

Minnesota Water Reuse Workshop

Project Planning and Implementation of Rainwater Harvesting Projects

Presented by:

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Stark Rainwater Harvesting

Regional Representative for ARCSEA and RMS

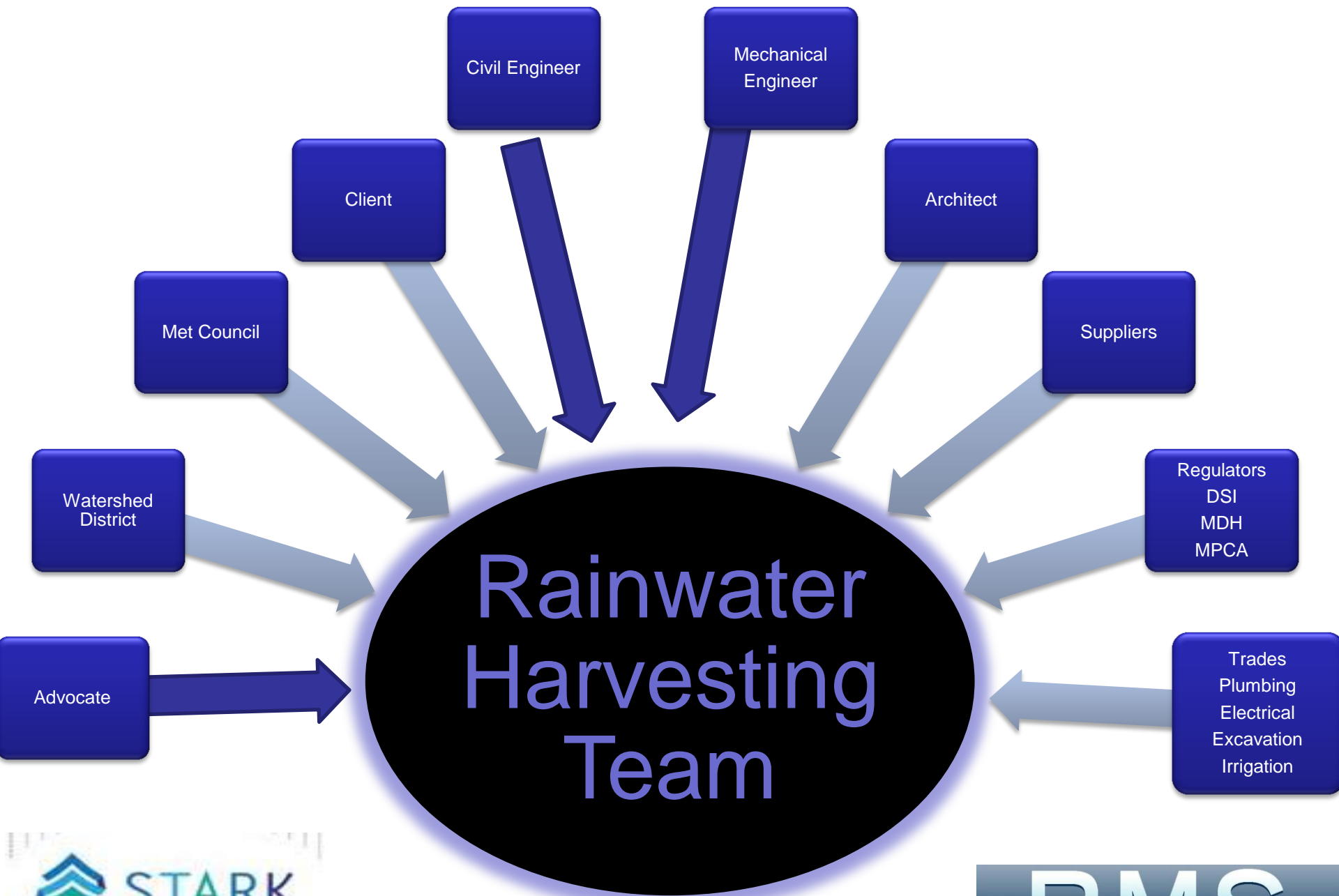
Monday May 2, 2016



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The logo for Rainwater Management Solutions (RMS) consists of the letters "RMS" in a large, bold, light blue font, set against a dark blue rectangular background.

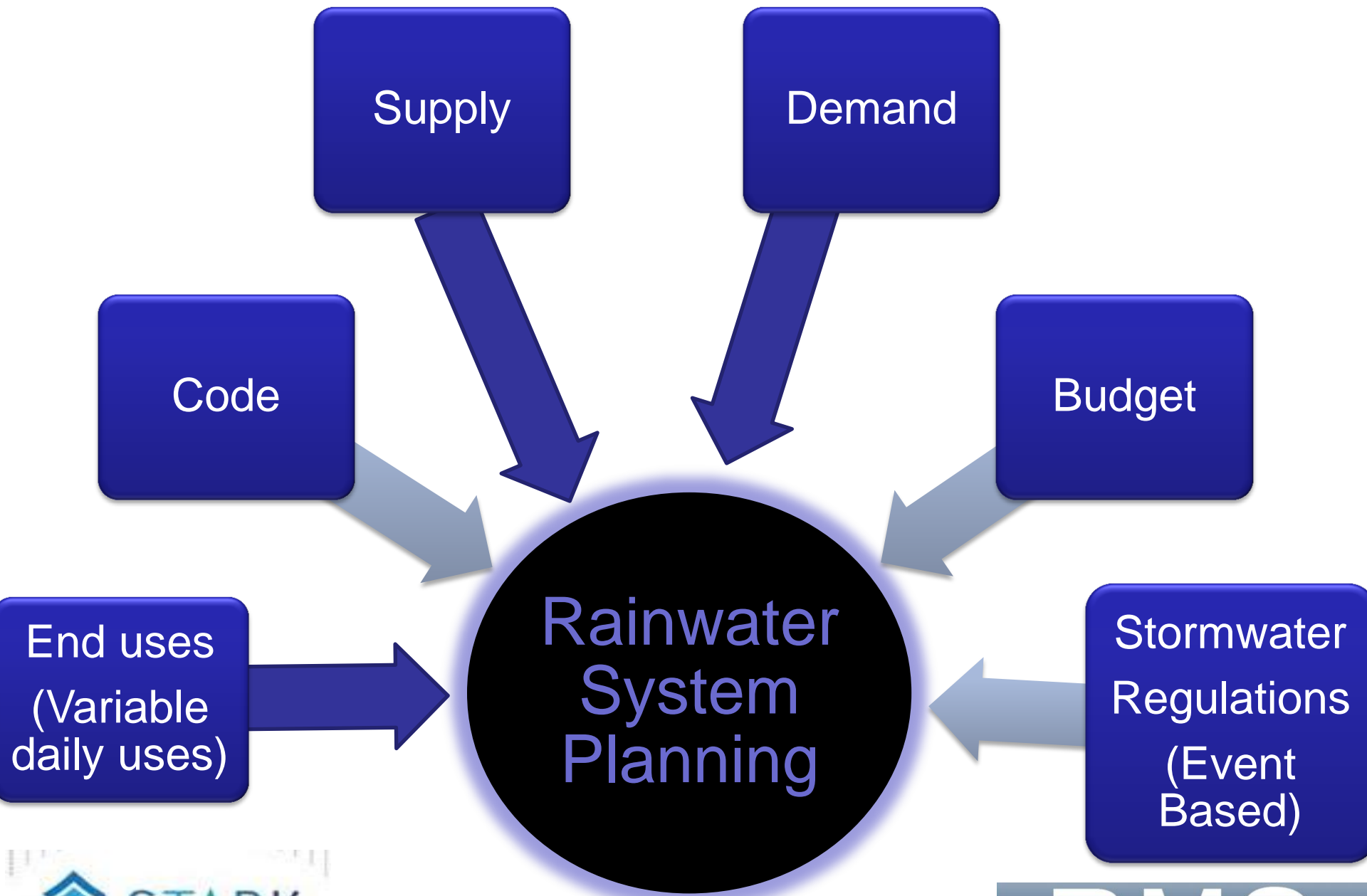
RAINWATER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS



