- Use time shifting to avoid duplicate structure costs





# Time-Shifted Storm Flows

## Proposed Configuration:

- Convert central roof water collection structures to cisterns
- Use pre-cistern control structure to manage water level in cistern
- If cisterns are partially full at onset of storm event, control structure releases water to downstream infiltration structures at pre-set trigger points
- If cisterns are empty at onset of storm event, water is maintained for re-use
- Incremental cost of two large cisterns avoided



# Harvesting System Cost – Stand-Alone

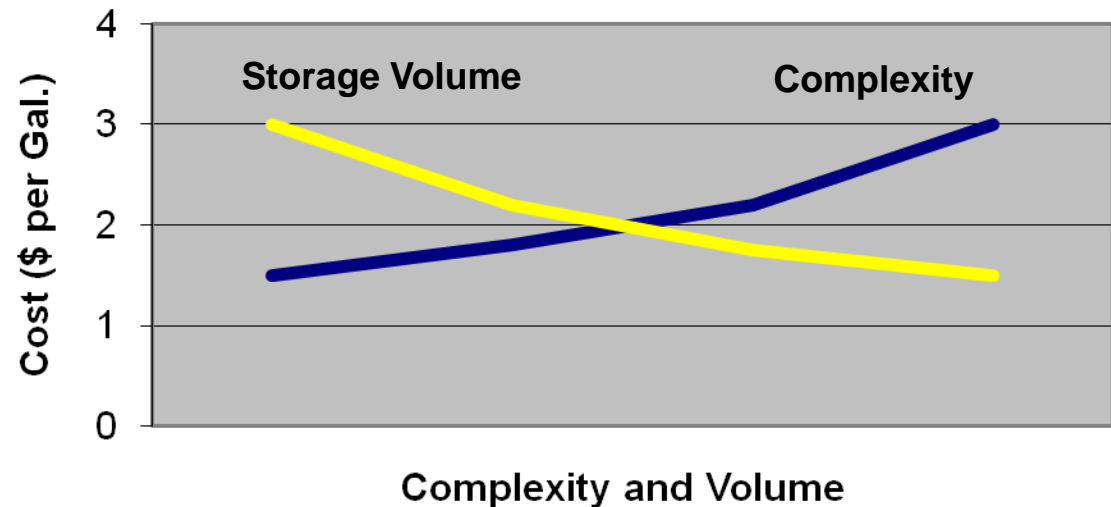
Harvesting system costs can vary widely based on:

- Storage Volume
- System Interfaces
- Control electronics

- **What's typically excluded:**

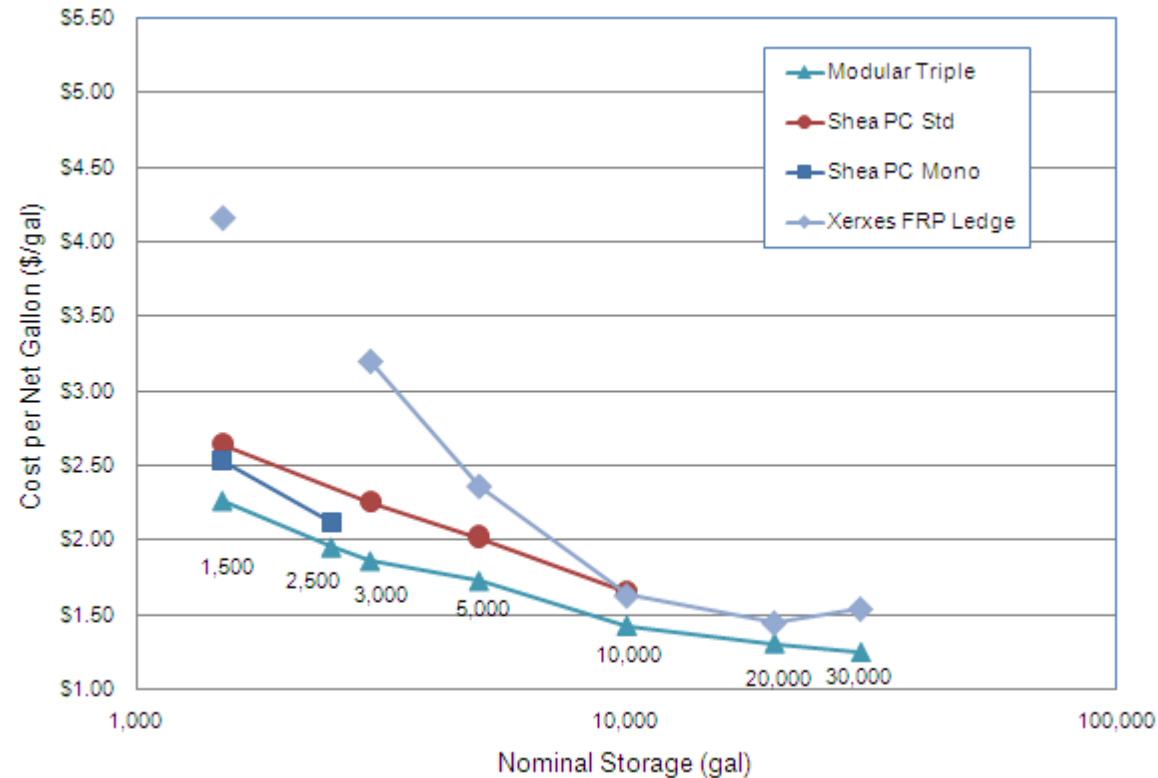
- Collection System
- Landscaping
- Design Services