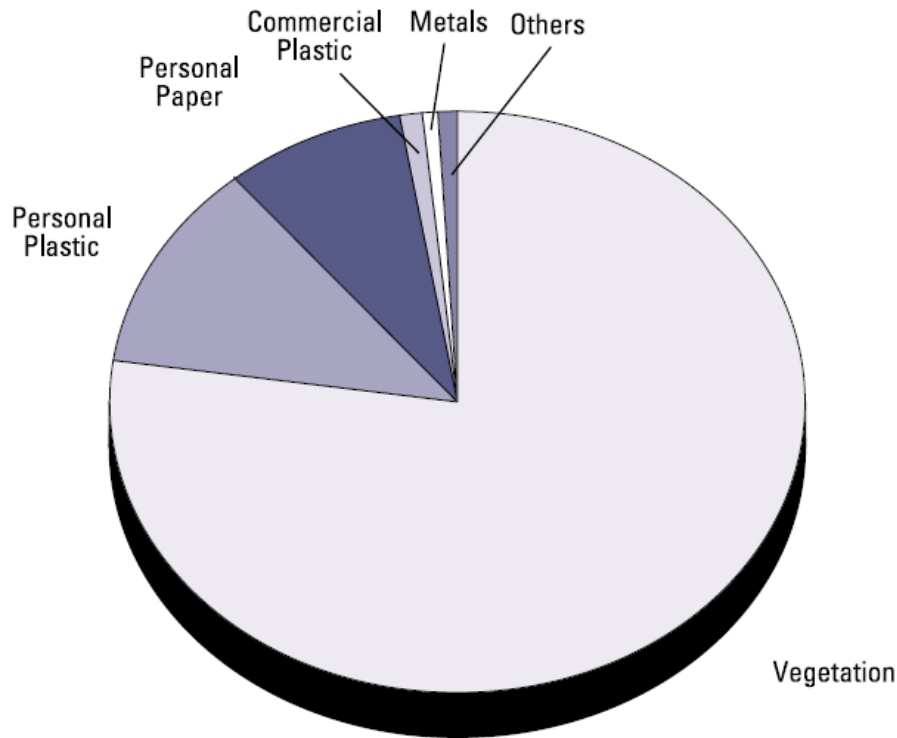
Key Project Planning Elements for RWH

1. Base design should protect in tank water quality
2. Roof Area Supply _____ SF
3. Water Demands _____ GPD
4. Determine location of use Indoor/Outdoor
5. Determine season of use Seasonal/Year Round
6. Identify codes Stormwater/Plumbing
7. Determine end uses Potable/Non-potable
8. Design pressure and rates _____ PSI-GPM-TDH
9. Design water treatment Use AND Overflow _____
10. Identify control functions _____ BAS, Backup





Pre-tank filtration



Why?

1. Improve in tank water quality.
2. End use water quality.
3. Less tank maintenance.
4. Good for irrigation and indoor use systems.

Composition of gross pollutants by mass
Source: Cooperative Research Center for
Catchment Hydrology in Australia

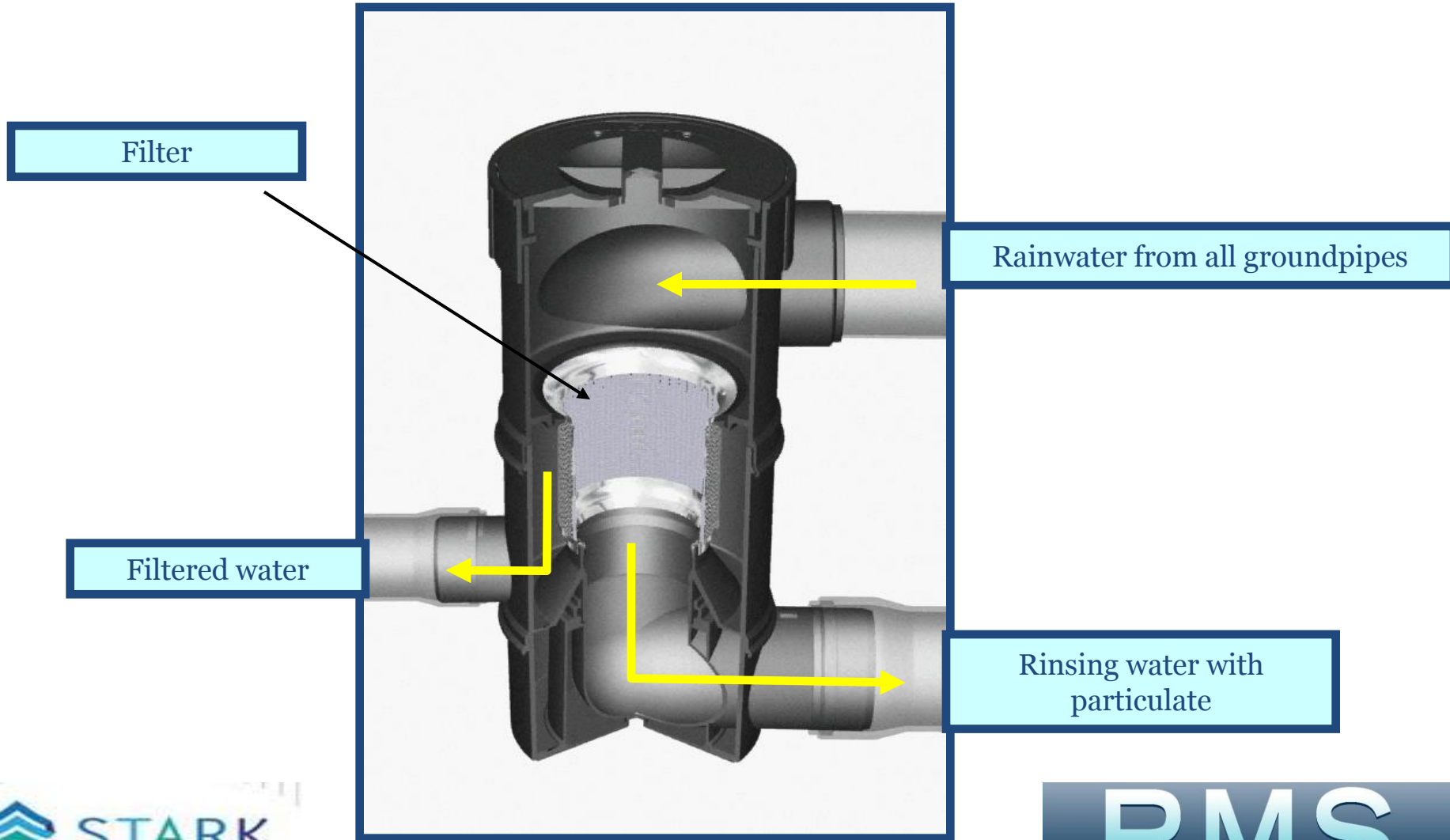


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Sample pre-tank filter section and function view

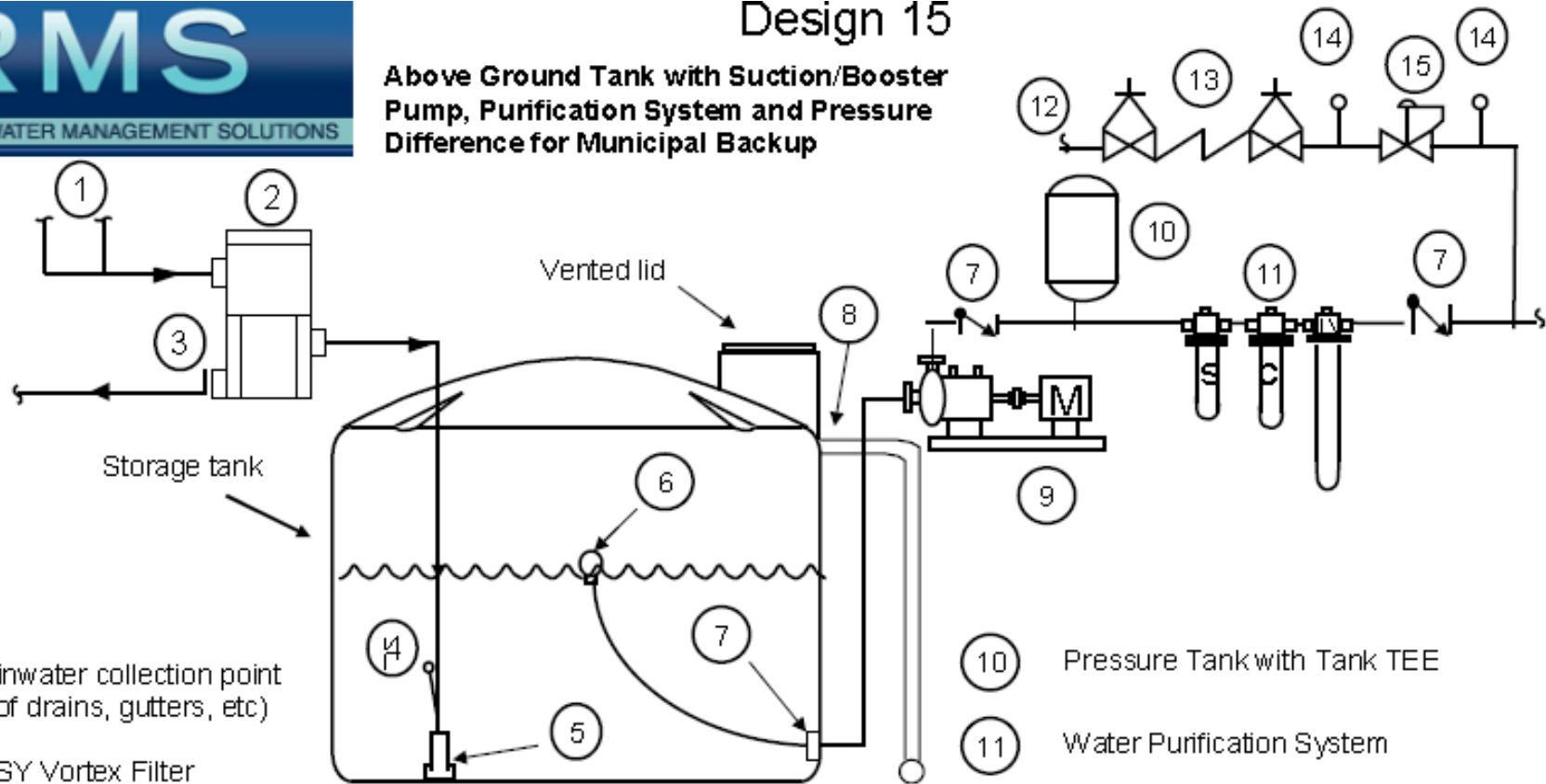


Base Design Protects In Tank Water Quality Water Treatment to Meet End Use Standards



Design 15

Above Ground Tank with Suction/Booster Pump, Purification System and Pressure Difference for Municipal Backup



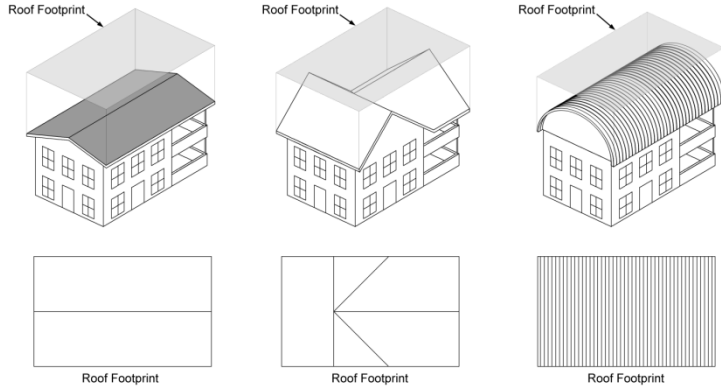
- ① Rainwater collection point (roof drains, gutters, etc)
- ② WISY Vortex Filter
- ③ First Flush and Excess Water Outlet
- ④ Low water cut off float switch for pump protection (N/O)
- ⑤ Stainless Steel Smoothing inlet

- ⑥ Floating stainless steel suction filter
- ⑦ Check valve
- ⑧ Overflow
- ⑨ Suction/Booster Pump

- ⑩ Pressure Tank with Tank TEE
- ⑪ Water Purification System
- ⑫ Domestic water supply
- ⑬ Backflow prevention device
- ⑭ Pressure gauge
- ⑮ Pressure Regulator Valve Set