System Unit costs



# Potential Cost Benefits

## Infrastructure Construction Cost Savings – no energy/carbon



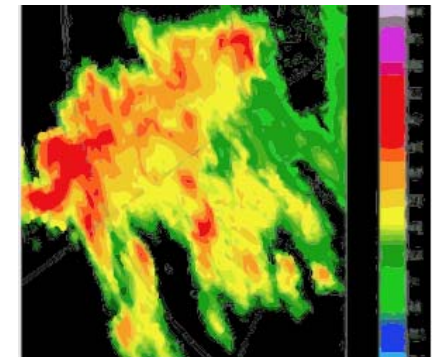
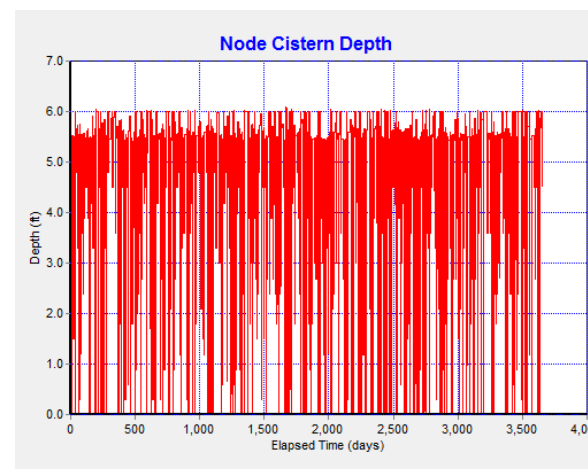
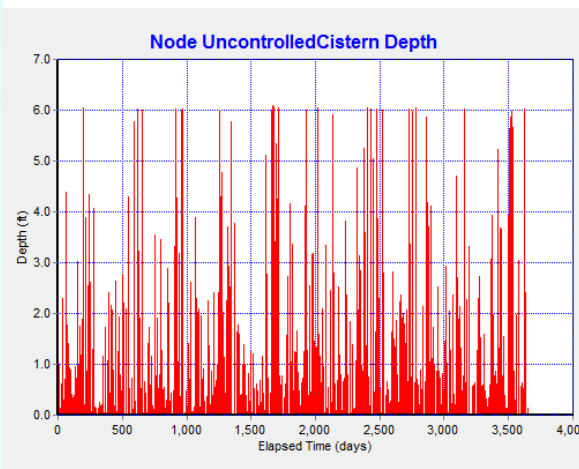
- **Storage: US\$1.25 – \$2.50 per gallon installed (for >10,000 gal. storage)**
- **Controls: US\$10,000 - \$50,000+ (controller, control valves, pumps, etc.)**



# Innovative Stormwater Control

## Predictive/RTC Controls

- Uses NWS QPF (Quantitative Precipitation Forecast) feeds and real-time sensors to control detention function of water storage
- Inexpensive, open source platform for maximum implementation potential
- Operate autonomously or as integrated system via server-side software



# Site-wide Solutions

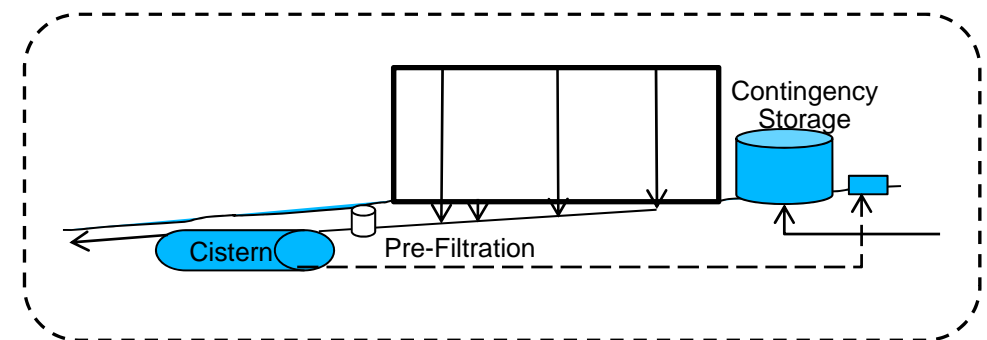
- Consider all water sources and demands to develop a “Total water strategy” or “Water Continuum” outlook for facility or facilities