Water Supply

Match Roof Area to Pre filtration Device



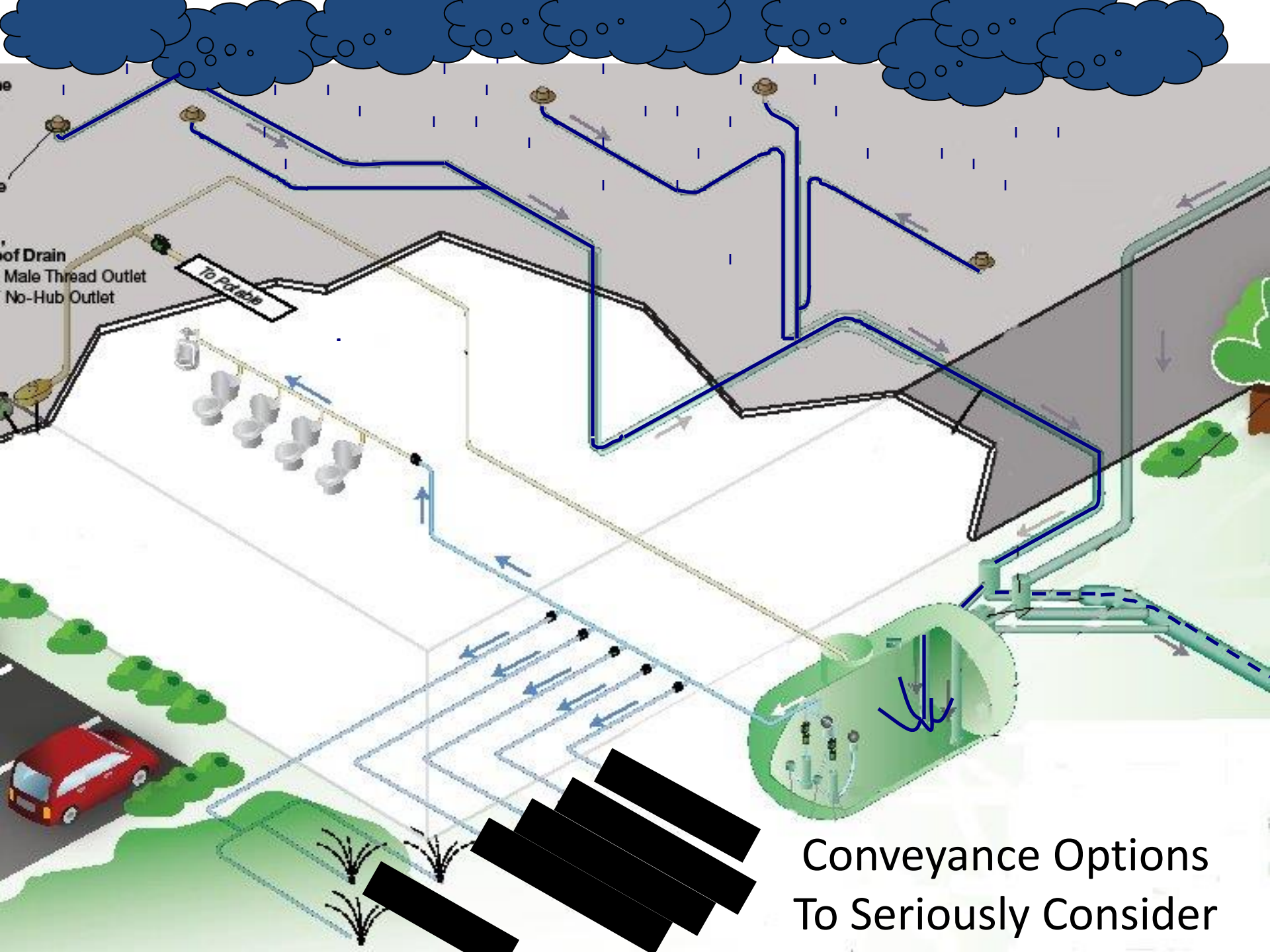
1,000 sq ft



5,500 sq ft



32,292 sq ft



of Drain
Male Thread Outlet
No-Hub Outlet

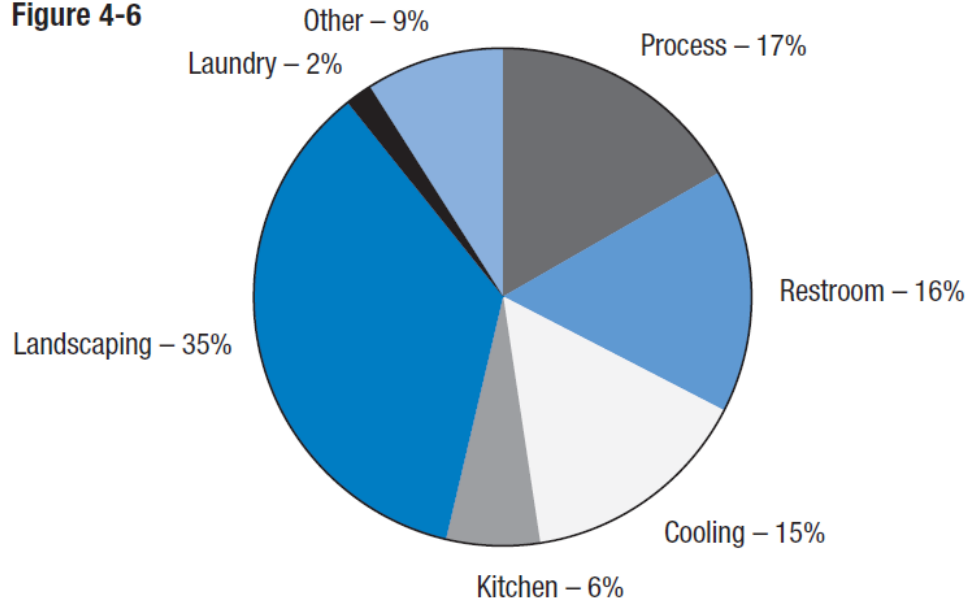
To Portable

Conveyance Options
To Seriously Consider



Water Demand Conservation First and Then Use Commercial Settings

Figure 4-6



Recommendations:

1. Smart controls on irrigation
2. Water sense fixtures
3. Control options to draw down tank (simple to complex).
4. Smaller tanks reduce cost.

http://www.pacinst.org/reports/urban_usage/waste_not_want_not_full_report.pdf

Location of Use Drives Jurisdiction & Code

Indoor Use and Combined Systems

- Plumbing /Health/Stormwater Code Apply



Outdoor use Systems

- Currently only Stormwater Code Apply



National Standards

- ARCSA-ASPE 63 – Rainwater
- ARCSA-ANSI-ASPE 78 – Stormwater



National Codes

- Universal Plumbing Code
- International Plumbing Code



Minnesota Plumbing Code



Minnesota Adopts Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC). The state of Minnesota has formally adopted the 2012 edition of IAPMO's flagship document and American National Standard designated plumbing code, the UPC, with state- specific amendments.

Seasonality of Use Drives Tank Choice



Above Ground Poly
500 – 10,000 Gallons

- Den Hartog
- Norwesco

Below Ground Poly
500 – 2,500 Gallons

- Fralo
- Den Hartog

Metal
700-622,000 Gallons

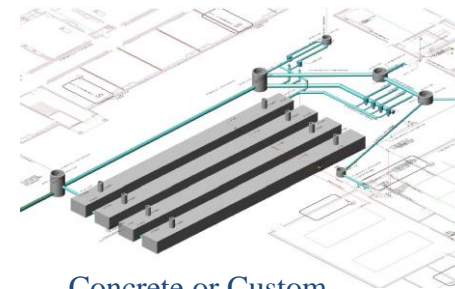
- Corgal

Fiberglass
600-50,000 Gallons

- Containment Solutions

Pipe
Unlimited

- ADS Pipe



Modular
250 – Unlimited

- FTC Corporation
- Atlantis

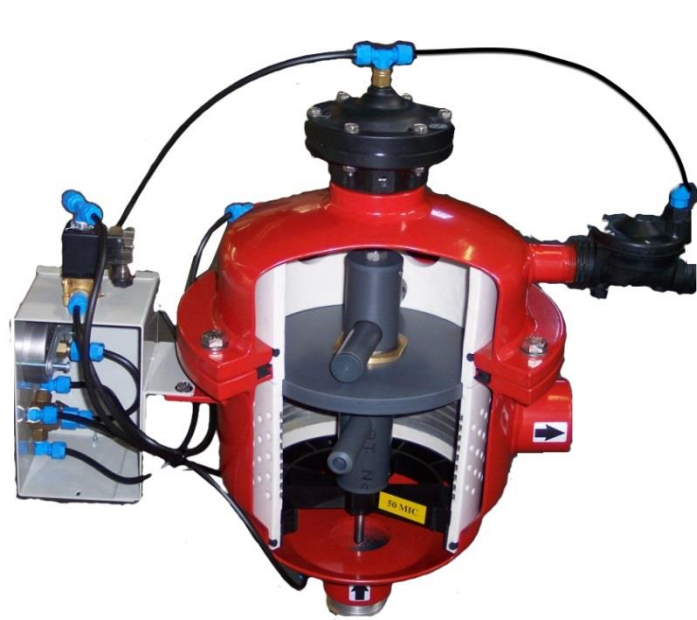
Concrete or Custom

Don't see your preferred tank? Ask.
Building relationships with tank/infiltration
manufacturers around the world.