## Supply:

- Roof and surface water run-off
- Chiller loop condensate, cooling tower blowdown (if not chemical)
- Foundation drain and sump discharges
- Process discharges (water quality dependent)

## Demand:

- Irrigation
- Toilet water
- Cooling tower make-up
- Fire protection
- Other process or non-potable use

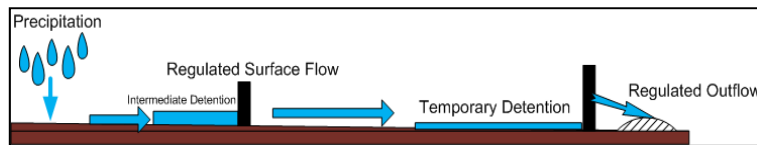
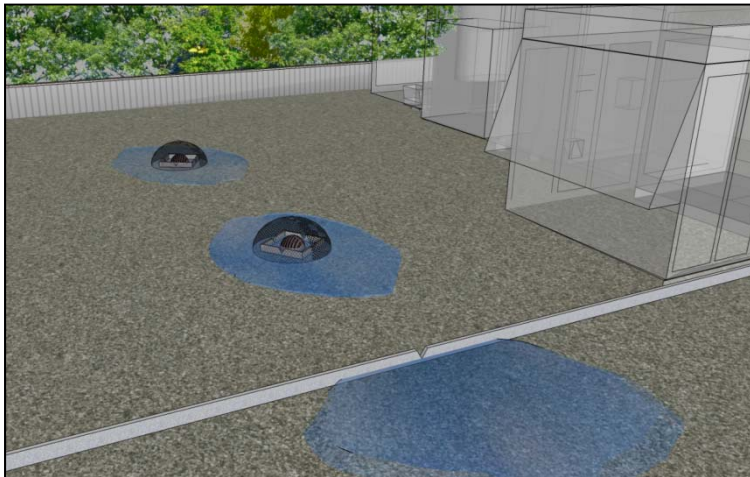


Site Water Envelope

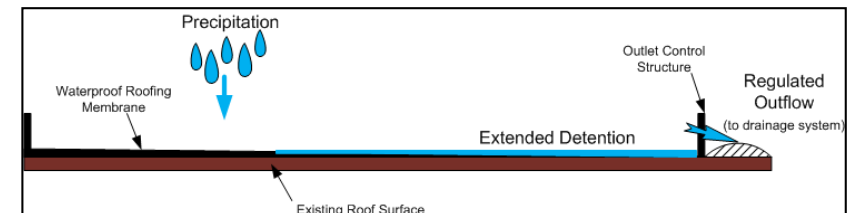
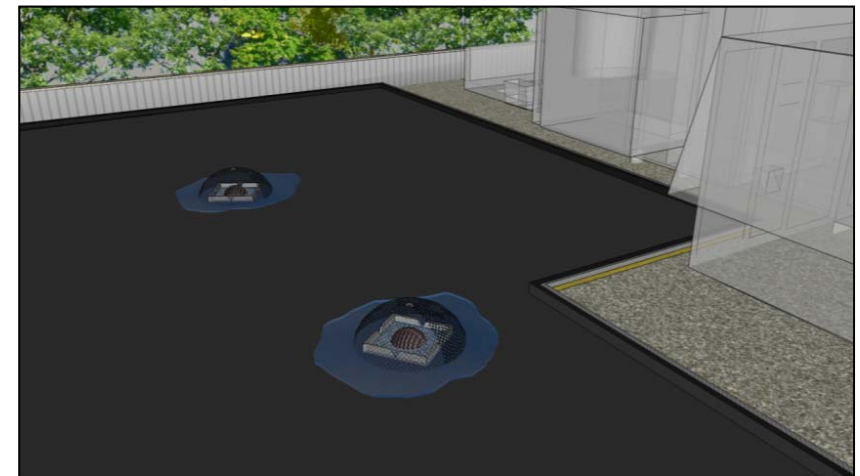
# Innovative Stormwater Control

## Roof-top Detention - Blue Roofs

- Roof-top Hydraulic Retrofits – Water depth a function of structural capacity, storm control objective
  - Weirs at roof drain inlets
  - Porous overlays/perimeter dams