End Use Drives Water Treatment

Sediment filtration



Indoor End Use Water Quality for Non Potable Uses

<1.1 cfu/100/ml e coli

<1 NTU turbidity

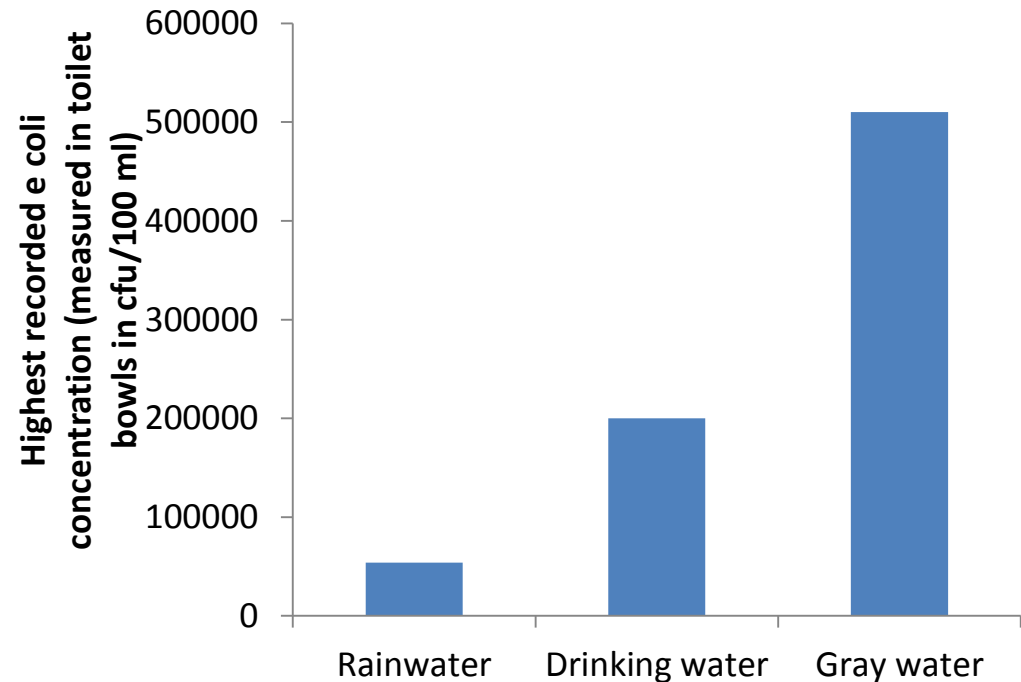
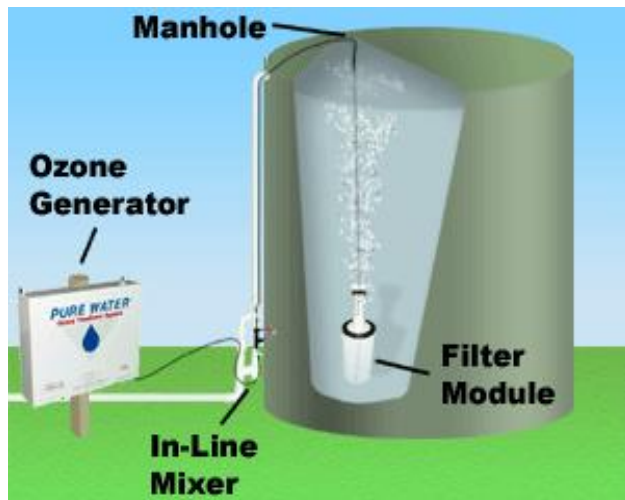
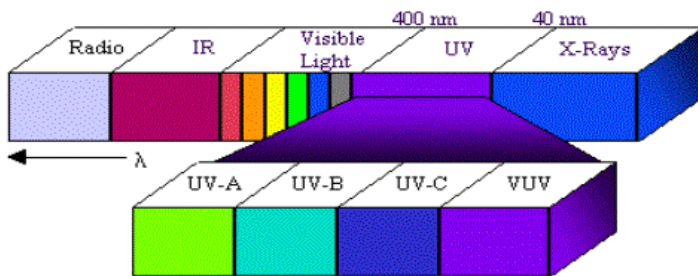
Non offensive odor

Ph and Temperature Measure and Record

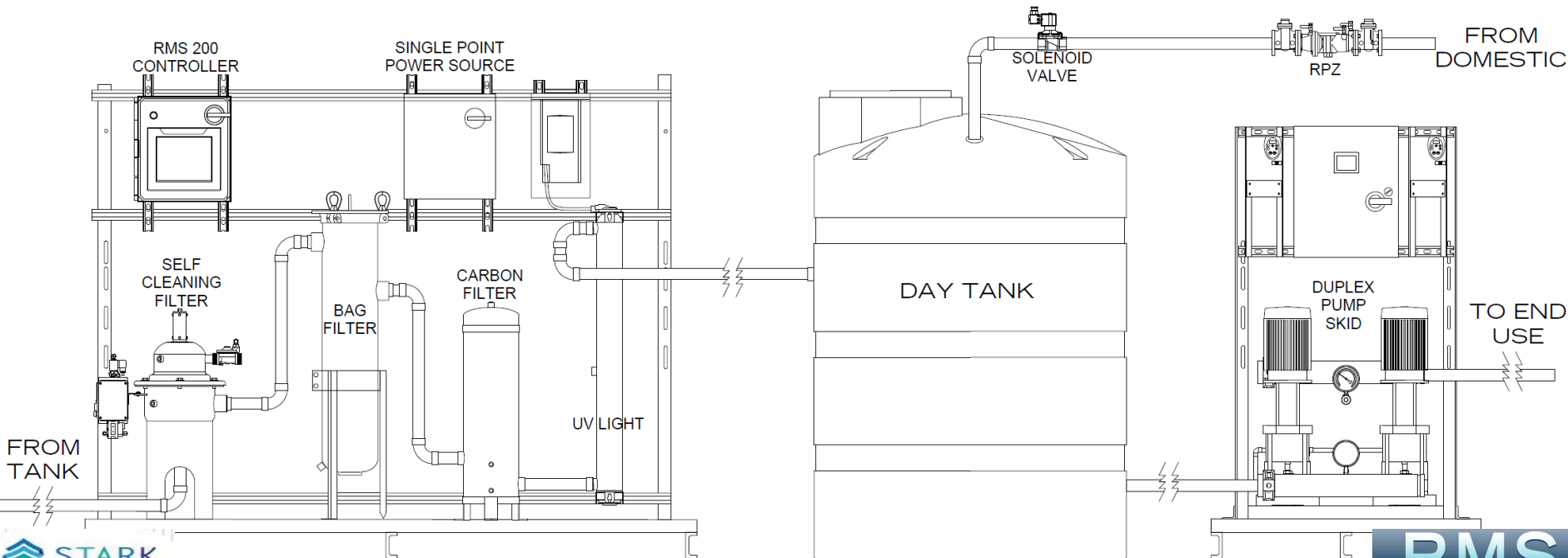
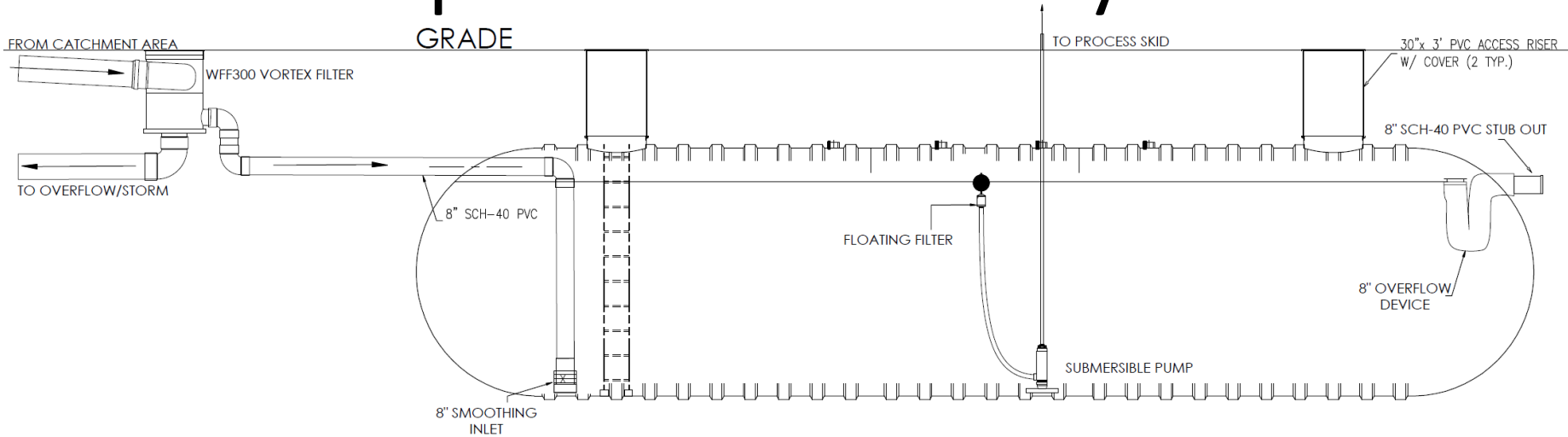
- Sediment filtration can prevent damage to fixtures and irrigation equipment.
- Sediment filtration can increase the efficacy of disinfection.