Retrofit Hydraulic Structure Design with Intermediate Controls





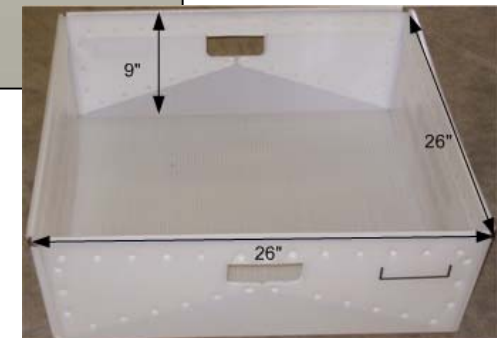
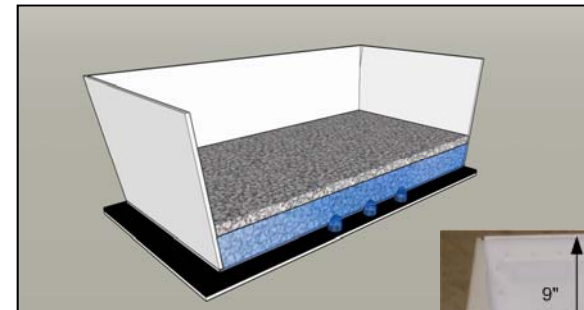
# Innovative Stormwater Control

## Roof-top Detention – Blue and Blue/Green Roofs

### ➤ Modular Tray Systems

#### System Characteristics:

- **Flexibility**
  - Size of system
  - Placement configuration
- **Ease of installation**
  - Coarse stone ballast
  - Retrofit designs
  - Use existing drains
- **Specialized outlet designs**
  - Detention time and Flow rate
  - Minimize clogging



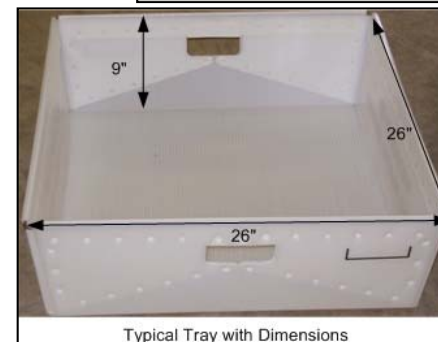
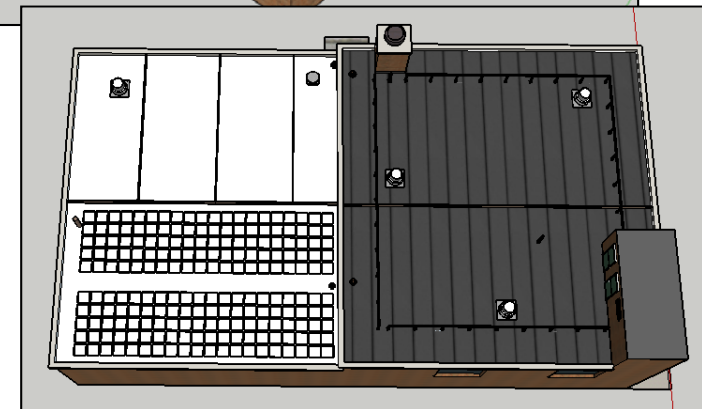
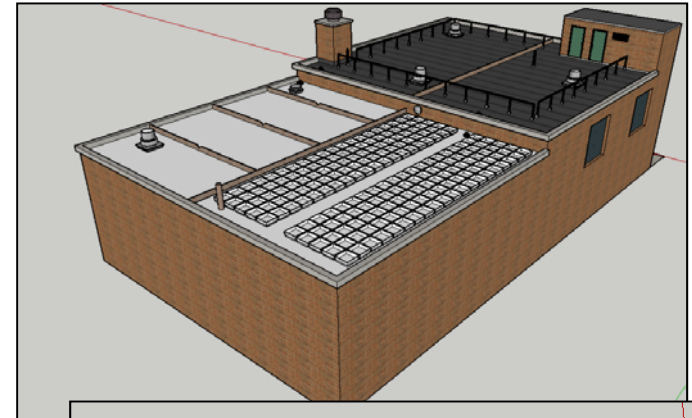
Typical Tray with Dimensions

# Innovative Stormwater Control

## Roof-top Detention - Blue Roofs

### ➤ Modular Tray Systems

- Pilot project in NYC
- High albedo value
  - Use white underlayment and ballast
- High water capture capacity
- Manages peak flow and timing
- Limited by structural capacity
  - 3" profile typical
  - 5" to 6" profile for flood control



Typical Tray with Dimensions



# Summary & Conclusions

## ➤ Three modes of integrating harvesting in stormwater management:

- Mid-height passive controlled discharge
- Active Controlled discharge
- Time-shifted storm flows

## ➤ Provides water for beneficial use at small or no incremental cost

## ➤ Advances in controllers offer wide range of creative opportunities

## ➤ Limitations on applicability

- Not fully beneficial for seasonal applications
- Prioritize surface water runoff
- Back-up power for non-passive controls
- High-intensity storms
- Variable regulatory acceptance







***Thank you!***

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