Disinfection

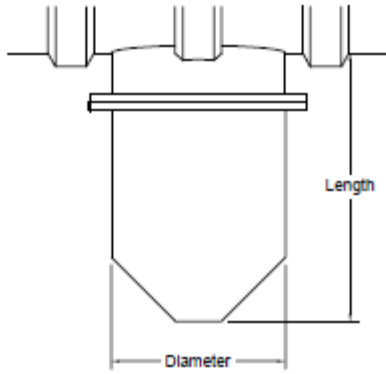
- The effectiveness of disinfection depends on the quality of the water before disinfection
- Disinfection is required if water is brought indoors
- Typical disinfection options include ozone, chlorine, and ultraviolet



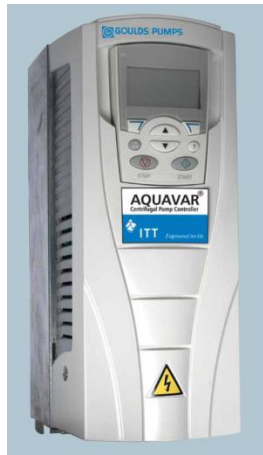
Civil and Mechanical Components Explained With a Day Tank



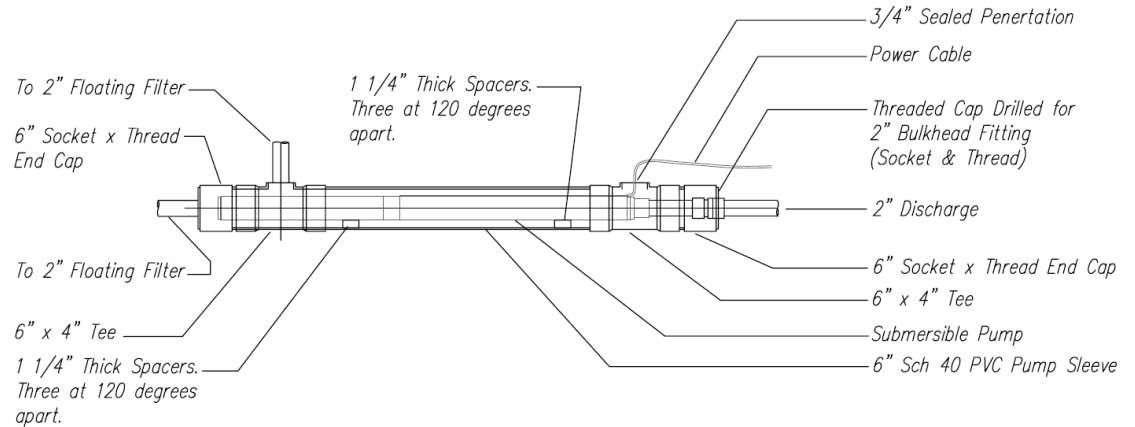
Pump tricks



Bottom sump

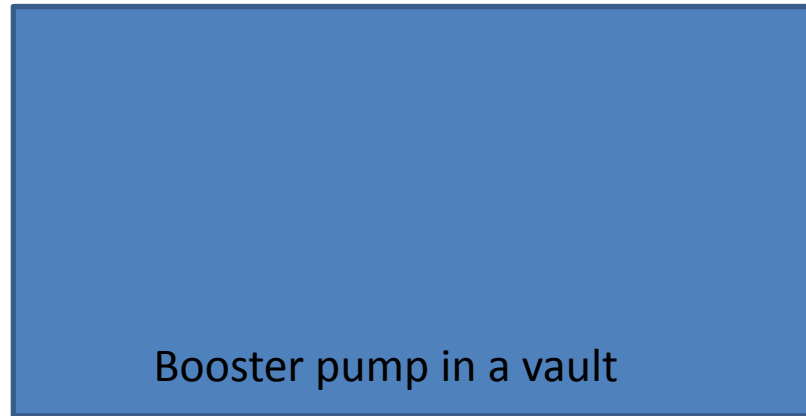


VFD



P-101/102 CASING DETAIL

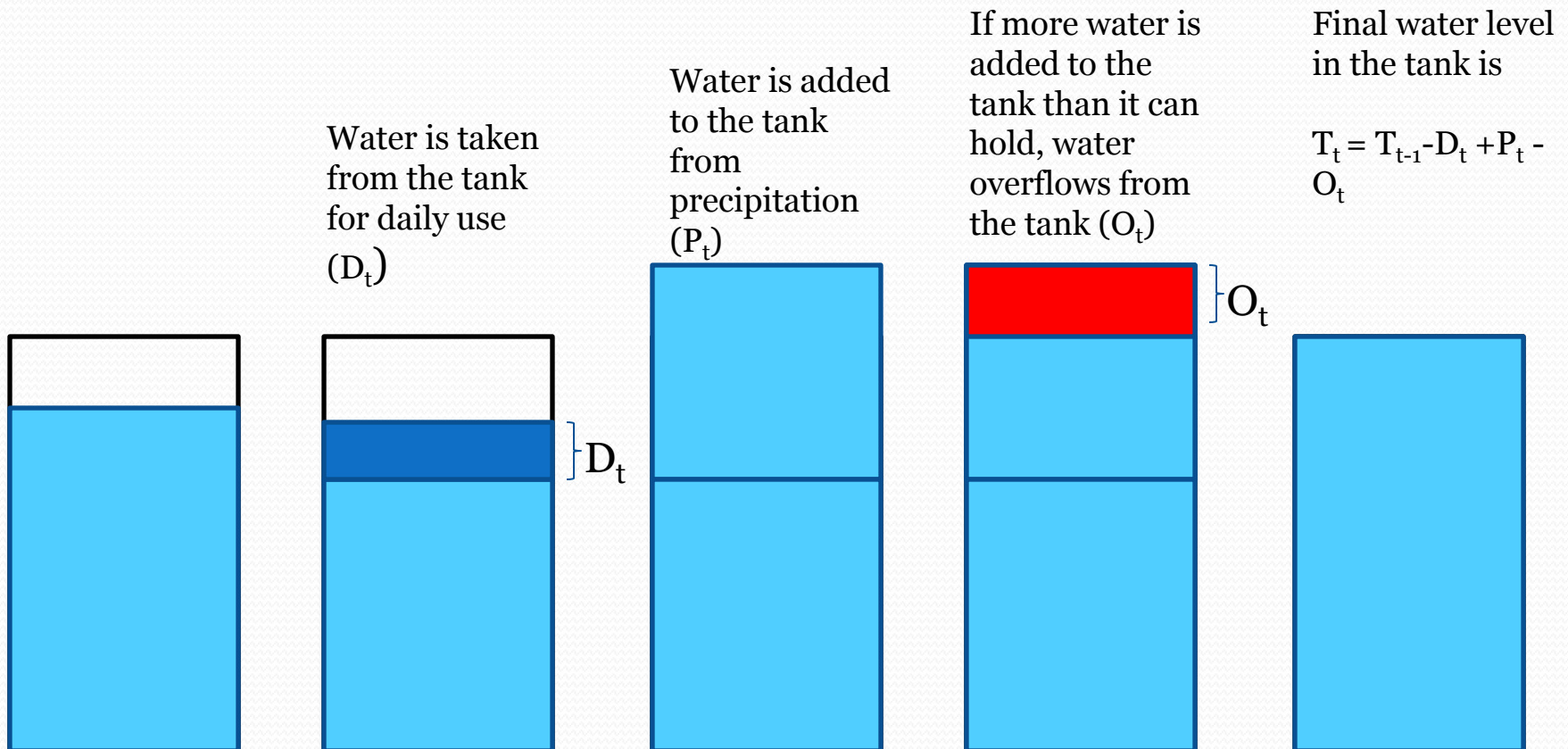
Cooling jacket



Booster pump in a vault

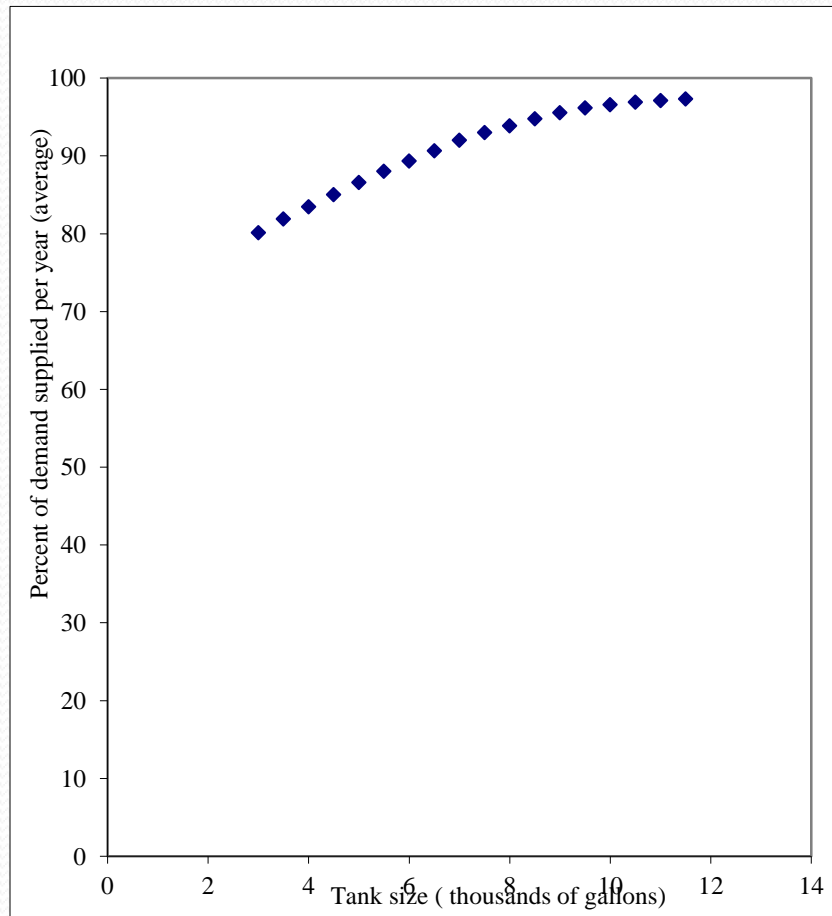
Modeling For Water Uses And Stormwater Management

Continuous Simulation Recommended



Example Model Run

Water Demand vs. Tank Size



Tank size (gallons)	Overflow days (per year)	"Dry" days (per year)	Overflow volume per year (thousands of gallons)	Supplied volume per year (thousands of gallons)	% of demand met by rainwater
3000	23	77	13	21	80
3500	22	71	12	22	82
4000	21	65	12	22	83
4500	19	58	11	23	85
5000	19	52	11	23	87
5500	19	47	10	24	88
6000	18	42	10	24	89
6500	17	37	10	24	91
7000	16	31	9	25	92
7500	16	27	9	25	93
8000	15	24	9	25	94
8500	15	20	8	25	95
9000	14	17	8	26	96
9500	14	15	8	26	96
10000	13	13	8	26	97
10500	13	12	7	26	97
11000	13	11	7	26	97
11500	13	10	7	26	97

Rainfall data used :Duluth, Minnesota

Water use: 73 gallons per day

Roof area used: 2500



Useful Outputs from Tank Sizing Model

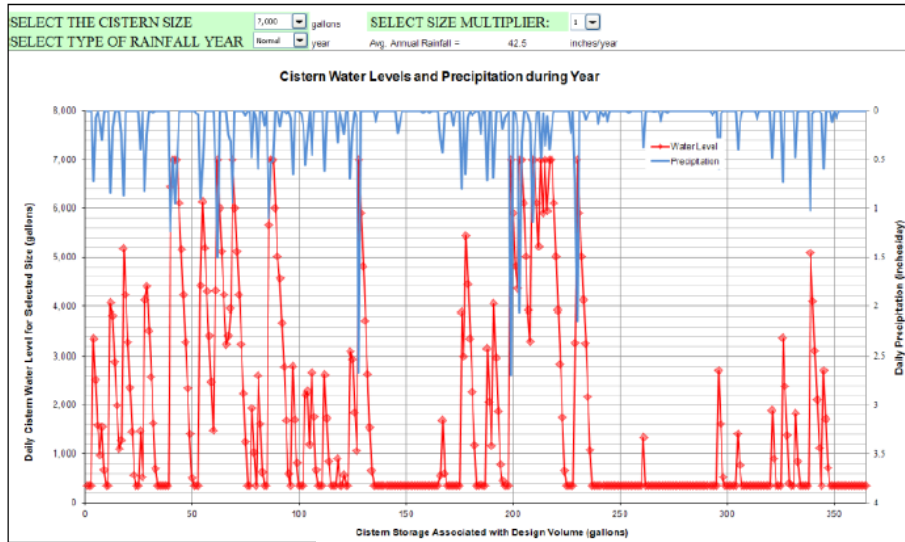
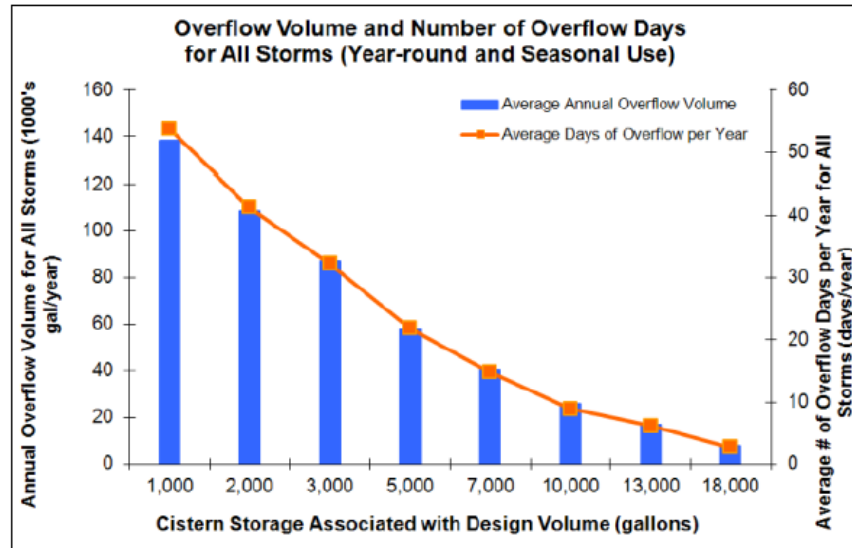


Figure 6-B.14. 7,000 Gallon Ciste



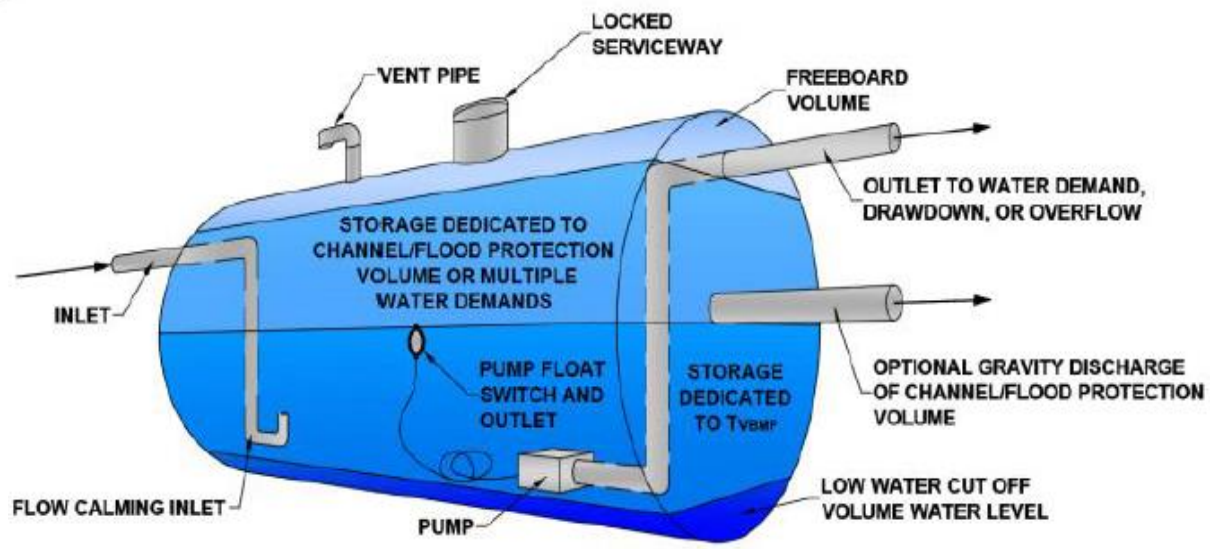
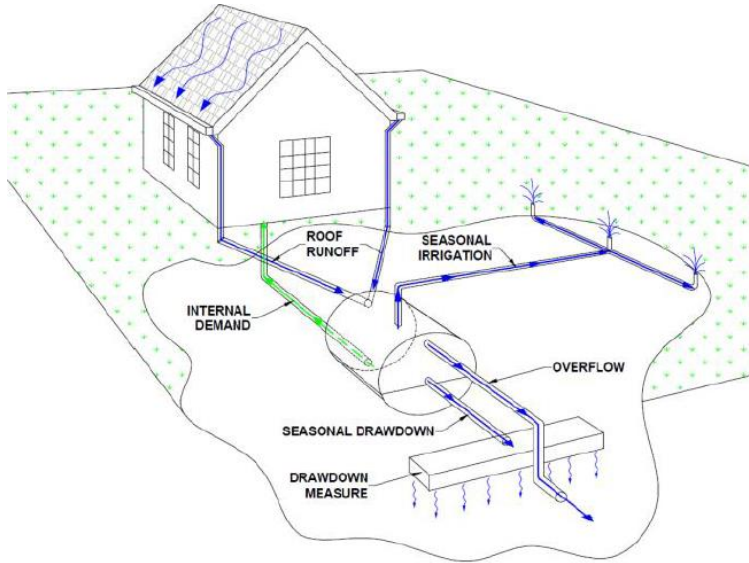
Figures by Foraste 2009

Figure 6-B.10. Overflow Volume and Number of Overflow Days for all Storms and All Uses



Event Modeling and Stormwater Treatment

Linking Functions



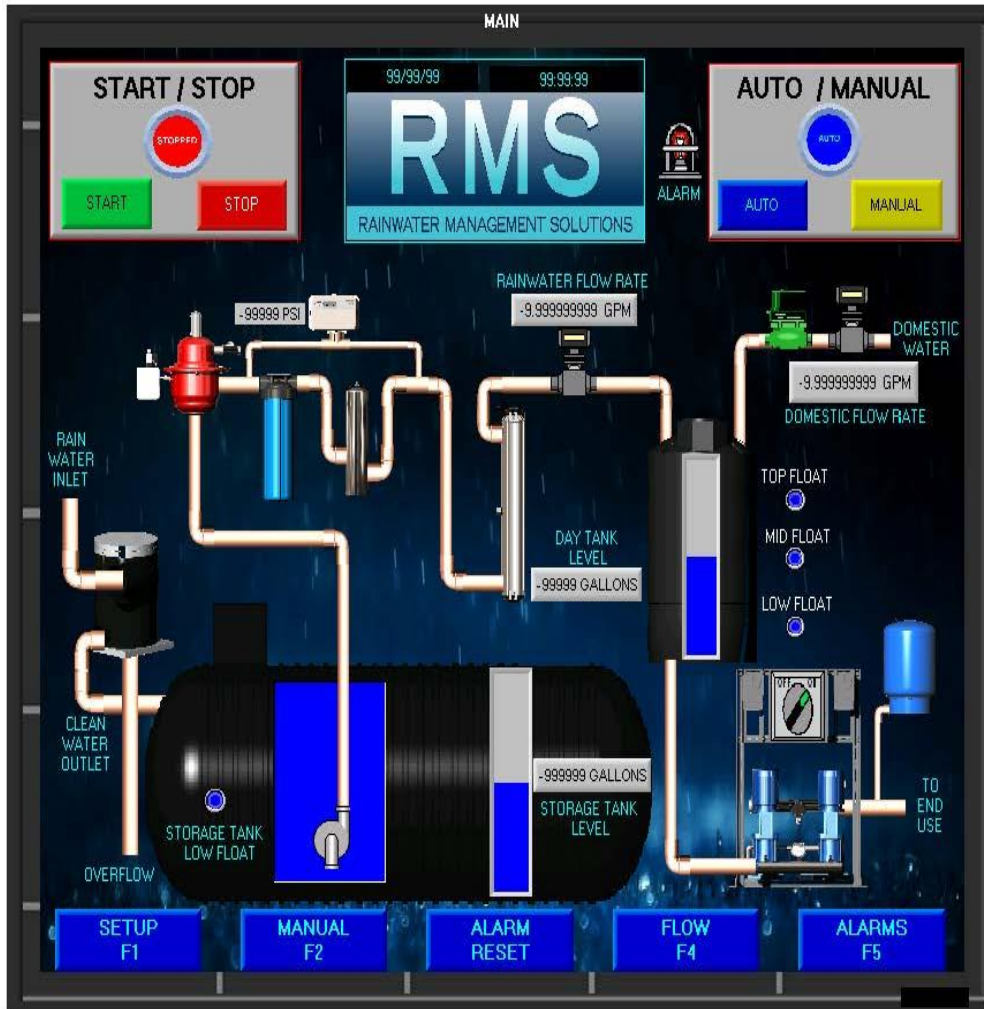
Figures by Foraste 2009



Identify Control Options

Typical

- Building Automation System
- Control of Backup Supplies
- Flow and Pressure
- Domestic vs. Rainwater Use
- Alarms – Treatment Pumps
- Internet Connections
- Educational Messages
- Programmed Draw Down for Stormwater Management



Project Implementation Recommendations

- Use a base system that protects in tank water quality
- Water demand must be calculated in order to accurately optimize system size and pumping and treatment systems
- Define roles and system in a written specification
- Follow plumbing code for indoor use (protect municipal, supplies, sizing, materials, venting etc.)
- Implement RWH as the first BMP in the stormwater treatment train
- Bring all disciplines together early in your planning process
- Include commissioning, monitoring and maintenance plans
- Normal maintenance includes filter changes, backflow/cross connection testing and water quality testing.



Thank You!!

Q&A after Deborah's presentation

And

During the Tours of the Stadium System

System Supplier for St. Paul Saints Baseball Stadium

Stark Rainwater Harvesting

218-428-4413

dave@starkllc.com

www.rainwatermanagement.com



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RAINWATER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

Recommendations to Advance Alternative Source Use and Re-Use in Minnesota

- Education For All – Suppliers, plumbers, engineers, landscape architects, architects
- Workshops - U of M, ARCOSA, ASSE
- Collaboration - Design charrettes, LBC teams, Stormwater
- Partner – Suppliers, mechanical/civil engineers, plumbers, landscape architects, irrigation professionals
- Modeling -Continue work on MN Specific Sizing Models
- Task Force – Include ARCOSA and Industry Partners
- Database – Build databases of water quality
- Adopt standards for greywater and other alternative source approaches